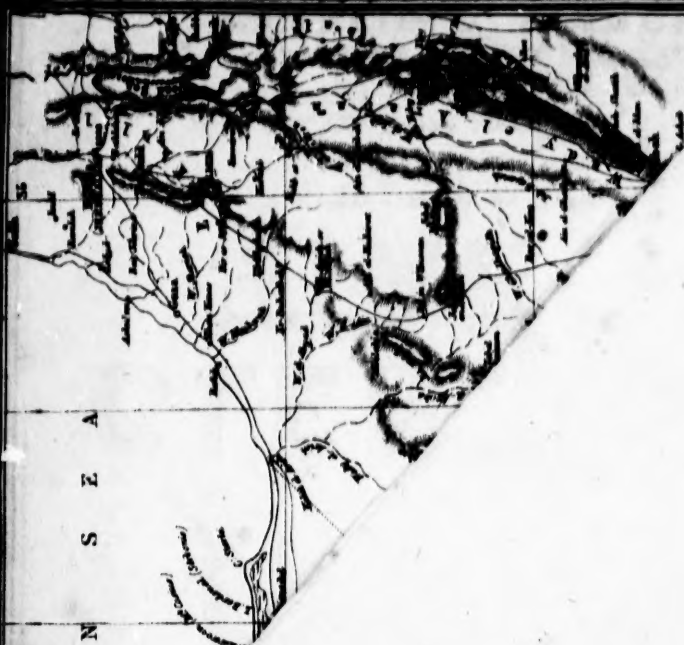


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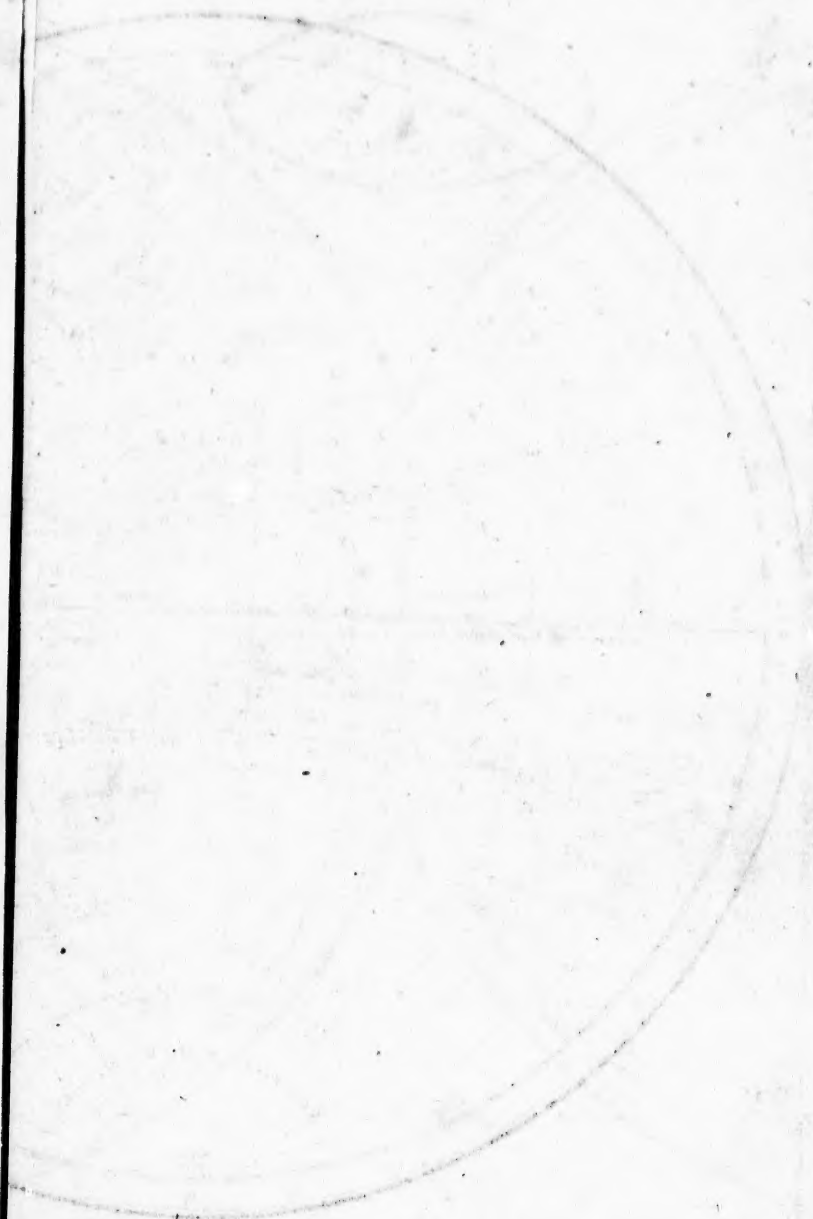


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CONTAINING

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IN THE

KNOWN WORLD;

WITH THE

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GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS, MANNERS, and RELIGION of the Inhabitants;
the TRADE, MANUFACTURES, and CURIOSITIES, of the Cities and Towns,
with their LONGITUDE and LATITUDE, BEARING and DISTANCE in English
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P R E F A C E.

THE science of Geography being in a constant state of improvement, either from new discoveries on the globe, or from the new points of view in which objects already known may be considered, a work of this nature must require frequent revision. In proportion as the spirit of enterprise and perseverance of research continue to exhibit new discoveries, it is necessary to apply with assiduity to the various sources of information, and to enrich this work by an interesting selection of such objects as may claim attention, not merely from their novelty, but from their importance in a delineation of the world and the history of the human race.

In the eighth edition, published in 1794, very considerable additions and improvements were made. The division of France into departments, instead of its ancient provinces; the transferment of the provinces of Poland to the dominion of Russia, Austria, and Prussia; the new division of the vast empire of Russia into governments; the new acquisitions in the geography of the regions of Hindoostan; the description of many cities, towns, lakes, and rivers, in North America; with numerous important additions in other foreign parts, were then introduced, for the first time, into any work of this kind. The articles that were not in the preceding edition amounted to considerably above a thousand; and a great number of the others were either newly written or greatly improved.

Since that time it has been the constant practice of the editor to enrich the subsequent editions by insertions from

every respectable publication, whence new geographical and topographical information could be obtained; and to spare no pains to render this established work worthy of the reputation it has acquired. That the public have approved of these exertions, is evinced by the rapid sale of several large impressions; and so great a demand is also a decisive proof of its superiority to every other attempt of the kind.

The changeable state of territory that has lately been so frequent, particularly in many parts of Europe, has caused some perplexity in the account of several places; therefore indulgence is craved for any error that may be discovered. The ancient provinces of the original territory of France are still retained for the illustration of former histories; and the recent acquisitions of territory are particularised under the article FRANCE; but the different countries that have been annexed, are described, in general, under their former appellations; and also the countries which that government erected into kingdoms, &c. These alterations of territory are now likely to be settled in another and more permanent state; for, in June last, the Bourbon family was restored to the throne of France, and separate treaties of peace signed at Paris with Austria, Russia, Prussia, and Great Britain; and plenipotentiaries from the principal European powers are now assembled at Vienna, to regulate, in general congress, the arrangements necessary for the settlement of a general peace.

Nov. 1814.

The Maps that accompany this work are, the World, placed before the Title, and Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, East Indies, and West Indies, placed before the respective Descriptions.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE science which treats of the construction, figure, disposition, and relation of all the parts of the universe, is called COSMOGRAPHY; that is a description of the world: and as the universe is represented by the celestial and terrestrial globes, cosmography has two principal parts; namely, ASTRONOMY, which is the science of the celestial bodies; and GEOGRAPHY, which is a description of the Earth. As these two sciences have, in many respects, a necessary connection, we shall take a cursory view of each.

Of the Universe.

ASTRONOMY is a science which has been the study and admiration of the most remote ages. The true system of the universe was known in the earliest times. Pythagoras in particular, who flourished near 500 years before Christ, was undoubtedly acquainted with the present doctrine of the planetary motions, which he is supposed to have learned during his residence with some more enlightened nations in the east. His disciples not only taught, that the earth had a diurnal motion on its own axis, and annually revolved, with other planets round the Sun, but gave such an account of the comets as is agreeable to modern discoveries. The heavens and stars they supposed quiescent; and their apparent diurnal motion from east to west was imputed to the Earth's motion from west to east. Hence this doctrine, for many ages, was called the Pythagorean System. It was followed by Philolaus, Plato, Archimedes, and others, but lost during the prevalence of the Peripatetic philosophy, when the Ptolemaic System (so called from Ptolemy, an Egyptian philosopher, who lived about 138 years after Christ) was universally adopted. This system supposes the earth at rest in the centre of the universe, and that the heavens revolve round it from east to west, carrying all the celestial bodies along with them, in twenty-four hours. Among the ancient philosophers, the principal asserters of this system were Aristotle and Hipparchus. Being consonant to appearances, it was adhered to for many ages, till happily, in the year 1530, the true system was revived by Nicolaus Copernicus, a native of Thorn, in Western Prussia.

The *Solar, or Planetary System*, should, in strict propriety, be distinguished from the *System of the Universe*: for the fixed stars, from their immense distance, and the little relation they seem to bear to our globe, are reputed no part of the former. It is highly probable, indeed, that each fixed star is itself a sun, and the centre of a particular system, surrounded by planets, &c. which, at different distances, and in different periods, revolve round their respective suns, by which they are enlightened, warmed, and cherished. Hence we have a very magnificent idea of the universe, and its immensity; and hence also arises a kind of system of systems.

Of the Solar System.

As by the *universe* is to be understood the whole frame of nature, to the utmost extent of the creation; so by the *solar system* is meant that portion only of the universe which comprehends the Sun, planets, satellites, and comets. Of this system the Sun is the centre; and there are seven planets which revolve round him, each in its path or orbit. The names of these planets, in the order of their distance from the Sun, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgian. The first two, because

they move within the orbit of the Earth, are called inferior planets; and the last four, on account of their moving without that orbit, are called superior planets*.

The Sun.

THE SUN, the centre of our system, the parent of the seasons, and "great delegated source of light and life," is in the form of a spheroid, higher under the equator than about the poles. His diameter is 763,000 miles; and his solid bulk is a million of times larger than that of the Earth. This luminary was generally considered by the ancients as a globe of pure fire; but from a number of maculæ, or dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, may be seen on different parts of his surface, this opinion appears to have been ill-founded. These spots are supposed to be large excavations in the body of the Sun. Their motion is from east to west: and as they are observed to move quicker when they are near the central regions, it follows that the Sun must be a spherical body, and revolve on his axis. The time in which he performs this revolution is twenty-five days and six hours,

The Planets.

The planets are all opaque spherical bodies, and have no light of their own, but shine by means of that borrowed light which they receive from the Sun; it being ascertained, from telescopical observations, that only that side of the planets which is turned toward the sun is ever enlightened; while the opposite side, which the solar rays cannot reach, remains constantly dark. From the regular appearance and disappearance of several remarkable dark spots, which, by means of a telescope, are constantly to be seen on their bodies, it may be demonstrated, that each has such a motion round its axis, as corresponds with the diurnal rotation of the Earth; and from their seeming sometimes to be stationary, and at other times retrograde, it is equally certain, that they must have such a progressive motion round the Sun as answers to the annual revolution of the Earth in its orbit. As the Earth, moreover, is similar to the other six planets, it may reasonably be concluded by analogy, that they must be designed for the same purposes, although, from their different proportions of heat and cold, it is not credible that beings of our make and temperament could live upon all of them. We now proceed to the consideration of each planet in particular.

1. MERCURY, the nearest planet to the Sun, revolves round that luminary in about eighty-seven days and twenty-three hours, or little less than three of our months, which is the length of his year. Being seldom seen, however, on account of his proximity to the Sun, and no spots appearing on his disk, the time of his rotation on his axis, or the length of his days and nights, is unknown. His distance from the Sun is 36,841,000 miles: his diameter 3,100; and in his annual revolution round the Sun, he moves at the rate of 105,000 miles an hour. These calculations, as well as those of the other planets which follow, are founded on astronomical observations made on the

* Four other planets have been discovered in the present century, whose orbits are between those of Mars and Jupiter, but they are of such inconsiderable size, the largest being much inferior to our Moon, that the term *asteroides* has been applied to them; and they require glasses of a high magnifying power to show them distinctly. The first, and largest, was discovered by M. Piazzi, at Palermo, January 1, 1801, and is called Ceres: its diameter is estimated at 1200 miles, and its distance from the Sun above 250 millions of miles. The second was discovered by Dr. Olbers, at Bremen, March 28, 1802, and is named Pallas: the third, discovered by M. Harding at Lilienthal, near Bremen, September 3, 1804, is called Juno: and the fourth, discovered by Dr. Olbers, March 29, 1807, is named Vesta.

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transit of Venus over the Sun, in the year 1761. Mercury seems, when viewed in different positions, with a good telescope, to have all the phases or appearances of the Moon, except that he can, at no time, be seen entirely round, or quite full; because his enlightened side is never turned directly toward us; but when he is so near the Sun as to be hid in his beams.

2. VENUS, which is the brightest, and in appearance the largest, of all the planets, is 68,891,000 miles from the Sun, and, by moving at the rate of 76,000 miles an hour, completes her annual revolution in 224 days and seventeen hours, or about seven months and a half. Her diameter is 7,360 miles, and her diurnal rotation on her axis is performed in twenty-three hours and twenty-two minutes. When this planet appears to the west of the Sun, she rises before him in the morning, and is called a morning star; and when she appears to the east of that luminary, she shines in the evening, and is called the evening star. She is in each situation, alternately, for about 290 days; and during the whole of her revolution, appears, through a telescope, to have the various phases of the Moon.

3. The EARTH is 95,173,000 miles distant from the Sun, and by moving at the rate of 58,000 miles an hour, performs its annual revolution in 365 days, five hours, and 49 minutes, which is the space of our year. This distance is so prodigious, that a cannon-ball which moves at the rate of about eight miles in a minute, would be something more than twenty-two years and a half in going from the Earth to the Sun; and its motion, although 120 times swifter than that of a cannon-ball, is little more than half the velocity of Mercury in his orbit. The diameter of the Earth is 7,970 miles; and as it turns round its axis every twenty-four hours, from west to east, it occasions an apparent motion of all the heavenly bodies from east to west, in the same time. The line which it describes in its annual motion is called the ecliptic, and proceeds from west to east, according to the order of the signs of the zodiac. This motion is the cause of the different seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, and consequently of the different length of day and night in these seasons. In its progress through the ecliptic, the Earth every where keeps its axis in a situation parallel to itself, and equally inclined to the plane of the ecliptic, in an angle of about twenty-three degrees and a half. The rotation of the earth on its axis in twenty-four hours, makes it day in those parts which are turned toward the Sun, and night in the parts which are turned from him. That the Earth is of a spherical figure, nearly resembling that of a globe, is evident from the voyages of several celebrated circumnavigators, and particularly commodore Anson, who, by steering continually westward, arrived, at length, at the place whence he departed; which could never have happened, had the Earth been of any other than a spherical figure. This form is also evident from the circular appearance of the sea itself, and the circumstances which attend large objects when seen at a distance on its surface; for, when a ship is sailing from the shore, we first lose sight of the hull, afterward of the rigging, and, at last, discern the top of the mast only: this is evidently occasioned by the convexity of the water between the eye and the object; for, otherwise, the largest and most conspicuous part would be visible the longest. Another proof of the globular form of the Earth is taken from its shadow on the face of the Moon, in the time of an eclipse; for, as the Moon has no light but what she receives from the Sun, and the Earth being interposed between them, during the eclipse, the Moon must be obscured, either totally or in part. And since in every lunar eclipse which is not total, the obscure part always appears to be bounded by a circular line, the Earth itself must be spherical; it being evident, that nothing but a spherical body can, in all situations, cast a circular shadow. The unevenness of the surface of the Earth, caused by mountains and valleys, does not afford an objection

to its being considered as a circular body; for the most lofty mountains bear less proportion to the vast magnitude of the Earth, than the small risings on the coast of an orange do to the orange itself, or a grain of sand to an artificial globe of a foot in diameter. Accordingly, we find that these trifling protuberances occasion no irregularities in the shadow of the Earth, during the time of a lunar eclipse. On the contrary, its circumference appears to be even and regular, as if cast by a body perfectly globular. It has been demonstrated, however, that the earth is not a perfect globe. M. Richer, in a voyage to Cayenne, near the equator, in 1672, found that the pendulum of his clock did not make its vibrations so frequent as in the latitude of Paris, and that it was absolutely necessary to shorten it by a line and a quarter, a little more than the eleventh part of a Paris inch, in order to make it agree with the times of the stars passing the meridian. A pendulum, like any other falling body, is acted upon by the force of gravity; and, in consequence of Richer's discovery (which has been since confirmed by repeated experiments) it was observed, that since the gravity of bodies is by so much the less powerful as those bodies are further removed from the centre of the Earth, the region of the equator must be absolutely much more elevated than that of France; and that, therefore, the figure of the earth could not be that of a sphere. Newton and Huygens were the first who perceived the extensive application of which this discovery was capable; and the first of these great philosophers had before found, by mathematical calculations of the action of gravity on a revolving sphere, that the earth must be flatted toward the poles; which hypothesis was fully confirmed by the mensuration of a degree in Lapland and France, from which it appeared that the polar diameter of the earth is to the equatorial as 229 is to 230; or that the regions of the equator are elevated about thirty-five miles more than at those of the poles; and that the true figure of the Earth, consequently, was that of an oblate spheroid, or a body nearly resembling an orange.

4. MARS is distant from the Sun 145,014,000 miles. He moves at the rate of 55,000 miles an hour, and completes his revolution round the Sun in little less than two of our years. His diameter is 5,150 miles; and his diurnal rotation on his axis is performed in twenty-four hours and thirty-nine minutes. He sometimes appears gibbous, but never horned, like the Moon; which evidently demonstrates, that his orbit includes that of the Earth, and that he shines not by any native light. This planet is diversified with spots like the Moon; and from his ruddy and obscure appearance, as well as from other circumstances, it is concluded, that his atmosphere is nearly of the same density with that of the Earth.

5. JUPITER, the largest of all the planets, is distant from the Sun 494,990,000 miles. He moves at the rate of 29,000 miles an hour, and completes his annual revolution in something less than twelve of our years. His diameter is 94,100 miles; and, by a prodigious rapid motion on his axis, he performs his diurnal rotation in nine hours and fifty-six minutes. The telescopic appearance of this planet affords a vast field for the curious inquirer. It is surrounded by several faint substances, resembling belts or bands, which are parallel to the plane of its orbit. They are not regular or constant in their appearance: for sometimes one only is to be seen, and sometimes five; and, in the latter case, two of them have been known to disappear during the time of observation. When their number is most considerable, one or more dark spots are frequently formed between the belts, which increase till the whole is united in one large dusky band. This planet is also diversified with a number of large spots, which are on the brightest parts of the surface; but, like the belts, they are subject to various mutations, both in their figure and periods. It has been conjectured that these belts are seas, and that these varia-

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tions observed, both in them and the spots, are occasioned by tides, which are differently affected, according to the position of his moons. These moons or satellites, which are four in number, were discovered by Galileo, in 1610, soon after the invention of the telescope; but the belts were not discovered till near twenty years after.

6. SATURN is 907,956,000 miles from the Sun; and, by travelling at the rate of 22,000 miles an hour, performs his annual circuit round that luminary in about twenty-nine and a half of our years. His diameter is 77,990 miles; and he is surrounded by belts, like Jupiter, by observations on which Dr. Herschel determined, in January 1794, that his diurnal rotation is performed in ten hours and sixteen minutes. Saturn is observed to be attended by seven satellites. Of these, five were discovered in the 17th century; and the other two were first observed by Dr. Herschel, in 1786. A magnificent luminous ring encompasses this planet, at such a distance, that several of the stars may frequently be seen between the inward surface of the ring and the body of the planet; its distance from which is equal to its breadth, which is 21,000 miles. This ring was discovered by Huygens, about the year 1655.

7. The GEORGIAN, the most remote planet in our system, had escaped the observation of every astronomer, as a planet, till the 13th of March 1781, when it was ascertained to be a planet by Mr. Herschel, at Bath, who gave it the name of *Georgium Sidus*, as a mark of respect to his present majesty. Foreign astronomers, however, call it by the name of the discoverer. Its distance from the Sun is 1,816,455,000 miles, which is nineteen times greater than that of the Earth. Its diameter is 35,220 miles; and it revolves round the Sun, at the rate of 7000 miles an hour, in about 82 years. It shines with a faint steady light, somewhat paler and fainter than Jupiter; but its apparent diameter being only about four seconds, it can only be seen by the naked eye in a clear night, when the Moon is absent. Six satellites attending upon it, have since been discovered.

The Secondary Planets.

Beside the primary planets there are eighteen others, called secondary planets, satellites, or moons, which regard their primaries as centres of their motions, and revolve round them in the same manner as those primaries do round the Sun; namely, the Moon, which attends our Earth; the four satellites of Jupiter; the seven that belong to Saturn; and the six that attend the Georgian. From the continual change of their phases or appearances, it is evident that these also are opaque bodies, and shine only by the reflection of the light which they receive from the Sun.

The MOON, which is the constant attendant of our globe, is the most conspicuous of these satellites. She accompanies the Earth in its annual progress through the heavens, and revolves round it continually by a different motion, in the space of a month. The diameter of the Moon is 2180 miles; her distance from the Earth 240,000 miles; and, in bulk, she is sixty times less than the Earth. The rotation of the Moon on her axis is performed exactly in the same time that she moves once round the Earth, as is evident from her always presenting the same face to us during the whole of her monthly revolution. On viewing the Moon with the naked eye, we discern a number of spots, which imagination naturally supposes to be seas, continents, and the like; but on viewing her through a telescope, the hypothesis of planetary worlds receives additional confirmation. Vast cavities and asperities are observed upon various parts of her surface, exactly resembling valleys and mountains; and every other appearance seems to indicate, that she is a body of the same nature with the Earth. Dr. Herschel, the supe-

riority of whose telescopes is well known, has stated, in the Philosophical Transactions for 1787, his observations on three different volcanos in the Moon. Several astronomers have given exact maps of the Moon, with the figure of every spot, as it appears through the best telescopes, distinguishing each of them by a proper name. One of the most remarkable circumstances attending the Moon, is the continual change of figure to which she is subject; while that half of her which is toward the Sun is illumined, the other half is dark and invisible. Hence she disappears when she comes between the Earth and the Sun; because her dark side is then toward us. When she is gone somewhat forward, we see a little of her enlightened side, which still increases to our view as she advances, until she comes to be opposite the Sun, when her entire enlightened side is toward the Earth, and she appears with a full illumined orb, which we call the Full Moon; her dark side being then turned away from the Earth. From the full she decreases gradually as she proceeds through the other half of her course; showing us less and less of her bright side, every day, till her next change or conjunction with the Sun, and then she disappears as before. These different appearances of the Moon, which we call her phases, are sufficient to demonstrate, that she shines not by any light of her own; for, otherwise, as her form is spherical, we should always behold her, like the Sun, with a full orb. There are other phenomena of the Moon, the discussions of which, in this cursory view, would be too intricate to admit of a popular illustration. We shall, therefore, only observe further, that of all the celestial orbs, this satellite, next to the Sun, has the most beneficial influence on our globe. How cheerless and uncomfortable would be our nights, but for the constant returns of light, which this our inseparable companion dispenses in such agreeable vicissitude! How highly useful are even her eclipses, in our astronomical, geographical, and chronological computations! How salutary is her attractive influence, which swells the tides, perpetuates the regular returns of ebb and flow, and thus tends not only to preserve the liquid element itself from putrefaction, but the surrounding continents, in course, from infection and disease!

The Comets.

COMETS are solid opaque bodies, of different magnitudes, like the planets. Their number is unknown; but they have been found to move round the Sun, and to cross the orbits of the planets in all manner of directions. They are principally distinguished from the planets by a long transparent train or tail of light, which extends from the side that is furthest from the Sun. The orbits in which these vast bodies move are exceedingly long ovals, or very eccentric ellipses, of such amazing circumferences, that in some part of their circuit through the heavens they approach so near the Sun, as to be almost vitrified by his heat, and then go off again into the regions of infinite space, to such immense distances, as to be totally deprived of the light and heat which the rest of the planets receive from that luminary. The paths which they describe, and the laws to which they are subject, have been explained by Newton. Their revolutions are governed throughout by the same law, of describing equal areas in equal times, which is known to regulate the motions of all the other bodies in the system.

The Fixed Stars.

What a magnificent idea of the Creator and his works is presented in this account of the solar system! In the centre is placed the Sun, a stupendous body of fire, around whose orb, the planets, satellites, and comets, perform

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their revolutions with an exactness and regularity which must fill the mind with the most sublime conceptions of their divine origin. Who can contemplate the magnitudes and distances of those vast bodies and not be struck with the wonders of Omnipotence! But what must be our astonishment, when informed, that this glorious system is only a small part of the universe, and that if it were utterly annihilated, it would be missed no more, by an eye that could take in the whole creation, than a grain of sand on the seashore. To form some idea, therefore, however imperfect, of the extent of the universe, and the more glorious works of creation, we must extend our views to those numerous and splendid orbs, which are extended far beyond the bounds of our solar system.

The fixed stars are distinguished from the planets by being more luminous, and by continually exhibiting that appearance which we call the twinkling of the stars. This arises, probably, from their appearing so extremely small, that the interposition of any very minute substance (of which there are many constantly floating in our atmosphere) deprives us of the sight of them; but as the interposed body instantly changes its place, we again see the star; and this succession being perpetual, occasions the twinkling. But a more remarkable property of the fixed stars (and from which they obtain their name) is their never changing their situation with regard to each other, as the planets do; for although the rotation of the Earth, on its axis, occasions an apparent diurnal motion of the whole frame of the heavens, in a contrary direction, yet any two fixed stars being observed, at distant intervals of time, will always be found to preserve the same relative position during the whole of this revolution.

The fixed stars are not placed in one concave surface, so as to be all equally distant from us, but are so dispersed through illimitable space, that there must be as great distance between any two neighbouring stars, as there is between the Sun and those which are the nearest to him. Were a spectator, therefore, to be placed near any fixed star, he would consider that alone as a real Sun, and the rest as so many luminous points, placed in the firmament at equal distances from him. The stars which are the nearest to us seem the largest, and are therefore called stars of the first magnitude, and so on as far as the sixth, which includes all the stars that are visible without a telescope; and, since the invention of that instrument, their number is considered as immense. But the immensity of their number is not alone worthy of admiration: their immense distance from us, and from each other, must equally exalt our ideas of the wonders of Omnipotence, and the inconceivable extent of the creation. The nearest star to us, or that supposed to be such from being the largest in appearance, is Sirius, or the dogstar; and the Earth, in its revolution round the Sun, is 195,000,000 miles nearer to this star in one part of its orbit, than in the opposite one; and yet its magnitude appears not to be in the least affected by it. The distance of this star from the Sun is computed to be above 32 millions of millions of miles, which is further than a cannon-ball would fly in seven millions of years.

The stars being at such immense distances from the Sun, cannot receive from him so strong a light as they seem to possess, nor even a degree of brightness sufficient to make them visible to us; for his rays would be so dissipated before they could reach such remote objects, that they could never be transmitted to our eyes, so as to render those objects visible by reflection. The stars, therefore, shine by their own native lustre, and, in this respect, are totally different from the planets.

The vulgar and uninformed imagine, that all the stars were made only to give a faint glimmering light to the inhabitants of this globe; although many of these stars are so far from benefiting us, that they cannot be seen without

a telescope; and there are innumerable others which the eye, even by the aid of that instrument, can never reach. We have already intimated, that there is an inconceivable number of suns, systems, and worlds, dispersed through infinite space; insomuch that our solar system, compared with the whole, appears but as an atom, and is almost lost in the immensity of the creation. The Georgian planet, nevertheless, revolves at the distance of above 1,800,000,000 miles from the sun, and some of the comets make excursions of many millions of miles beyond this; and yet, at that astonishing distance, they are incomparably nearer to the Sun than to any other fixed star; as is evident from their keeping clear of the attraction of the stars; and returning periodically by virtue of that of the Sun. It cannot be imagined, therefore, that the omnipotent Creator, who acts with infinite wisdom, and never acts in vain, should have created so many glorious suns, fitted for so many important purposes, and placed at such distances from each other, without suitable objects sufficiently near them to be benefited by their influence. On the contrary, it is reasonable to conclude, that they were created for the same purposes with our Sun; to bestow light, heat, and vegetation, on a certain number of planets revolving round them. And from analogy we may infer, that all these innumerable systems are with equal wisdom contrived for the accommodation of rational inhabitants; perhaps of still higher orders of intelligent beings, all capable, in the different scales of existence, of a perpetual progression in knowledge and virtue, in perfection and felicity.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARTIFICIAL SPHERE.

On the convex part of the terrestrial globe, which is an artificial spherical body, is represented the whole world, as it consists of land and water. The circumference of the globe is divided into 360 degrees, every degree containing 60 geographical miles; consequently the globe is 21,600 such miles round; but as these geographic miles are each about 69 miles and a half English measure, the circuit of the globe is therefore 25,020 English miles. The circles represented on the globe are, 1. The Equator, and the circles parallel to it; 2. The Meridian, and the rest of the meridional lines; 3. The Horizon; 4. The Ecliptic; 5. The two Tropics; and 6. The two Polar Circles.

The *Equator*, or *Equinoctial*, is a great circle, ninety degrees distant from the poles of the world, and so named, because it divides the world into two equal parts; that in which the arctic pole is found, is called the northern half; and that in which the antarctic pole is placed, is the southern half. It is divided into 360 degrees, or 180 degrees east, and the same west, from the first meridian, which on English globes passes through London; and its principal use is to show the longitude of any place east or west, from such first meridian. When the Sun is in this circle, there is an equality of days and nights all over the world; hence these points are called the equinoxes.

The *Meridian* is a great circle, supposed to pass through the poles of the world and those of the horizon, cutting the sphere into two equal parts, the one oriental, and the other occidental. It also passes through the zenith and nadir in every place, and cuts the horizon at right angles. It is called the Meridian, because it marks half the space of time during which the Sun and the stars appear above the horizon. As there is an infinite number of zeniths and horizons, the number of Meridians is also infinite; for the Me-

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Meridian is changed, as well as the zenith and horizon, every step we take toward the east or west; but if we pass in a right line northward or southward, we still continue under the same Meridian, though we constantly change the zenith and horizon. However, geographers only reckon 360 Meridians, which are supposed to pass through every degree of the equinoctial. It has been customary for geographers to establish a First Meridian; though this is altogether arbitrary: Ptolemy placed it at the island of Ferro, which is the most western of the Canaries; but the common method, at present, is for every geographer to make the Meridian of the capital of his country the First Meridian: and, accordingly, the longitudes of this Dictionary are reckoned east or west from the Meridian of London or Greenwich. The use of the brass Meridian of a globe, is to show when it is noon or midnight at the place to which it is applied; and also to find the latitude of places, north or south, from the equator.

The *Ecliptic* is a great circle, that cuts the equator obliquely, and represents that path in the heavens, which the Sun seems to describe by the Earth's annual course round it. It is divided into 12 parts, called signs, and each of those into 30 more, called degrees, corresponding to the 12 months, and the days of the month.

The *Horizon* is a great circle that divides the world into two equal parts or hemispheres, of which one is superior and visible, and the other inferior and invisible. When the Sun is above this circle it is then day, and when it is sunk 18 degrees beneath it, night then commences. This circle is of wood, and the brass meridian is enclosed therein with all the rest of the sphere: it is also immoveable, and on it are marked the degrees of the 12 signs of the ecliptic, and the days of the 12 months of the year.

The *Tropics* are two small circles parallel to the equinoctial, described by the first points of the first degrees of the signs termed Cancer and Capricorn, that is when they touch the ecliptic. They are distant from the equinoctial very near 23 degrees and a half. The Sun describes these tropics about the 21st day of June, and the 21st day of December. When he touches the Tropic of Cancer, he makes the longest day for the inhabitants between the equator and the north pole; and when he comes to the beginning of Capricorn, he makes the longest day for the people between the equator and the south pole. On the contrary, the shortest day to the former will be when the Sun touches the Tropic of Capricorn, and to the latter when he comes to the Tropic of Cancer. For this reason, those points are called the winter and the summer Tropics, or the southern and northern; and they are as it were the two barriers, beyond which the Sun never passes.

The *Polar Circles* are distinguished by the names of the arctic and antarctic, or the north and the south, and the circles parallel to the equinoctial. They are termed Polar, because they are near the poles of the world, being only 23 degrees and a half from each pole.

The *Map of the World*, at the beginning of this book, represents the globe, taken out of its horizon, cut through, turned up, and squeezed flat. The circles bounding the projection, represent the brass meridian; and the curve lines running across, at every 10 degrees, show the latitude, north or south, from the equator. The top and bottom are the north and south poles; and the curve lines uniting them are the other meridians on the globe; which are drawn at every 10 degrees on the equator, and show the longitude, east or west, from the meridian of Greenwich or London. The equator or equinoctial is the straight line running across the meridians exactly in the middle. The tropics and polar circles are delineated at their proper distances on each side toward the north and south.

Of the Zones.

The *Zones* are five broad spaces encompassing the globe, and are distinguished chiefly by the temperature of the air. The torrid Zone contains all the space between the two tropics, and is so called from its excessive heat, the Sun being vertical twice every year to all that inhabit it. This circle is about 47 degrees broad. The two temperate Zones are so called from their lying between the two extremes of heat and cold, viz. between the torrid Zone and the frigid Zones, the one being called the Northern temperate Zone, and the other the Southern temperate Zone. These are both 43 degrees broad. Of the *frigid Zones*, the one encompasses the arctic or north pole, and extends to the distance of 23 degrees and a half from it; and the other, the antarctic or south pole, to the same distance.

Of the Climates.

A *Climate* is a space of the Earth comprehended between two parallels, at the end of which the length of the longest days are increased half an hour in the summer season. The better to understand this we must observe, that under the equator the longest day is no more than twelve hours, and that in proportion as we advance toward the polar circle, the days of each climate increase half an hour, till we arrive at the polar circles; for there the longest days consist of 24 hours. Thus there are 24 Climates in all, on each side of the equator. It is easy to know in what climate a city is, by observing the longest day; as, for instance, at London, where the days are 16 hours long, we need only subtract 12 from the number, and there will remain four; then multiply this by two, and you will have eight, which is the Climate of London. The same may be done for any other Climate.

Of the Points of the Compass.

The Earth may be considered, with regard to the four cardinal Points, which are the north, south, east, and west; and all the points included between them may have respect to a particular place. By this means we know the situation of the different countries of the world, with regard to each other; for some are oriental or toward the east, with regard to those that are occidental, or lie westerly of them. Thus Ireland is to the west of England, Poland is to the east of Germany, and Africa is to the south of Europe. We may easily distinguish the points that lie between those that are cardinal: thus, though Spain is to the south of France, yet it likewise lies to the westward thereof; but as they do not lie exactly south or west of each other, Spain may be said to lie southwest of France; and for the same reason, on the contrary, France will be northeast with regard to Spain. The like may be said of any two other countries.

Of the Terms used in Geography.

The word *Geography* comes from the Greek, and signifies a description of the Earth. By the Earth is meant the terraqueous globe, composed of land and water; and it is commonly called the terrestrial globe. *Chorography* is the description of a particular region, as a province or county. *Topography* is the description of a particular place, as a town and the like. *Hydrography* is a description of the water, as oceans, seas, and lakes.

The Earth may be represented either in the whole, or in part, by geographical charts or maps, which may be reduced to two kinds; namely,

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general and particular. Among the former is the map of the world, or planisphere, which shows the two surfaces of the whole terrestrial globe, bisected by the meridian passing through the equinoxes; as also the maps which describe some principal part of the globe, such as Europe, or Asia; and even kingdoms, as Spain, or Great Britain. However, those maps may be called particular, which represent any particular country; but they are more properly such which exhibit only a part, as Galicia in Spain, or Staffordshire in England.

But nothing can give a better or more general idea of the Earth than a globe, because it is of the same shape and figure; yet as it is impossible to make one large enough to show every part of the land and sea distinctly, there is a necessity of having recourse to general and particular maps.

Geography, as well as other arts and sciences, has terms proper to itself; some of which have relation to the land, and others to the water.

A *Continent* is a large part of land that comprehends several countries not separated by any sea: thus Europe is a continent.

An *Island*, or *Ile*, is a portion of land entirely surrounded by water.

A *Peninsula* is a quantity of land that is joined to a continent only by a neck of the same, it being every where else encompassed by water: as the peninsula of Crimen.

An *Isthmus*, or neck of land, is that part by which a peninsula is joined to the land; as the isthmus of Darien.

A *Promontory* is a high part of land that projects into the sea; it is commonly called a *Cape*, when it appears like a mountain; but when the advanced part has little elevation, it is termed a *Point*: thus the Cape of Good Hope is a mountainous promontory.

An *Ocean* is a large collection of waters bordering or surrounding a considerable part of a continent; such as the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

A *Sea* is a smaller collection of waters, when understood in a strict sense, as the Mediterranean Sea; but, in general, every part of the ocean may be called the sea; and it is still more general, when the terraqueous globe is said to consist of sea and land.

A *Channel* is a narrow sea, confined between an island and a continent, or between two islands; as the English Channel and St. George Channel.

A *Gulf* is a part of the sea surrounded by land, except in one part where it communicates with the ocean; as the Gulf of Bengal, the Gulf of Florida; and yet these are more properly seas than the Mediterranean, the Baltic, and the Black Seas, which, properly speaking, are gulfs, as well as the Gulf of Venice.

A *Bay* is said to differ from a gulf only in being less, and more narrow at the entrance than within; but this in many instances is not true: for a bay has a wider entrance in proportion than a gulf, and it may be also larger than some gulfs; as, for instance, the Bay of Biscay; though it must be acknowledged that bays in general are much smaller.

A *Creek* is a small inlet of the sea, and always much less than a bay.

A *Road* is a place upon any coast where there is good anchorage, and where vessels, in some sense, are sheltered from the wind.

A *Strait* is a narrow passage which joins two seas, two gulfs, or a sea and a gulf; such as the Sound, near the Baltic; and the Strait of Gibraltar, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

A *Lake* is a large expanse of water surrounded by land, having no communication with the sea, except by a river. Thus the Caspian Sea is truly and properly a lake. Smaller lakes are those of Ladoga, Geneva, and several others.

Description of a Map.

The top of most modern Maps is considered as the north, the bottom as the south, the right hand as the east, and the left hand as the west. In old maps, where this rule is not always strictly followed, a flower de luce is generally placed on some part of it, pointing toward the north, by which the other points are easily known.

On the top of the map, between the marginal lines, are placed the several figures, which show the number of degrees of eastern or western longitude of every place, that is directly under those figures, from the first meridian, which in modern British maps is the royal observatory at Greenwich, near London. At the bottom of most maps are placed the same figures as those at the top: but in maps of the best sort, instead of them are placed the number of hours or minutes every place in it lies distant, east or west, from its chief town or first meridian. For instance, every place which is situate one degree east from another, will appear to have the Sun *four* minutes of time *before* it; and any one place, situate one degree west of another, will appear to have the Sun *four* minutes of time *after* it. Again, a place situate fifteen degrees east of Greenwich, as Naples, will appear to have the Sun *one* complete hour *before* us at London; and a place situate fifteen degrees west of Greenwich, as the island of Madeira, will appear to have the Sun *one* hour *after* us at London.

On the right and left hand of every map, between the marginal lines, are placed figures that show the number of degrees, either north or south latitude, which every place parallel with them is distant from the equator. Thus London is situate 51 degrees 30 minutes of north latitude; that is, it is so many degrees and minutes north from the equator. Over most maps are drawn lines from the top to the bottom, and from the right hand to the left; those which run from the top to the bottom are lines of longitude, and those which cross them, lines of latitude; but these are sometimes omitted, when a map is too full to admit them.

Kingdoms or *provinces* are divided from each other by a row of single points, and they are often stained with different colours. *Cities* or *great towns* are made like small houses, with a little circle in the middle of them; but smaller *towns* or *villages* are marked only with little circles. *Mountains* are imitated in the form of little rising hillocks; and *forests* are represented by a number of little trees. The names of *villages* are written in a running hand, those of *towns* in a Roman character, those of *cities* in small capitals, and those of *provinces* in large capitals. The sea is generally left as an empty space on the map, except where there are rocks, sands, or shelves, currents of water or wind. *Rocks* are sometimes made in maps like little pointed things sticking up sharp in the sea. *Sands* or *shelves* are denoted by a great number of little points placed in the form of those sands, as they have been found to lie in the ocean, by sounding the depths. *Currents of water* are described by several long parallel crooked strokes, imitating a current. The *course of winds* is represented by arrows, with the heads pointing out the direction in which the wind blows. *Small rivers* are described by a single curved line representing their course, and increasing in thickness as they flow; and *large rivers* by such double and treble lines made strong and black. *Bridges* are distinguished by a double line across the rivers.

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THE GENERAL GAZETTEER;

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Aa, a river of Dutch Brabant, which waters Helmont, and joins the Dommel, near Bois le Duc.

Aa, a river of Holland, which waters Zwoll, and enters the Vecht, opposite Hasselt.

Aa, a river of Westphalia, which rises near Munster, waters that city, and flows into the Embs.

Aa, a river of France, which rises in the department of Somme, becomes navigable near St. Omer, and enters the German ocean at Gravelins.

Aa, a river of Courland, which rises in Samojitia, and flows into the gulf of Riga.

Aa, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the valley of Engelberg, crosses Underwalden, and flows into the Waldstadter See. Near the abbey of Engelberg, it has a noble cataract.

Aahus, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, on the river Aa, 12 m NW Coesfeld.

Aain Charain, a village 6 m from Jerusalem, said to be the place where Zacharias lived. It is frequented by pilgrims; and near it there is a large convent, with a splendid altar that is said to stand on the spot where John the baptist was born.

Aalen, a town of Suabia, seated on the Kocher, 40 m NW Augsburg.

Aar, a river of Switzerland, which issues from a lake, on the mount Grimsel, to the E of St. Goddard, flows through the lakes of Brentz and Thun to Bern, thence to Soleure, Arberg, and Bruck, below which it receives the Reuss and Limmat, and then enters the Rhine, below Zurzach.

Aarberg; see *Arberg*: and for other words that frequently begin with *Aa*, look under single *A*.

Aaronburg, a town of Pennsylvania,

A B B

in Northumberland county, at the head of Penn's creek, 40 m W by N Sunbury. Lon. 77 31 W, lat. 40 52 N.

Abach, a town of Slavaria, with a citadel, several Roman antiquities, and some fine mineral springs; seated near the Danube, 7 m SW Ratibon.

Abaco, or *Lucayo*, one of the largest of the Bahama islands, lying at the E end of the Little Bahama bank. It contains great quantities of various kinds of wood. Near the E point is Little Harbour, which affords good anchorage. Lon. 77 14 W, lat. 26 22 N.

Abakansk, a fortified town of Siberia, in the government of Kolyvan, seated on the Abakan, 340 m ESE Kolyvan. Lon. 91 9 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Abulak, a town of Siberia, famous for an image of the virgin, visited by a great number of pilgrims. It is 14 m S Tobolsk.

Abancay, the capital of a province of the same name, in Peru. The country produces fine sugar, hemp, wheat, maize, and other grain, and the breed of horned cattle is considerable; it has also cloth manufactures and silver mines. The town stands on a river of the same name, over which is one of the largest bridges in the kingdom. This place is memorable for the victories gained in its vicinity by the king's troops against Gonzalo Pizarro, in 1542 and 1548. It is 60 m SW Cusco. Lon. 72 26 W, lat. 13 32 S.

Abano, a town of Italy, famous for its warm baths, 5 m SW Padua.

Abaraner, a town of Armenia, seated on the Alengena, 20 m N Nakivan.

Abaskia, a town of Siberia, on the river Ichim, 128 m S by E Tobolsk. Lon. 69 0 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Abberford, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of pins. Here are the ruins

A B E

of an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Cook, 16 m sw York, and 186 msw London.

Abbeville, a town of France, in the department of Somme, on the river Somme, which separates the town into two parts. Here are manufactures of woollen cloth, canvas, coarse linen, and so. p. It is 22 m NW Amiens, and 60 s Calais. Lon. 1 50 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Abbey Boyle, &c; see *Boyle, &c*.

Abbotsbury, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. Here was a famous Benedictine abbey, many traces of which remain, and some of the offices are yet entire. A mile w of the town is Strangeways castle, where there is a large swannery. *Abbotsbury* is seated near the sea, 7 m wsw Dorchester, and 127 w by s London.

Abbots Langley, a village in Hertfordshire, 4 m sw St. Alban, famous for being the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspeare, who, under the name of Adrian IV, was the only Englishman that ever became pope.

Abb (St.) Head, a promontory on the e coast of Scotland, 10 m NNW Berwick. The remains of a church and a castle are still visible on its heights. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 55 54 N.

Abenrade; see *Apenrade*.

Abensberg, a town and castle of Bavaria, on the river Abens, near the Danube, 15 m ssw Ratibon.

Aberavon, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which has copper and tin works; seated at the mouth of the Avon, 6 m s Neath, and 192 w London.

Aberbrothock, or *Arbroath*, a seaport and borough of Scotland, in Forfarshire, at the mouth of the Brothock. The harbour is small, but commodious, and defended by a long pier and a battery. The chief exports are coal, lime, thread, barley, and wheat. Here are considerable manufactures of canvas and brown linen, and the magnificent ruins of an abbey. It is 48 m NNE Edinburg. Lon. 2 33 W, lat. 56 35 N.

Aberconway, a corporate town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Friday. It is surrounded by a wall with towers; and on a rocky promontory are the massy remains of a castle, formerly one of the most magnificent structures of the kind in the kingdom. It stands near the mouth of the Conway, 18 m ENE Carnarvon, and 220 WNW London.

Abercorn, a town of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire. The Roman wall built by Antoninus began at this place, and ex-

A B E

tended to Kirkpatrick, on the frith of Clyde. It stands near the frith of Forth, 4 m NE Linlithgow.

Abercorn, a town of the state of Georgia, on the river Savanna, 20 m NW Savanna.

Aberdare, a village of Wales, in Glamorganshire, 5 m sw Merthyr Tudfyl. It has extensive iron-works, and a canal to that of Merthyr Tudfyl.

Aberdeen, New, a city of Scotland, capital of Aberdeenshire, situate on an eminence, near the mouth of the Dee. The college, called Marischal college, was founded in 1598, and is a respectable seminary, but the scholars are boarded in the town. Beside two papist churches, and the college kirk, there is an elegant episcopal chapel, and several meeting-houses. The other public buildings are, a townhouse, Gordon hospital, a lunatic hospital, and an infirmary. The harbour is defended by a strong stone pier and two batteries. Beside the coasting trade, vessels are sent hence to the Baltic, the Levant, and the W Indies. The manufactures are stockings, thread, cottons, &c. and great quantities of salmon and pork are pickled here. The city is governed by a lord provost. The number of inhabitants was 17,597 in 1801, and 21,639 in 1811. It is 121 m NNE Edinburg. Lon. 2 8 W, lat. 57 9 N.

Aberdeen, Old, or *Aberdon*, a borough of Scotland, a mile N New Aberdeen, on the s bank of the Don, near its mouth. It was anciently a bishop's see, and a part of the cathedral now forms the parish church. King college, founded in 1494, is a large stately fabric, with a long uniform range of modern houses for the professors and students; and the townhouse is a neat modern structure. On the seacoast is a fort, and the remains of the castle that was destroyed by Cromwell. The number of inhabitants was 9,911 in 1801, and 13,731 in 1811.

Aberdeenshire, a county of Scotland, 90 m long and 38 broad; bounded on the N and E by the German ocean, s by the counties of Kincardine, Forfar, and Perth, and w by those of Inverness and Banff. It contains 718,800 acres, and is divided into 87 parishes. The number of inhabitants was 123,082 in 1801, and 135,075 in 1811. The NE part, extending toward the river Ythan, is called Buchan; and the Wangle, consisting of vast woodland mountains, is called Mar Forest, in which the river Dee takes its rise. There is excellent pasture in the high parts; and the level tract, called

Strathbogie fields. It is stone, and is ganeise and the rivers are the iron, and Bo cellent salmon.

Aberdour, a shire, with iron utensils m NW Edinb.

Aberdour, in Aberdeenshire, an ancient ca ocean, 8 m v.

Aberfraw, a glesey, with was formerly the princes of palace here. manufactured and the mou coal, iron, and works have l seated at the m wsw Beau don.

Abergavenny, shire, with a m are the ruins of that formerly b a free-school for has a trade in cent mountain works. It is the Gavenny Monmouth, and Lon. 3 10 W, lat.

Abergeley, a highshire, with It is much freed stands on the high and 229 I

Abergawily, Carmarthenshire, Gwily with the then. The ch legate, but H revenues to the and the bishop here.

Abernethy, a Perthshire, for Pictish kings. The church is the cathedral, a tower 74 feet l ference. It has and stands on th influx of the E

Aberporth, a Cardiganshire, George chann

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Strathbogie, contains well cultivated fields. It has quarries of granite, millstone, and limestone; and veins of manganese and plumbago. The principal rivers are the Dee, Don, Ythan, Deveron, and Bogie, which abound with excellent salmon.

Aberdour, a town of Scotland, in Fife-shire, with manufactures of checks and iron utensils, seated on the Forth, 10 m NW Edinburgh.

Aberdour, a fishing town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with the remains of an ancient castle, seated on the German ocean, 8 m W Fraserburg.

Aberfraw, a town of Wales, in Anglesey, with a market on Thursday. It was formerly a place of great account, the princes of N Wales having then a palace here. It has a trade in flannels, manufactured in the neighbourhood; and the mountains near it abound in coal, iron, and limestone. Several iron-works have been lately erected. It is seated at the mouth of the Fraw, 19 m WSW Beaumaris, and 269 NW London.

Abergavenny, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Tuesday. Here are the ruins of a castle, a large church that formerly belonged to a priory, and a free-school founded by Henry VIII. It has a trade in flannels, and in the adjacent mountains are some great iron-works. It is seated at the conflux of the Gavenny with the Usk, 16 m W Monmouth, and 146 W by N London. Lon. 3° 10' W, lat. 51° 50' N.

Abergeley, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Saturday. It is much frequented for bathing, and stands on the seacoast, 12 m NW Denbigh and 229 London.

Abergwily, a village of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, at the conflux of the Gwily with the Towy, 2 m E Carmarthen. The church was formerly collegiate, but Henry VIII transferred its revenues to the college at Brecknock; and the bishop of St. David has a palace here.

Abernethy, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, formerly the seat of the Pictish kings, and the see of a bishop. The church is supposed to have been the cathedral, and near it is an antique tower 74 feet high and 48 in circumference. It has a manufacture of linen, and stands on the Tay, a little above the influx of the Erne, 6 m SE Perth.

Aberporth, a village of Wales, in Cardiganshire, seated in a cove of St. George channel, 7 m ENE Cardigan.

ABK

It has a trade in limestone, coal, and culm.

Aberystwith, a town of Wales, in Cardiganshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. In the bathing season it is a fashionable watering place. Here are the remains of a castle, on a craggy eminence, once the residence of the great Cadwallader; and, in the neighbourhood, the silver and lead mines whence the celebrated Sir Hugh Middleton acquired his large fortune. It is seated near the mouths of the Ystwith and Rhydol, in Cardigan bay, 34 m NE Cardigan, and 208 WNW London. Lon. 4° 3' W, lat. 52° 22' N.

Aber, a country of Africa, extending 400 m along the coast of the Red sea, which bounds it on the E, and Abyssinia and Nubia surround it on all the other parts. It is sandy and barren, being destitute of water. The inhabitants are Mohamedans. Suaquam is the capital.

Abiagrasso, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on a canal, 12 m SW Milan.

Abineau, a port on the N side of Lake Erie, 13 m WSW Fort Erie.

Abingdon, a borough in Berkshire, with a market on Monday and Friday. The summer assizes are held here. It has a handsome townhall, two churches, and a spacious corn-market. Great quantities of malt are made here, and sent in barges to London. It is seated on the Thames, 7 m S Oxford, and 36 W London. Lon. 1° 22' W, lat. 51° 40' N.

Abingdon, a town of Maryland, in Hartford county. Here is Cokebury college, instituted by the methodists in 1785. It is situate at the head of the tide waters on Bush river, 20 m NE Baltimore.

Abingdon, a town of Virginia, capital of Washington county. It is 260 m W by S Richmond. Lon. 81° 59' W, lat. 36° 41' N.

Abiscu, an extensive province of Peru, E of the Andes, between the rivers Ytau and Amarumago, and S of Cusco. It is little known, being full of woods, rivers, and lakes; and its few plains are occupied by barbarous nations of Indians.

Abiverd, a town of Persia, in Chorasán, near the river Tedzen, 52 m N Meshed.

Abkhas, one of the seven nations in the countries comprehended between the Black sea and the Caspian. Their principal and most ancient establishments are on the southern slope of the mountains comprehended between the

A B R

river Cuban and the Black sea. They are tributary to the Turks, and are divided into two governments, the western and the eastern; each subject to a bashaw, commonly chosen out of the principal native families; one of whom resides at Sotchukkalé and the other at Soghunkalé. The Abkhas speak an original language, which appears to have a remote affinity to that of the Circassians. They have, at present, very little religion, although they still preserve some traces of Christianity. Their chief town is Anacopia.

Ablay, a country in Great Tartary, subject to the Russians. Lon. from 72 to 83 E, lat. 51 to 54 N.

Abloe, a town of Little Tartary, between the river Dnieper and the Black sea. Lon. 43 15 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Abo, a seaport of Sweden, capital of Finland Proper, and a bishop's see, with a castle, and a university. It contains several brick houses, but the generality are of stone. The inhabitants, estimated at 10,000, export linen, tobacco, flax, and iron, but the principal trade is in timber. Abo was taken by the Russians in 1808. It is situated on the Aura, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 170 m ENE Stockholm. Lon. 21 13 E, lat. 60 27 N.

Aboukir, a castle, island, and bay, on the coast of Egypt, to the w of the Rosetta mouth of the Nile. The bay is rendered famous by the total defeat and destruction of the French fleet, by admiral Nelson, in 1798. The island lies in the w part of the bay: the Italians call it Bicchieri, the French, Beguires, and the English, Nelson. The castle stands on a sandy peninsula, 3 m ssw of the island, and 18 ENE Alexandria. Lon. 31 23 E, lat. 31 20 N.

Aboutig, a town of Upper Egypt, where the best opium is made; seated near the Nile, 170 m s Cairo.

Abrantes, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Tajo. It has four churches, beside convents, and is 80 m NE Lisbon. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 39 13 N.

Abruz Banya, or *Abrobania*, a town of Transylvania, near which are mines of gold and silver. It is 20 m WNW Weissenburg.

Abruzzo, a province of Naples, bounded on the E by the gulf of Venice, N and W by Ancona, Spoleto, and Campagna di Roma, and S by Terra di Lavoro and Molise. It is divided into two parts by the river Pescara, one called Ultra, which has Aquila for its capi-

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tal; and the other Ciura, of which Civita di Chieti is the capital. This country is fertile in corn, rice, fruit, and saffron; but the woods abound with bears and wolves.

Abis, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche. It was formerly the capital of Vivarez, and the see of a bishop; but now little, beside ruins, remains of its ancient grandeur. It is 8 m NW Viviers.

Abucara, a town of Peru, in the province of Lucanas, of which it was formerly the capital. It is situated in a valley, 150 m s by E Guamanga. Lon. 73 28 W, lat. 15 32 S.

Abuschahr; see *Bushier*.

Abydos, a town and castle of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the strait of Gallipoli. Here all ships from the Archipelago are searched. Lon. 37 36 E, lat. 40 16 N.

Abyo, or *Abuyo*, one of the Philippine islands, between Mindanao and Luzon, where the Spaniards have a fort. Lon. 122 15 E, lat. 10 0 N.

Abysinia, an empire of Africa, 900 m long and 600 broad, bounded on the N by Nubia, E by the Red sea and Adel, S by Machidas, Gingiro, and Monoemugi, and W by Negroland and Darfoor. It is divided into several provinces or kingdoms. The country is mountainous, but in the vales the soil is fertile. The rainy season continues from April to September. This is succeeded, without interval, by a cloudless sky, and a vertical sun. Cold nights as instantly follow these scorching days. The earth, notwithstanding these days, is cold to the soles of the feet; partly owing to the six months rain, when no sun appears, and partly to the perpetual equality of nights and days. There is no country in the world that produces a greater variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame: the hyenas are very numerous, and dreadful in their ravages, but there are no tigers. Beside eagles, vultures, &c. there is a species of glede, called haddayn, which is frequent in Egypt, and comes punctually into Abysinia, at the return of the sun, after the tropical rains; and storks are numerous in May, when the rains become constant: there are few owls; but these are of an immense size and beauty. The most remarkable insect is the Tifaltfal, a large fly, which is so fatal to cattle, that, in some districts, great emigrations take place in the beginning of the rainy season, to prevent the stock of cattle from being destroyed. There are between the ancient Persians and the Jews of Judaism the Greek bears a great plexion; and bound with covered with houses are built of clay, and even the form, encircled travellers say quiet the flesh but others of are fond of known to other Mr. Bruce, has its source is the metropolis *Acaba*, a town on the E extremity 33 40 E, lat. *Acadia*; see *Acanny*, an affording the There is a town 0 30 E, lat. 83 *Acapulco*, a province of the Pacific ocean, a rich harbour, defended by another return port, laden with commodities of the capital, maintained deductions from It is 180 m s W, lat. 16 51 *Acarai*, a town the jesuits in 26 0 S. *Acasabash* in the province a river of the its mouth in ENE Guatimala 58 N. *Acbarabad* *Acerenza*, Basilicata, and is seated on of the Apennines Lon. 16 5 E *Acerno*, a capitate Citra *Acerra*, a di Lavara, N E Naples.

ACE

ed. There is a remarkable coincidence between the customs in the court of ancient Persia and those of Abyssinia. The religion of the country is a mixture of Judaism and of the Christianity of the Greek church; and the language bears a great affinity to the Arabic. The natives are of a dark olive complexion; and the dress is a light robe, bound with a sash, the head being covered with a kind of turban. The houses are of a conic form, meanly built of clay, and covered with thatch; and even the churches are of a round form, encircled by a portico. Some travellers say that at an Abyssinian banquet the flesh is cut from the live oxen; but others only affirm that the natives are fond of raw flesh, a taste not unknown to other nations. According to Mr. Bruce, the celebrated river Nile has its source in this country. Gondar is the metropolis.

Acaba, a town and fort of Arabia Petraea, on the E arm of the Red sea, at its NE extremity, 130 m ESE Suez. Lon. 33 40 E, lat. 29 3 N.

Acadia; see *Nova Scotia*.

Acanny, an inland country of Guinea, affording the best gold in great plenty. There is a town of the same name. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 8 30 N.

Acapulco, a city of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, on a bay of the Pacific ocean, with a commodious harbour, defended by a strong castle. Every year a rich ship is sent to Manilla; and another returns annually thence to this port, laden with the valuable commodities of the E Indies. Here is an hospital, maintained by the merchants, and deductions from the pay of the soldiers. It is 180 m SSW Mexico. Lon. 99 49 W, lat. 16 51 N.

Acarai, a town of Paraguay, built by the jesuits in 1624. Lon. 51 5 W, lat. 26 0 S.

Acasabaflan, a town of New Spain, in the province of Vera Paz; situate on a river of the same name, 25 m from its mouth in the gulf of Dulce, and 70 m NE Guatemala. Lon. 91 40 W, lat. 14 58 N.

Acharabad; see *Agra*.

Acerenza, a city of Naples, capital of Basilicata, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Branduno, at the foot of the Apennines, 97 m E by S Naples. Lon. 16 5 E, lat. 40 44 N.

Acerno, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 12 m NE Salerno.

Acerra, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated on the Agno, 12 m NE Naples.

ACH

Ach, a town of Suabia, in the landgrave of Nellenburg, on a rocky eminence, by the river Ach, 14 m NE Schaffhausen.

Acham, a country in Asia, bounded on the N by Bootan, E by China, S by Birmah, and W by Hindoostan. It is very little known to the Europeans.

Acheen, a kingdom in the NW part of Sumatra, now very different from earlier times, when it was powerful enough to expel the Portuguese from the island, and its sovereigns received embassies from some of the greatest potentates of Europe. It is comparatively healthy, being more free from woods and swamps than the other parts of the island. Its chief products are fine fruits, rice, cotton, gold dust, and sulphur. The Achenese are taller, stouter, and darker complexioned than the other Sumatrans. They are more active and industrious than their neighbours, have more sagacity and penetration, and are bold and expert navigators. They are Mohamedans.

Acheen, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Sumatra, near the mouth of a river, on the NW point of the island, or Acheen Head, in a wide valley, formed by two lofty ranges of hills. The river, which empties itself by several channels, is very shallow at the bar. The houses are built of bamboos and rough timbers, and are raised some feet from the ground, this part of the country being overflowed in the rainy season. It is an open town, in the centre of which is the king's palace, a mile and a half in circumference, surrounded by a wide and deep moat, and strong walls. A manufacture of a thick kind of cotton cloth, and of stuff for the short trowsers worn by the Malays and Achenese, is established here. Payments are commonly made in gold dust, which is carried about in bladders. Crimes are punished here with remarkable rigour; but the rod of justice, it is supposed, falls only on the poor: yet the Achenese are supposed to be the most dishonest and flagitious people in the East. Acheen is 1000 m SE Madras. Lon. 95 34 E, lat. 5 22 N.

Achleiten, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 12 m ESE Ens.

Achmetchet; see *Symphoropol*.

Achmim, a town of Egypt, the residence of an emir, or prince of the country. It has manufactures of coarse cottons, and stands on a small eminence, on the right bank of the Nile, 240 m S Cairo. Lon. 31 56 E, lat. 26 40 N.

Achonry, a town of Ireland, in the

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county of Sligo, and a bishop's see united to Killala. It is seated on the Shannon, 16 m wsw Sligo.

Achstetten, a town of Suabia, 6 m nw Augsburg.

Achyr, a strong town and castle of Ukraine, on the river Uorsklo, 127 m E Kiof. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 49 31 N.

Achen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a citadel; situate on the Elbe, 5 m nw Delfau.

Acoma, or *St. Estevan de Acoma*, a town of New Mexico, with a strong castle; seated on a mountain, by the river Puerco, 90 m sw St. Fe.

Aconagua, a town of Chili, capital of an inland province of the same name, which is rich in grain, fruit, silver, and copper. The town, sometimes called St. Philip, stands on the river Aconagua, 74 m nne St. Jago. Lon. 69 46 W, lat. 31 10 S.

Acs, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, on the river Arriege, 20 m sse Foix.

Acqua, a town of Tuscany, noted for its warm baths, 15 m E Leghorn.

Acquacknack, a town of New Jersey, in Essex county, on the W side of the Passaic, 10 m N Newark.

Acquapendente, a town of Italy, in the territory of Orvieto, seated on a mountain, near the river Paglia, 10 m W Orvieto.

Acquaria, a town of Italy, in Modenese, noted for its medicinal waters, 12 m S Modena.

Acquaviva, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 18 m S Bari.

Acra, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold coast, subject to the king of Aquambo. The town is of the same name, and has a great trade in gold and slaves; and here some European states have forts and factories. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 5 35 N.

Acre, or *St. John d'Acre*, a seaport of Syria, in Palestine, and a bishop's see. It is the Ptolemais of the Greeks and Romans, and stands on a plain at the N point of a bay, which extends in a semicircle of 9 m to the point of Mount Carmel, near the mouth of the Kardanah, or ancient Belus. In the time of the crusades, it underwent several sieges; and little is now to be seen of this ancient city, but the remains of monuments, and of a church dedicated to St. Andrew, or, as some think, St. John the baptist. The new city is distant a mile from the ancient walls, and the fortifications are of little importance. The palace of the grand

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master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem is the residence of the chief of Acre. Here are three mosques, four churches, and a synagogue. Its port has been at all times the key to Palestine, and though now a bad one, is better than any other along the coast. The chief articles of commerce are cotton, cattle, corn, olives, and linseed; and rice brought from Egypt. In 1759, great damage was done by an earthquake; and the year following 5000 persons, near one-third of the inhabitants, died by the plague. In 1799, aided by the British under sir W. S. Smith, it withstood a siege by the French under Bonaparte, who retreated after failing in a twelfth assault, made over the putrid bodies of his soldiers. It is 24 m S Tyre, and 47 N Jerusalem. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 33 32 N.

Acron, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold coast. The Dutch have a fort here called Patience. Lon. 0 28 E, lat. 5 10 N.

Acroteri, a town of the island of Santorini, 2 m wsw Scauro.

Acton-Burnel, a village in Shropshire, 8 m S Shrewsbury. Here are considerable remains of a castle, in which a parliament was held in the reign of Edward I.

Adana, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, capital of a sangiacate, and a bishop's see, with a strong castle. It has a trade in corn, wine, and fruit; and is seated on a river of the same name, 12 m from the Mediterranean, and 150 ESE Cogni. Lon. 35 0 E, lat. 37 2 N.

Adare, or *Addair*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, seated on the Maig, 11 m sw Limerick.

Adages; see *Mexicano*.

Adda, a river of Swisserland, which rises in the canton of Grisons, runs through Valteline and the lake of Como, by Lecco, and joins the Po, near Cremona.

Adel, a kingdom of Ajan, about 400 m in length, on the S side of the strait of Babelmandel. It seldom rains here; but the country is well watered by rivers, and abounds with wheat, millet, frankincense, and pepper. The inhabitants are Mohamedans. The capital is Aucagurel.

Adelfors, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, noted for its gold mines, 70 m nw Calmar.

Aden, once a rich but now abandoned seaport of Arabia Felix, 120 m ESE Mocha. Lon. 45 30 E, lat. 12 36 N.

Aderbijan, a province of Persia,

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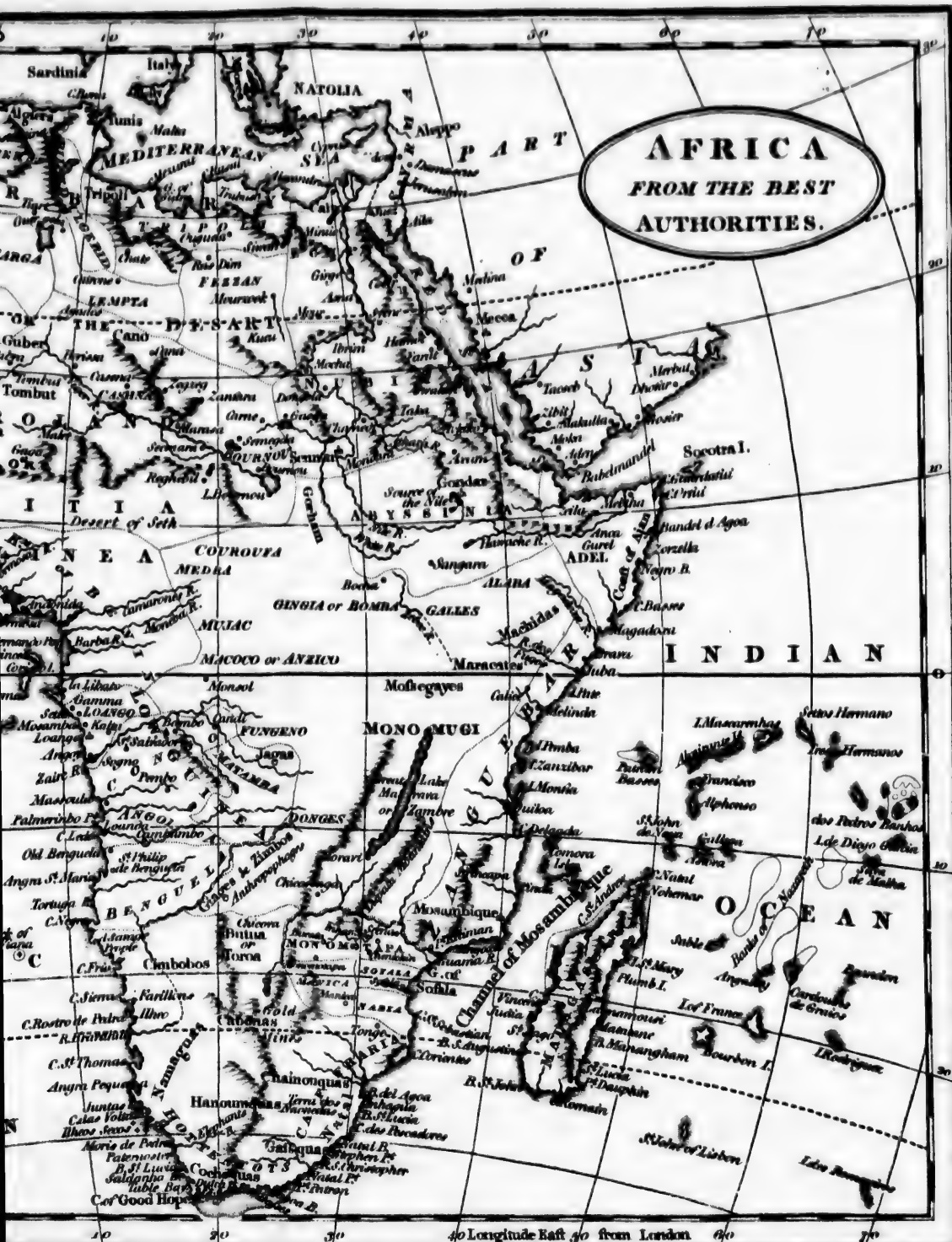
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AFRICA
FROM THE BEST
AUTHORITIES.



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bounded on the w by Armenia and Schirvan, w by the Caspian sea and Ghilan, s by Irak, and w by Curdistan. It is mountainous, but contains many well-watered vaines, and reckoned among the most productive provinces of Persia. Tabriz is the capital.

Adige, a river which rises in the canton of Grisons, enters Tyrol, and flows by Trent and Verona into the gulf of Venice, 10 m to the w of the Po.

Admiralty Islands, a cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, to the nw of New Ireland. They were discovered in 1767: some of them appear of considerable extent; and the centre one is supposed to be in lon. 146 44 E, lat. 2 18 S.

Adon, a town of Hungary, seated in a fruitful country, near the Danube, 12 m s Buda.

Adoni, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, on one of the branches of the Tungebadda, 175 m sw Hydrabad. Lon. 77 0 E, lat. 15 37 N.

Adorf, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 15 m nnw Egra.

Adour, a river of France, which rises in the department of Upper Pyrenees, flows by Tarbes and Dax, and enters the bay of Biscay, below Bayonne.

Adra, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong citadel, 47 m s Granada. Lon. 3 7 W, lat. 36 45 N.

Adramiti, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natoli on the coast of a gulf of its name, 70 m n by w Smyrna. Lon. 26 50 E, lat. 39 26 N.

Adria, a town of Italy, in Polcino di Rovigo, which gives name to the Adriatic sea, and was formerly of great note, but has been much reduced by frequent inundations. It is seated on the Taro, 25 m ssw Venice.

Adriano, a mountain of Spain, in Biscay, over which is a very difficult road to Alba and Old Castile. It is one of the highest of the Pyrenees; and is only inhabited by a few shepherds.

Adrianople, a city of European Turkey, in Romania, the see of an archbishop, and formerly the European seat of the Turkish dominion. It is 8 m in circumference, situate in the midst of a very extensive and perfectly level plain, on the river Marissa, which here receives two tributary streams. Several of the mosques are very splendid, and the principal one has four minarets, said to be the highest in all Turkey. Many of the houses are neat, but the streets are narrow and devious. The seraglio is separated from the city by the river Arda, and commands an extensive view

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of the country, which is fertile, and famous for excellent vines. The commerce of the city by the river is considerable. It is 130 m nw Constantinople. Lon. 26 47 E, lat. 43 4 N.

Adriatic Sea; see *Venice, Gulf of*.

Adventure Bay, a bay at the s end of Van Diemen land, so called from the ship in which Captain Furneaux sailed. Lon. 147 30 W, lat. 43 23 S.

Ar/hot, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Demur, 10 m s Mechlin.

Afghanistan, a country of Asia, stretching from the mountains of Tartary to the Arabian sea, and from the Indus to the confines of Persia. The inhabitants of this wide domain have no written character, and speak a language peculiar to themselves. They are a robust, hardy race of men, and being generally addicted to a state of predatory warfare, their manners partake of a barbarous insolence; they avow a fixed contempt for the occupations of civil life; and are esteemed the most negligent of religious observances of all the Mohamedans. Their common dress consists of a shirt, which falls over the upper part of long and narrow trousers; a woollen vest, fitted closely to the body, and reaching to the midleg; and a high turned up cap, of broad cloth or cotton, usually of one colour, and of a conic form, with two small parallel slits in the upper edge of its facing. The principal cities are Candahar and Cabul, the former of which was the capital; but the late and present sultans have kept their court at Cabul. About the year 1720, an army of Afghans invaded Persia, took Isfahan, and made the sultan Husseyn prisoner. They kept possession of Isfahan and the southern provinces for ten years, when they were defeated in several battles, and driven out of the country by Nadir Kuli, commonly known in Europe by the name of Kouli Khan. After Nadir had deposed his sovereign, Shah Thomas, he had liege to and took Candahar; but afterward received a considerable body of the Afghans into his army, who became his favourite foreign troops. On his assassination, in 1747, the general of the Afghan troops, though furiously attacked by the whole Persian army, effected a safe retreat into his own country, where he caused himself to be acknowledged sovereign of the Afghan territories by the title of Ahmed Shah.

AFRICA, one of the four grand divisions of the world; bounded on the

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by the Mediterranean sea, w by the Atlantic ocean, s by the Southern ocean, and n by the isthmus of Suez, the Red sea, and the Indian ocean. It is a peninsula of prodigious extent, being joined to Asia by the isthmus of Suez, which is 115 m over. In its greatest length, from the most northern part to the Cape of Good Hope, it is 4600 m; and in the broadest part, from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui, it is 3500. The greater part lies within the torrid zone, which renders the heat almost insupportable in many places. However, the coasts in general are very fertile, the fruits excellent, and the plants extraordinary. There are more wild beasts than in any other part of the world: there are also some animals peculiar to this country; as the hippopotamus, or river horse; the rhinoceros, with two horns on its nose; and the beautiful striped zebra. Beside these, there are crocodiles, ostriches, camels, and many other animals not to be met with in Europe. There are several deserts, particularly one of a large extent called Zahara; but these are not quite without inhabitants. There are many large rivers; but the principal are the Nile, Niger, Zaïre, Senegal, and Gambia. The most considerable mountains are the Atlas, the Mountains of the Moon, and the Sierra Leone. The inhabitants consist of pagans, Mohamedans, and Christians. The first, who possess the greatest part of the country, from the Tropic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, are the most numerous, and are generally black. The Mohamedans, who are tawny, possess Egypt and the coast of Barbary. The people of Abyssinia are denominated Christians, but retain many pagan and Jewish rites. In the N of Africa are some Jews, who manage all the little trade of that part of the country. The principal divisions of Africa are Barbary, Egypt, Biledulgerid, Zahara, Negroland, Guinea, Bornou, Caffina, Fezzan, Senna, Nubia, Abyssinia, Abex, Loango, Congo, Angola, Benguela, Mataman, Zanguebar, Mocarango, Monoemugi, Sofola, Caffraria, and the country of the Hottentots.

Africa, a town on the E coast of Tunis, near a cape of its name, 20 m SSE Sufa.

Afrique, St. a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, 6 m E by N Vabres.

Agadeer; see *St. Cruze*.

Agades, a town of Caffina, the capital of a province. It sends annually a caravan of 1000 camels to the salt lakes

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in the desert, at a place called Dombos; which salt is distributed among the other provinces of the empire. It is 160 m NNE of Cassina. Lon. 13° E, lat. 20° N.

Agallega, or *Gallega*, an island of Africa, near Madagascar. Lon. 54° E, lat. 10° 13' N.

Agamenticus, a mountain of Massachusetts, in the district of Maine, about 8 m from York harbour. It affords pasture up to its summit, and is a sea-mark for the entrance of Piscataqua river. Lon. 70° 39' W, lat. 43° 16' N.

Agatha, St. a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 20 m NE Naples.

Agathonisi, a small island of the Archipelago, about a league S the of the isle of Samos.

Agaton, a town of Guinea, near the mouth of the Formosa, 80 m S Benin. Lon. 7° 6' E, lat. 7° 20' N.

Agde, a town of France, in the department of Herault, on the river Herault, not far from its mouth in the gulf of Lyon, where there is a fort to defend the entrance. It is 17 m NE Narbonne. Lon. 3° 28' E, lat. 43° 19' N.

Agen, a city of France, capital of the department of Lot and Garonne, and a bishop's see. Prunes form here a considerable object of commerce; and it has manufactures of camblets, serges, and canvas. It stands in a fertile country, on the banks of the Garonne, 80 m ESE Bourdeaux. Lon. 0° 56' E, lat. 44° 12' N.

Agénabat, a town of Transylvania, 20 m NE Hermanstadt.

Agga, or *Aggon*, a town and district on the coast of Guinea, in which is a very high hill, called the Devil's Mount. The English have a fort here. Lon. 0° 5' E, lat. 6° 0' N.

Aggerhuys, a fortress of Norway, in a government of the same name, which is full of mountains. See *Christiania*.

Aghadore, a town of Ireland, in the county Kerry, and a bishop's see united to Limerick and Ardfer. It stands near the lake of Killarney, 15 m SSE Ardfer.

Aghrim, a village of Ireland, 11 m ENE Galway, memorable for the decisive victory gained, in 1691, by the army of William III, over that of James II.

Agbrin, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 13 m SW Wicklow.

Agimere, a province of Hindoostan Proper; bounded on the NW by Moul-tan, NE by Delhi and Agra, SE by Malwa, and SW by Guzarat and Sindy.

It is an extensive mountainous plain interspersed with a sandy desert.

Agimere, a capital of a province. It stands at the foot of a mountain, on the left of a fortress. Lon. 75° 20' E.

Agincourt, a department of the French Republic, in the English Channel, on the French coast.

Agilia, a small island of the Ionian Sea.

Agmat, a town of the province of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic.

Agmonde, a town of the province of Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic.

Agnano, a town of the province of Naples, in the kingdom of Naples, on the coast of the Gulf of Naples.

Agostino, a town of the province of Naples, in the kingdom of Naples, on the coast of the Gulf of Naples.

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It is an extensive district; the *se* part mountainous, with fertile valleys and plains intervening; but the *sw* part is a sandy desert, and little known.

Agimera, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name. It stands at the foot of a high mountain, on the top of which is a strong fortress. It is 150 m *w* by *s* Agra. Lon. 75 20 E, lat. 26 31 N.

Agincourt, a village of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 7 m *se* Hesdin. Near this place Henry V of England obtained a signal victory over the French, in 1415.

Agliä, a town of Piedmont, 7 m *s* Ivrea.

Agmat, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, and on the *w* side of one of the mountains of Atlas, 16 m *s* Morocco.

Agmondesham; see *Amerikam*.

Agnano, a circular lake in the kingdom of Naples, 7 m from Puzzoli. It is about half a mile in diameter, surrounded by noble hills covered with verdure. As no mention is made of this lake by the ancients, it is supposed to be the celebrated fish-pond sunk by Lucullus, whose villa stood in the neighbourhood. A few paces from the margin of the lake, in the side of a mountain, is the famous Grotta del Cane, where many dogs have been tortured and suffocated, to show the effect of a vapour, which rises a foot above the bottom of this cave, and is destructive to animal life.

Agon, an island of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour. Lon. 18 10 E, lat. 61 20 N.

Agosta, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Dalmatia, 18 m in circumference, and 10 *sw* of the island of Curzola. Lon. 17 0 E, lat. 42 55 N.

Agosta, in Sicily; see *Augusta*.

Agra, a city of Hindoostan Proper, capital of a province of the same name, with a strong fort. It was once the most splendid of all the Indian cities, and now exhibits the most magnificent ruins. About the year 1566, emperor Achar made it his capital, and gave his name to it; since which time it is often named Acbarabad. In the 17th century the great mogul frequently resided here. His palace was prodigiously large; the palaces of the omrahs and others were numerous; and there were above 60 caravanseras, 800 baths, 700 mosques, and two magnificent mausoleums. It has since rapidly declined. In the war with the Mahrattas in 1803, it was taken

AIC

by the British. It stands on the right bank of the Jumna, 100 m *s* by *se* Delhi. Lon. 78 30 E, lat. 27 16 N.

Agram, or *Zagrab*, a strong town of Croatia, capital of the Austrian part, and a bishop's see; seated on the Save, 27 m *sw* Carlstad, and 164 *s* Vienna. Lon. 16 18 E, lat. 45 58 N.

Agramont, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on a mountain, near a small river, 18 m *s* Balaguer.

Agreda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 8 m *sw* Tarazona.

Agria, a town of Upper Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It is seated on the Agria, 47 m *ne* Buda. Lon. 20 10 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Agrigan, one of the Ladrone Islands, 43 m in compass. It is mountainous, and has several volcanoes. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 19 40 N.

Agropoli, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, on the *s* side of the gulf of Salerno, 22 m *sse* Salerno.

Aguilar, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 20 m *w* Estella.

Ahuaz, or *Ahawaz*, a town of Persia, in Kufistan, once a flourishing city, of which considerable ruins remain. It is seated on the Karasu, 48 m *sw* Toster.

Ahuys, a strong town of Sweden, in Gothland, with a good harbour, 15 m *se* Christianstadt. Lon. 14 15 E, lat. 56 15 N.

Ajaccio, a seaport of Corsica, capital of the department of Liamone, and a bishop's see. It stands on the *w* side of the island, on a point of land that juts into the gulf, 160 m *se* Toulon. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 41 56 N.

Ajan, or *Ajen*, a country on the *e* coast of Africa, extending from Cape Guardafui to Zanguebar 700 m. It is divided into several states or kingdoms; the principal of which are Adel and Magadoxo. The eastern coast of Ajan is sandy and barren, but to the north it is more fertile. The kings of Ajan are frequently at war with the emperor of Abyssinia, and sell the prisoners which they take. Ivory, gold, and horses of an excellent breed, are the articles of trade.

Ajazzo, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Syria, seated on the Mediterranean, on the site of the ancient Issus, where Alexander fought his second battle with Darius. It is 30 m *s* Antioch, and 40 *w* Aleppo. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 36 0 N.

Aich, a town of Bavaria, with a castle seated on the Par, 18 m *s* Neuburg.

Aichstadt, a town of Franconia, capital of a principality (late bishopric) of

A I N

the same name, now subject to the duke of Bavaria. In the church is a piece of curious workmanship, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament, which is of massy gold, enriched with diamonds, pearls, rubies, and other precious stones. It is seated on the Altmühl, 40 m s by E Nuremberg. Lon. 11 10 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Aidar, the principal seaport of Nubia, seated on a mountain, on the coast of the Red sea. It has a trade in ebony and aromatic plants. Lon. 33 57 E, lat. 22 10 N.

Aigen, a town of Austria, on the confines of Bohemia, 24 m NW Steyre.

Aigle, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. All the houses, even the meanest, are built of white marble, found in the neighbourhood. It is seated near the Rhone, 6 m from its entrance into the lake of Geneva.

Aigle, a town of France, in the department of Orne, 47 m SW Rouen.

Aignan, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Loire and Cher, on the river Cher, 24 m s by E Blois.

Aiguemorte, a town of France, in the department of Gard, situate among the morasses, near the sea, and had a harbour, which is now choked up. It is 12 m SSE Montpellier.

Aigueperse, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 18 m N Clermont.

Aiguibello, a town of France, in the department of Drome, 6 m SE Montelimart.

Aiguibello, a town of Savoy, on the river Arc, 15 m E Chambery.

Aiguillas, *Cape*, the most southerly point of Africa, 13 leagues SSE of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 20 8 E, lat. 34 55 S.

Ailah, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the E arm of the Red sea, at its NW extremity, 108 m SSE Suez. Lon. 33 10 E, lat. 29 10 N.

Ailly, a town of France, in the department of Somme, 9 m SSE Amiens.

Ailfa, an insulated rock, s of the isle of Arran, in Scotland. Its base is 2 m in circumference. It consists of a stupendous assemblage of precipitous cliffs, rising in a pyramidal series, 900 feet high, accessible only on the NE. It affords refuge to an immense number of sea-fowl, and is well stocked with rabbits. The ruins of a chapel, and of a castle, are still seen; and near the latter is a spring of fresh water.

Aime, or *Aymo*, a town of Savoy, on the river Isère, 18 m ENE Moutiers.

Ain, a department of France, includ-

A I X

ing the late province of Bresse. It takes its name from a river, which rises in Mount Jura, near Nozeroy, and enters the Rhone, above Lyon. Bourg is the capital.

Ainereville, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 3 m SW Dun.

Ainsa, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Ara, 30 m N Balbastro.

Airano, a town of Italy, in Milanese, 30 m SE Como.

Airdrie, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, with an iron foundery, and a considerable trade in malt spirits; situate on a rising ground, between two rivulets, 10 m E Glasgow.

Aire, a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the side of a mountain, by the river Adour, 65 m s Bourdeaux. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Aire, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. It communicates with St. Omer by a canal, and is seated on the river Lis, 22 m s Dunkirk. Lon. 2 24 E, lat. 50 42 N.

Aire, a river in Yorkshire, which issues from a lake on Malham moor, near Settle, flows by Skipton, Keighley, Leeds, and Snaith, and enters the Ouse, below Howden.

Aisne, a department of France, including the late territories of Soissonois and Vermandois. It takes its name from a river, which runs by Soissons, and enters the Oise, above Compiègne. Laon is the capital.

Aix, a city of France, capital of the department of Mouths of the Rhone, and an archbishop's see. It was formerly the capital of Provence, when it had a parliament. It is seated in a plain, where there are hot baths near the river Arc, 75 m E Montpellier. Lon. 5 27 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Aix, a town of Savoy, on the lake of Bourget. Here are mineral waters much frequented. It is 12 m N by E Chambery.

Aix, a small island of France, between the isle of Oleron and the continent. It is 12 m NW Rochfort. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 46 5 E.

Aix-la-Chapelle, a city of France, capital of the department of Roer, and a bishop's see; lately an imperial city of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers. Charlemagne was so delighted with the beauty of the place, that he chose it for his residence: he is interred in the church of Notre Dame, where they keep his sword and belt. Its famous mineral waters draw a great number of persons every year, and near it are

mines of iron coal. In 1792, retaken and again taken. It is seated in mountains, s, lat. 50 48 N.

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mines of iron, calamine, sulphur, and coal. In 1668 and 1748, it was distinguished by two celebrated treaties of peace. It was taken by the French in 1791, retaken by the Austrians in 1793, and again taken by the French in 1794. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 22 m NE Liege. Lon. 5 58 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Aizenay, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, 29 m S Nantes.

Akatsike, or *Akiska*, a city of Turkish Armenia, with a castle, but has neither walls nor fortifications. It is the capital of the district of Akiska, and a populous trading place, seated on the left bank of the Kur, 130 m NE Erzerum. Lon. 43 50 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Atanfus; see *Arkanja*.

Aterman; see *Bielgorod*.

Akifat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, the ancient Thyatira, built in a plain above 17 m over, which produces corn and cotton. It is inhabited by about 5000 Mohamedans, and stands on the river Hermits, 50 m SE Pergamo. Lon. 28 30 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Akher, or *Akhaher*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, anciently called Antioch in Pisidia. It is 68 m NW Cogni, and 86 SE Kiutaja.

Aktiari; see *Sebastopol*.

Alabaster, or *Eleuthera*, one of the Bahama islands, which produces the greatest part of the pineapples that are exported; and on the coast are a number of alabaster rocks. It has a small fort. Lon. 76 24 W, lat. 24 40 N.

Alais, a town of France, in the department of Gard, lately an episcopal see. It has a citadel, and is seated near the river Gard, at the foot of the Gervennes, 22 m NW Nifones. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 44 8 N.

Alaman, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 9 m NE Nion.

Aland, a cluster of islands in the Baltic, at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia. The principal island, which gives name to the rest, is 40 m long, and from 12 to 16 broad. It is included in the government of Swedish Finland, and Castelholm is the chief place, 95 m NE Stockholm. Lon. 20 28 E, lat. 60 10 N. See *Finland*.

Alania, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, near the mouth of a river, in the gulf of Satalia, 50 m E Satalia.

Alarcon, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Xucar, 50 m S Cuenca.

Alaska, a peninsula on the NW coast of America, about 100 m broad, and extending 480 m SW into the Pacific

ALB

ocean. At its extremity commences the group or chain of islands called the Northern Archipelago; and on its W side is Bristol bay.

Altamaha, a navigable river of the state of Georgia, formed by the junction of the Ocmulgee and Oconee, which have their source in the Allegany mountains. It is a majestic river, and flows SE 100 m through forests and plains, to the Atlantic, which it enters by several mouths. The W branch passes by Darien, and the S, which is the deepest, has its influx near St. Simon island, by a mouth 300 yards wide.

Alatri, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, situate on a hill, 40 m SE Rome.

Alatyr, a town of Russia, on the river Suru, 40 m E Kafan.

Alauta, a river of European Turkey, which rises in the mountains that separate Moldavia from Transylvania, flows through Wallachia, and enters the Danube, near Nicopolis.

Alba, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, and an ancient bishopric. It contains three parochial and three other churches, beside the cathedral, and seven convents. It is seated on the Tanaro, 20 m SE Turin.

Alban, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 15 m ESE Alby.

Alban, St. a borough in Hertfordshire, the ancient city of Verulam, many vestiges of which are yet to be seen. The market is on Wednesday and Saturday; and it is governed by a mayor. It owes its name to Alban, the first martyr in Britain, who was buried on a hill near the town, where a noble monastery was afterwards erected to his memory by king Offa, of which no part now remains, except the gate and the church: in the latter is the monument of Offa, and of Humphrey duke of Gloucester, whose leaden coffin was discovered in 1703, the body preserved almost entire by a pickle. In the church of St. Michael is the monument of the illustrious Francis Bacon, viscount St. Alban. Here are two silk mills and a cotton manufacture. St. Alban is famous for the victory obtained by Richard duke of York, in 1455, over Henry VI; and for a victory which queen Margaret gained in 1461, over the earl of Warwick. It is seated on the Coln, 21 m N by W London.

Alban, St. a town of Vermont, in Chillingden county, situate near Lake Champlain, 34 m NNE Burlington.

Albanella, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 20 m SE Salerno.

A L B

Albania, a province of European Turkey, comprehending the ancient Illyria and Epirus. It is 240 m long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Dalmatia and Bosnia, E by Macedonia and Thessaly, S by Livadia, and W by the gulf of Venice. It produces excellent wine; and the chief exports are spun cotton, raw wool, cattle, oil, leather, and timber of a superior quality for ships. The Albanians are stout and well made, never happy but in action, and are brave and intrepid warriors. Janina is the capital.

Albano, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, on the summit of an eminence, near a lake of the same name. The lake, 7 m in circuit, is supposed to be contained in the crater of an extinguished volcano, and its outlet is bored through a rock more than a mile in length. The environs produce the best wine in all this country. It is 15 m SSE Rome.

Albano, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, seated in a fertile country, on the river Basiento, 15 m E by S Potenza.

Albanopolis, a town of European Turkey, formerly the capital of Albania, but now a poor place, seated on the Drino, 43 m E Alessio.

Albany, a river of Upper Canada, which flows E through several small lakes into James bay. At its mouth is a fort of the same name, belonging to the English. Lon. 81 20 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Albany, a city of New York, capital of a county of the same name. In 1797 it contained 6021 inhabitants, collected from almost all parts of the northern world. It is the storehouse of the trade to and from Canada and the Lakes; and has manufactures of tobacco, snuff, chocolate, mustard, starch, &c. Albany is seated on the W side of Hudson river, 150 m N New York. Lon. 73 42 W, lat. 42 40 N.

Albarazin, a city of Spain, in Aragon, and a bishop's see. Its wool is the best in Aragon. It is seated on a mountain, by the river Guadalavir, 88 m SSW Saragossa, and 140 E Madrid. Lon. 1 21 W, lat. 40 30 N.

Albazete, a town of Spain, in Murcia, with manufactures of iron and steel; seated in a fertile country, 44 m W by N Almanza.

Albazin, a town of Chinese Tartary, with a fortress, on the N side of the Saghalien. Lon. 123 30 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Albeck, a town and castle of Suabia, on the river Alb, 5 m W by E Ulm.

Albemarle, or *Aumale*, a town of France, in the department of Lower

A L B

Seine, with a manufacture of serges and other stuffs, 20 m SW Dieppe, and 32 NNW Rouen.

Albemarle Sound, an inlet of the Atlantic, in N Carolina, 60 m long, and from 8 to 12 broad. It is 30 m N of Pamlico sound; and the tract of country between them is called Dismal Swamp.

Albenga, a strong seaport on the coast of Genoa, surrounded by olive trees, 37 m SW Genoa. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 44 6 N.

Albion; see *Britain*.

Albion, New, a country on the W coast of N America, to the N of California, extending from lat. 33 to 40 N, and from 30 to 40 m in breadth. It received its name from sir Francis Drake in 1578, whose harbour is in lon. 116 45 W, lat. 37 58 N; but the coast had been examined by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, in 1542, and the country is called New California by the Spaniards. The land is mountainous, and abounds with trees; but there are extensive plains and valleys of luxuriant soil, and well watered. Maize, wheat, and barley are cultivated in abundance; good wine is made in all the settlements on the coast; and the olive is successfully cultivated, especially near St. Diego. In the mountains are the same kind of goats as in California; and in the forests and plains are stags of a most gigantic size, called venados, of a brown colour and without spot. The climate is subject to much drought, especially in autumn; but this is in some measure compensated by dews, which often fall very heavily: the rainy season is from December to March. The Spaniards, who first settled here in 1769, have divided the country into four jurisdictions, named, from their chief towns, St. Diego, St. Barbara, Monterey, and St. Francisco. The government is confided to European monks of the order of St. Francis, and their establishments are in a prosperous state. In 1802, the number of native Indian cultivators alone was 15,562. The capital is Monterey.

Albona, a town of Italy, in Istria, near the gulf of Carnero, 16 m E by S Rovigno.

Albret, a town of France, in the department of Landes, 37 m S Bourdeaux.

Albuera, a village of Spain, in Andalusia, on a river of the same name, 12 m S Badajoz. Here, in 1811, was a bloody battle, in which the French were defeated by the English and their allies.

Albuquerque, a town of New Mexico, with a strong and considerable trade. Lon. 106 30 W, lat. 35 10 N.

Albuquerque, a town of New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio Grande, 52 m SSW Santa Fe.

Alburg, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, capital of a county. It has a castle, and corn, pistons, saddle, and iron. It is 11 m from the Wihurg.

Alby, a town of Sweden, in the county of Tieda, capital of a county. It is a town of the point of archipelago, the principal curious in the country. It produces all kinds of flax, hemp, and wool. It is 23 m N by E of Louise.

Alcala de Henares, a town of Spain, in the foot of the extensive range of mountains, and a part of the church. It is 11 m N of Madrid.

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Alcamo, a town of Sicily, in the county of Mazara, capital of a county. It is 11 m N of Mazara.

Alkaniz, a town of Spain, in the county of Calatayud, capital of a county. It is 11 m N of Calatayud.

Alcantara, a town of Spain, in the county of Huesca, capital of a county. It is 11 m N of Huesca.

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Albuquerque, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the frontiers of Portugal, with a strong castle. It has a considerable trade in wool and cloth, and is 30 m *nnw* Badajoz.

Albuquerque, a town of New Mexico, on the left bank of the Rio del Norte, 52 m *ssw* St. Fe.

Alburg, a city of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of its name. It has a considerable trade in herrings and corn, and manufactures of guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves. It is seated on the s side of the gulf of Lymford, 10 m from the Categat, and 30 *n* by *e* Wiburg. Lon. 9 41 *e*, lat. 57 0 *n*.

Alby, a city of France, in the department of Tarn, formerly an archiepiscopal see, and the capital of the territory of the Albigeois in Languedoc. In point of architecture and decorations, the principal church is one of the most curious in France. The environs produce all kinds of grain, excellent wines, flax, hemp, saffron, aniseed, coriander, and wood. It is seated on the Tarn, 23 m *n* by *w* Castres, and 42 *ne* Toulouse. Lon. 2 8 *e*, lat. 43 56 *n*.

Alcala de Guadaira, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadaira, at the foot of a hill, on which are the extensive remains of a Roman castle, and a part is converted into a modern church. It is 12 m *ne* Seville.

Alcala de Henares, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a famous university, and a castle. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated on the Henares, 15 m *e* by *n* Madrid.

Alcala de los Gazules, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle, situate on a mountain in a fertile plain, 14 m *e* by *n* Medina Sidonia.

Alcala Real, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on a mountain, 18 m *sw* Jaen.

Alcamo, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, at the foot of Mount Bonifacio, 34 m *sws* Palermo.

Alkaniz, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Guadaloque, from which is a canal to the Ebro, made by the Moors. It is 53 m *ssw* Saragossa. Lon. 0 8 *w*, lat. 41 10 *n*.

Alcantara, a fortified town of Spain, in Estremadura, and the chief place of the knights of that name. It has a celebrated stone bridge over the Tajo, built in the time of Trajan. It was taken by the earl of Galway in 1706, but retaken the same year. It is 42 m *n* by *w* Seville. Lon. 6 12 *w*, lat. 39 20 *n*.

Alcantara, a town of Spain, in An-

A L C

Alajuria, near the river Guadalquivir. Here is a bridge built by the Romans, to pass the marshes formed by the river. It is 14 m *s* Seville.

Alcaraz, a town of Spain, in Mancha, with a strong castle, and a remarkable ancient aqueduct. It is situate among mountains, near the source of the Guadalquivir, 67 m *e* Ciudad Real. Lon. 2 48 *w*, lat. 38 58 *n*.

Alcaudete, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 19 m *sws* Jaen.

Alcazar de Sal, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle reckoned impregnable. Fine white salt is made here. It is seated on the Cadoan, 15 m from the sea, and 35 *se* Lisbon. Lon. 9 5 *w*, lat. 38 18 *n*.

Alcazar Quiber, a town of the kingdom of Fez, which has a profitable commerce with Tetuan and other places. A little to the *n* of the town Sebastian king of Portugal lost his life in a battle with the Moors, in 1578. It is seated on the Lucos, 20 m *se* Larache.

Alcazar Seguer, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the strait of Gibraltar. It was taken by Alphonso, king of Portugal, in 1468; but soon after abandoned. It is 14 m *e* Tangier.

Alcester, or **Alncester**, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. Many Roman coins, bricks, &c. have been found near it, and the Icknield-street passes through the town. It has a manufacture of needles, and is situate at the conflux of the Aine with the Arrow, 14 m *sws* Warwick, and 103 *nw* London.

Alcmaer, or **Alkmaar**, a strong city of Holland, capital of the department of Texel. The environs produce excellent butter and cheese, and fine tulips. This city was besieged by the Spaniards in 1573, after they had taken Harlem; but the Spaniards, after an investment of three months, were obliged to raise the siege with disgrace. Alcmaer opened its gates to the British troops in 1799, after the second battle near Bergen; but a treaty was soon afterward concluded here for their evacuating the country. It is situate among groves of tall trees, near Schermeer, one of the largest lakes in Holland, 18 m *n* by *e* Harlem. Lon. 4 38 *e*, lat. 52 38 *n*.

Alconchol, a fort of Spain, on the frontiers of Estremadura, seated on the Alcaraque, which runs into the Guadiana, 20 m *s* by *w* Badajoz. Lon. 7 3 *w*, lat. 38 12 *n*.

Alcoutim, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, with a strong castle, seated on an

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island in the Guadiana, 16 m from its entrance into the gulf of Cadiz, and 22 NNE Tavira. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 37 20 N.

Alcoy, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a manufacture of cloth; seated near the source of a river of the same name, 22 m N Alicant.

Alcudia, a city of Majorca, consisting of about 1000 houses, surrounded by a wall and ditch. It stands on a peninsula, between two bays on the NE coast, 34 m NE Palma. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Aldborough, a borough and seaport in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the Alde, between a high hill and the sea; and the harbour is tolerably good, but small. The town was formerly much longer; but the sea has taken away whole streets. It is 40 m E Bury, and 94 NE London. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 52 16 N.

Aldborough, a borough in W Yorkshire, which has now no market. Here are many remains of Roman works. It is seated on the Ure, near its junction with the Swale, 15 m NE York, and 208 N by W London.

Aldea Gallega, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Tajo, 10 m SE Lisbon.

Aldenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 20 m ESE Dusseldorf.

Alderbury, a village in Wiltshire, on a hill near the Avon, 3 m from Salisbury. It has a manufacture of fustians, and received considerable damage by a fire in 1777, when 100 houses were destroyed.

Alderholm, an island of Sweden, formed by the three arms of the river Gesle, in the gulf of Bothnia. A considerable trade is carried on here in planks and deals. It is 80 m N Stockholm.

Alderney, an island in the English channel, 8 m in circumference, separated from France by a strait called the Race of Alderney, which is a dangerous passage, on account of the rocks under water. It is fertile in corn and pasture; and has upward of 1000 inhabitants, who live in a town of the same name. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 49 45 N.

Aldstone; see *Alston-moor*.

Alegre, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 15 m SE Brionde.

Alentejo, a province of Portugal, between the river Tajo and the province of Algarve. Its oranges are of an excellent quality, and it produces much rice. Evora is the capital.

Alençon, a city of France, capital of

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the department of Orne. The manufacture of lace is considerable. Near it are stone quarries, in which are found a sort of crystal like Bristol stones. It is seated on the Sarte, 30 m N by W Mans, and 87 WSW Paris. Lon. 0 1 E, lat. 48 26 N.

Aleppo, the capital of Syria, and next to Constantinople and Cairo, the most considerable city in the Turkish empire. It stands on eight hills, in the middle of a fruitful plain; is of an oval figure, 7 m in compass, and supposed to contain 250,000 inhabitants. The castle is on the highest hill, in the centre of the city; and the houses are better than in other places in Turkey. As usual in the East, they consist of a large court, with a dead wall to the street, an arcade running round it, paved with marble, and a marble fountain in the middle. The streets are narrow, but well paved with large square stones, and kept very clean. Here are many stately mosques, caravanseras, fountains, vineyards, and gardens. The water in the wells is brackish; but good water is brought from some springs about 5 m off, by an aqueduct, said to have been built by empress Helena. The Christians have their houses and churches in the suburbs, and carry on a considerable trade in silks, camblets, and leather. Large caravans frequently arrive from Bagdad and Bassora, charged with the products of Persia and India. Several European nations have factories here, and the merchants live in greater splendour and safety than in any other city in the Turkish empire. Coaches are not used here, but persons of quality ride on horseback, with a number of servants before them, according to their rank. Eighteen miles SE of Aleppo is a large plain, bounded by low rocky hills, called the Valley of Salt; this is overflowed in winter, and in April, the water being soon evaporated by the sun, leaves a cake of salt, in some places half an inch thick, which is sufficient to supply all this part of the country. Aleppo is seated on a rivulet, 70 m SE Alexandretta, and 150 N Damascus. Lon. 37 16 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Alessano, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 15 m SW Otranto.

Alessio, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see; seated on a rock, washed by the Drino, 36 m SE Scutari, and 40 NNE Durazzo.

Alet, a town of France, in the department of Aude, lately an episcopal see. It is noted for its baths, and stands

near the Pyrenees, 15 m S by W Northern.

Alexandria, of Syria, on the port of the place, the town is more than the houses; to many in extreme unwholesome work. While the principal neighbouring towns, where and delicious NW Aleppo. 35 N.

Alexandria, that part of N. ferrat, which France, and the department of strong castle; often taken in. The inhabitants have a confidence in cotton and Tanaro, 40 m Milan. Lon.

Alexandria, Egypt, now more are still some splendour. It is of hieroglyphic Needle; and one entire piece and 25 in circumference. Pharos, so famous was numbered of the world. Pharillon, and into the harbour a canal to the Rhamanie. Alexander the chiefly of the harbour, the part of the great square and the gates marble. It is great trade, Indies being discovery of Good Hope. signior, who authority. the French in 1798; and English in English in evacuated.

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near the Pyrenees, on the river Aude, 15 m s by w Carcassone.

Aleutian Islands; see *Archipelago*, *Northern*.

Alexandretta, or *Scanderoon*, a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean sea, and the port of Aleppo. It is now a poor place, the tombs being more numerous than the houses. The road is subject to many inconveniences; but the extreme unwholesomeness of the air is the worst. While the heats are excessive, the principal inhabitants retire to the neighbouring villages, among the mountains, where there is excellent water, and delicious fruits. It is 60 m nw Aleppo. Lon. 36 15 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Alexandria, or *Alesandria*, a town in that part of Milanese adjoining Montferrat, which has been lately united to France, and is now the capital of the department of Marengo. Here is a strong castle; but the place has been often taken in the various wars in Italy. The inhabitants, computed at 12,000, have a considerable trade, particularly in cotton and silk. It is seated on the Tanaro, 40 m E Turin, and 30 ssw Milan. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 44 53 N.

Alexandria, or *Scanderia*, a town of Egypt, now much decayed, though there are still some remains of its ancient splendour. Here is an obelisk full of hieroglyphics, called Cleopatra's Needle; and Pompey's pillar, which is one entire piece of granite 70 feet high and 25 in circumference. The ancient Pharos, so famous in antiquity that it was numbered among the seven wonders of the world, is now a castle called Pharillon, and still used to direct vessels into the harbour. From the harbour is a canal to the w branch of the Nile, at Rhamanie. This city was first built by Alexander the great, and now consists chiefly of one long street, facing the harbour, the rest being a heap of ruins; part of the walls are standing, with great square towers 200 paces distant; and the gates are of Thebaic and granite marble. It was formerly a place of great trade, all the treasures of the E Indies being deposited here, before the discovery of the route by the Cape of Good Hope. It is subject to the grand signior, who, however, has but a limited authority. Alexandria was taken by the French invaders, under Bonaparte, in 1798; and taken from them by the English in 1801. It surrendered to the English in 1807, but was soon after evacuated. It is seated on the Mediter-

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anean, 125 m nw Cairo. Lon. 30 10 E, lat. 31 11 N.

Alexandria, a town of Virginia, in Fairfax county, on the right bank of the Potomac. Nine miles below is Mount Vernon, formerly the seat of the celebrated general Washington. Alexandria is 5 m sw of the city of Washington.

Alexandria, a town of the state of Ohio, on the river Ohio, at the influx of the Scioto, 60 m s Chillicothe.

Alexandrov, a town and fort of Russia, in the province of Caucasus, seated on the Dongussie, 30 m nnw Georgiewsk.

Alfacs, an island of Spain, at the mouth of the Ebro, on the coast of Catalonia. It has a town of the same name, 20 m se Tortosa.

Alfaro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the s side of the Ebro, 9 m wsw Tudela, and 12 E Calahorra.

Alfayates, a town of Portugal, in Beira, defended by a wall and castle. It is situate on an eminence, on the confines of Spain, 150 m ne Lisbon. Lon. 5 48 w, lat. 40 9 N.

Alfeizerao, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the seafide, 75 m nne Lisbon. Lon. 9 15 w, lat. 39 30 N.

Alfeld, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, seated on the Leine, 15 m ssw Hildesheim.

Alfadena, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 40 m ssw Civita di Chieti.

Alford, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a small brook 6 m from the sea, 30 E Lincoln, and 140 N by E London.

Alford, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated near the Don, over which is a bridge, 27 m wsw Aberdeen.

Alfordson, a town of N Carolina, chief of Moor county. It is 40 m from Fayetteville.

Alfreton, a town of Derbyshire, with a market on Monday, and manufactures of stockings and brown earthen ware; seated on a hill, 13 m N Derby, and 142 nnw London.

Algagliola, a small fortified seaport, on the nw coast of Corsica, at the mouth of the Aregno, 28 m w by s Bastia.

Algarva, a province of Portugal, bounded on the w and s by the sea, E by the Guadiana, and N by Alentejo. It is fertile in figs, oranges, almonds, dates, olives, and excellent wine. Faro is the capital.

Algaucin, a town of Spain, in Granada, on the ridge of a hill, near the Guadaro, 52 m wsw Malaga.

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Algeri, or *Alghieri*, a seaport on the w coast of Sardinia, and a bishop's see, 6 m s Sassari.

Algezira, a province of Turkey in Asia, now usually called *Diarbek*.

Algésiras, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the strait of Gibraltar, but in a mean condition. The ancient citadel is in ruins, and the harbour is decayed, but affords shelter to numerous gun boats and small vessels. It is 7 m w Gibraltar.

Algiers, a country of Barbary, comprehending a great part of the ancient Mauritania. It is 600 m from E to W, and 170 in breadth; bounded on the N by the Mediterranean, E by Tunis, S by Mount Atlas, and W by Morocco. It is divided into the territory of the city of Algiers, and the provinces of Mascara, Titeri, and Constantina. Mineral springs and waters are met with in many places; and several of the chains of mountains contain lead and copper. The principal rivers are the Shellif, Mazafra, Malva, and Zaine. The land toward the N is fertile in corn, and the valleys are full of fruit; but it is ill cultivated. The melons have an exquisite taste, some of which are ripe in summer, and others in winter. The stems of the vines are very large, and the bunches of grapes are a foot and a half long. The Turks, who have the government in their hands, are not above 7000 in number; and yet the Moors, or natives of Africa, have no share in it. It is a kind of republic under the protection of the grand signior, and governed by a dey, who, however, can do nothing of consequence without the council of the janissaries. The Arabs, who live in tents, are a distinct people, governed by their own laws and magistrates, though the Turks interpose as often as they please. The dey is an absolute monarch, but elected by the Turkish soldiers, and frequently deposed and put to death by them. The revenues of the government arise from the tribute paid by the Moors and Arabs, a detachment of the army being sent into each province every year to collect it; and the prizes they take at sea sometimes equal the taxes they lay upon the natives. The dey has several thousand Moors in his service, both horse and foot; and the beys or viceroys of the provinces have each an army under his command. The complexion of the natives is tawny, and they are strong and well made. Their religion is Mohamedanism, and their language a dialect of the Arabic. They

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have likewise a jargon, composed of Italian, French, and Spanish, called *Lingua Franca*, which is understood by the common people and merchants.

Algiers, a strong city, capital of the whole country of Algiers. It is built on the side of a mountain, next the harbour; and the houses appearing one above another, of a resplendent whiteness, make a fine appearance from the sea. The tops of the houses are flat, covered with earth, and form a sort of gardens. The streets are narrow, and serve to keep off the extreme heat of the sun. There are five gates, but no public places or squares of considerable extent. The larger mosques are seven, but there is nothing remarkable in their architecture; and the dey's palace is far from being spacious and extensive. The harbour is small, shallow, and insecure, and its entrance is incommoded with numerous rocks. The mole of the harbour is 500 paces in length, extending from the continent to a small island, where there is a castle and a large battery. The number of inhabitants is said to be 80,000, in which are included several thousand Jewish families. Their chief subsistence is derived from their piracies, for they make prizes of all Christian ships that are not at peace with them. The country about Algiers is adorned with gardens and fine villas, watered by fountains and rivulets; and thither the inhabitants resort in the hot season. Algiers has for ages braved the resentment of the most powerful states in Christendom. Emperor Charles V lost a fine fleet and army in an expedition against it in 1541. The English burnt their vessels in the harbour in 1635 and 1670. It was bombarded by the French in 1688. In 1775, the Spaniards made a descent near the city with a formidable army, but were defeated with great slaughter. In 1784, they sent a powerful fleet to attack the forts that defend the harbour; but they were repelled by the Algerines, although they made eight successive attacks with great bravery. Algiers is 380 m W Tunis. Lon. 3 48 E, lat. 36 40 N.

Algoa Bay, a bay on the S coast of Africa. It lies open to the S wind, and the entrance is difficult when it blows from other quarters. Notwithstanding its impediments, here is a military establishment, at the mouth of the Baaker, environed by a country rich in corn, fruit, and cattle. On the summit of a hill is Fort Frederic, built by

the English 33 40 S.

Algue, a vince of Rome mine of gold.

Alhama, nada, near counted the on the Mo taine, 25 m

Alhambra gon, near a Ternel.

Alicant, a lencia, famous fruits. It is chief exports alum, aniseed. The castle, once impregnable the English is taken by the ter a siege of then part of t It is seated on bay of the same Lon. 0 32 W, 1

Alicata, a Mazara, with It exports mud stands at the m SE Girgenti.

Alicuda, the pari islands, in m W Felicuda.

Alifi, a town Lavoro, at the 25 m NW Bene

Alingsås, a Gothland, with and wool, 28 m

Aliseda, a to dura, on the ri cantara.

Alkmaar; f

Allahabad, a Proper, 160 m bounded on th s by Orissa and Agra. Th on the SE bord from E to W Ganges crosses N side.

Allahabad, pital of the pr with a magnific ed by emperor as a place of a will hardly ref piece. It is se Jumna with th Calcutta. Lo

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the English in 1799. Lon. 26 50 E, lat. 38 40 S.

Algue, a town of Chili, in the province of Rancagua. It has a very rich mine of gold, and is 26 m NW Rancagua.

Alhama, a town of Spain, in Granada, near which are hot baths, accounted the best in Spain. It is seated on the Motril, surrounded by mountains, 25 m SW Granada.

Alhambra, a town of Spain, in Aragon, near a river of its name, 7 m N Ternel.

Alicant, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia, famous for excellent wine and fruits. It has a great trade, and the chief exports are barilla, antimony, alum, aniseed, cumin, and tent wine. The castle, on a high rock, was reckoned impregnable; but it was taken by the English in 1706. It was likewise taken by the French and Spaniards, after a siege of almost two years; and then part of the rock was blown up. It is seated on the Mediterranean, on a bay of the same name, 85 m S Valencia. Lon. 0 32 W, lat. 38 16 N.

Alicata, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a fortress on a small cape. It exports much corn and sulphur, and stands at the mouth of the Salso, 28 m SE Girgenti. Lon. 14 5 E, lat. 37 6 N.

Alicuda, the most western of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 10 m W Felicuda.

Alisi, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of the Apennines, 25 m NW Benevento.

Alingsås, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with manufactures of silk and wool, 28 m NE Gotheburg.

Aljeda, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, on the river Salon, 28 m SSE Alcantara.

Alkmaar; see *Alcmaer*.

Allahabad, a province of Hindoostan Proper, 160 m long and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Oude, E by Bahar, S by Orissa and Berar, and W by Malwa and Agra. The Nerbudda, which rises on the SE borders of the province, flows from E to W near its S side; and the Ganges crosses it from W to E near its N side.

Allahabad, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the province of the same name, with a magnificent citadel. It was founded by emperor Acbar, who intended it as a place of arms; but its fortifications will hardly resist the battering of a field piece. It is seated at the conflux of the Jumna with the Ganges, 470 m WNW Calcutta. Lon. 82 0 E, lat. 25 45 N.

ALL

Allchurch, a village in Worcestershire, formerly a borough, 5 m E by N of Bromsgrove. The Roman Icknield street and the Worcester canal pass it. The bishop of Worcester had formerly a palace here; and the church, several parts of which are of Saxon architecture, contains many antique monuments.

Alleghany, or *Apalachian Mountains*, a long range of mountains in N America, between the Atlantic, the Mississippi, and the lakes; extending nearly parallel with the seacoast, 900 m in length, and from 60 to 200 in breadth. The different ridges which compose this immense range have different names in the different states. Advancing from the Atlantic, the first ridge of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and N Carolina, is the Blue ridge, or South Mountain, from 130 to 200 m from the sea, and about 4000 feet high from its base. Between this and the North Mountain spreads a large fertile vale. Next lies the *Alleghany*, which is the principal ridge, and has been descriptively called the Back-bone of the United States. Beyond this is the long ridge, called the Laurel Mountains, in a spur of which, in lat. 36, is a spring of water, 50 feet deep, very cold, and as blue as indigo. From these several ridges proceed innumerable nameless branches or spurs. The Kittatiny, or Blue Mountains, run through the northern parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. All these ridges, except the Alleghany, are broken through by rivers, which appear to have forced their way through solid rocks. These mountains are sometimes called the *Apalachian*, from a river, whose original source proceeds from this ridge, called the Apalachicola. They are not confusedly scattered, but stretch along in uniform ridges, scarcely half a mile high. They spread as they proceed S, and some of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs; others gradually subside into a level country, giving rise to the rivers which run southerly into the gulf of Mexico.

Alleghany, a river of the United States, which rises in the Alleghany mountains, in lat. 42. At Fort Venango, at the mouth of French creek, it is 200 yards wide, and navigable for light batteaus. At Pittsburg it joins the Monongahela, and then assumes the name of Ohio. See *Ohio*.

Allenburg, a town of Prussia, on the river Alle, 25 m SSE Königsberg.

Allendorf, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, famous for its salt-works,

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and three bridges over the Werra. It is 13 m E Cassel.

Allenstein, or *Olshneeh*, a town of Prussia, 55 m S Konigsberg.

Allex, a town of France, in the department of Drome, 10 m S Valence.

Allier, a department of France, including the late province of Bourbonnois. It is so called from a river, which flows by Moulins, and enters the Loire, below Nevers.

Alloa, a town of Scotland, in Clackmannanshire, near the mouth of the Forth. Here is a customhouse, a glasshouse, an iron foundry, and an excellent dry dock; and its harbour is the resort of all the coal vessels in the neighbourhood. Near the town is a tower 90 feet high, with walls 11 feet thick. It is 31 m WNW Edinburg. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 56 6 N.

Allenby, a fishing town in Westmorland, much resorted to for bathing. It stands on a flat shore of the Irish sea, 8 m WNW Cocker mouth, and 21 WSW Carlisle.

All-Saints Bay, or *Bahia*, a government of Brazil, so called from a bay of that name, which is 36 m in diameter, and interspersed with a number of pleasant islands. It is reckoned the smallest province in Brazil, yet is the richest and most fertile, having some gold mines, and producing great quantities of cotton and sugar. St. Salvador is the capital.

Almagaron, a seaport of Spain, in Murcia, with a fortress. It is famous for a very fine red earth, used as an ingredient in Spanish snuff, and, instead of tripoli, to give the last polish to glass; also for a truly saline white stone, called plume-alum. It stands near the mouth of the Guadalentin, 20 m WSW Carthagena. Lon. 1 26 W, lat. 37 32 N.

Almada, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on the Tajo, nearly opposite Lisbon.

Almaden, a town of Spain, in Mancha, famous for its rich mines of mercury and vermillion, 45 m SW Ciudad Real.

Almaden, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Colar, 34 m N by E Seville.

Almagro, a town of Spain, in Mancha, with a university, 12 m ESE Ciudad Real.

Almaguer, a town of New Granada, in Popayan, seated on the Cauca, near its source, 36 m S Popayan.

Almanfor, a town of Fez, on the river Cuir, near the sea, 10 m SW Sallee.

Almanza, a town of Spain, in Murcia, with the remains of an ancient

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castle. Here is a considerable manufacture of linen cloth. This place is famous for a victory gained by the French and Spaniards in 1707, when most of the English were killed or taken, having been abandoned by the Portuguese horse at the first charge. It is situate in a fertile plain, on the frontiers of Valencia, 35 m SW Xativa, and 62 m Murcia. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 38 48 N.

Almeida, a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, on the river Coa, and near the borders of Spain. The French took it in 1810, and abandoned it in 1811, after blowing up the fortress. It is 18 m NE Guarda.

Almenara, a town of Spain, in Valencia, situate on an eminence near the sea, 25 m WNE Valencia.

Almendralejo, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 14 m S Merida.

Almeria, a city of Spain, in Granada, and a bishop's see; seated at the mouth of the Almeria, 62 m SE Granada. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 36 51 N.

Almiffa, a town of Dalmatia, famous for its wine; seated at the foot of a high rock, and at the mouth of the Cetina, 12 m E Spalatro.

Almondbury, a village in W Yorkshire, seated on the Calder, 2 m SSE Huddersfield. It was the Campodonum of the Romans, afterward a seat of the Saxon kings, and had once a castle and a cathedral.

Almondbury, a village in Gloucestershire, 7 m N Bristol, where Alimond, father of king Egbert, is said to have been buried. Here is a fortification of the Saxons, with a double ditch, which commands an extensive view of the Severn.

Almunezar, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by a strong castle, 30 m SSE Alhama. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 36 30 N.

Almunia, a town of Spain, in Aragon, near the Xiloca, 27 m SW Saragossa.

Alnmouth, a village in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Alne, 5 m E Alnwick. Large quantities of corn are shipped here, and vessels of 300 tons are built.

Alnwick, a corporate town, the capital of Northumberland, with a market on Saturday. It is well built, and has three gates almost entire, which show that it was formerly surrounded by a wall. It was defended by a stately Gothic castle, now the seat of the duke of Northumberland. Here is a spacious square for the market; and a large townhouse, where the county meetings

are held, are held at New river Aln, N by W Lo 25 N.

Alora, a town with a castle stands on the rich vale, 24

Alost, a town river Dender

Alpnach, Unterwalde lake of the P

Alps, a chain which begins the E of Nic crosses that rates German nates at the N This grand ch into two or m another, with tween; and th distinct appell Penine, Lepo Julian, &c. T pendous rocky other, from 40 high. There a and those of d land has the ce tains, and the The famous cross the Alps in the winter Italy, and lost among them.

Alps, Upper, including part Dauphiny. It cinity to the The capital is

Alps, Lower, including part Provence. Th

Alps, Mariti France, includ The capital is

Alpuxares, h in Granada, n They are inha who carefully which produc fruits.

Alresford, a a market on T ture of linseys. is a piece of w acres, which f Itchin. It is and 57 WSW I

Alsace, a la bounded on th

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are held, except the assizes, which are held at Newcastle. It is seated on the river Aln, 34 m N Newcastle, and 308 m by w London. Lon. 1° 30' W, lat. 55° 25' N.

Alera, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle on a high conical hill. It stands on the side of a mountain, in a rich vale, 24 m NW Malaga.

Alost, a town of Flanders, on the river Dender, 15 m NW Brussels.

Alpnach, a town of Switzerland, in Unterwalden, seated on an arm of the lake of the Four Cantons, 6 m S Lucern.

Alps, a chain of mountains in Europe, which begins at the gulf of Genoa, to the E of Nice, passes into Switzerland, crosses that country and Tyrol, separates Germany from Italy, and terminates at the N part of the gulf of Venice. This grand chain is sometimes divided into two or more ridges, ranging one by another, with only narrow vallies between; and the different portions have distinct appellations, as the Maritime, Pennine, Lepontine, Helvetian, Rhetian, Julian, &c. They are composed of stupendous rocky masses piled upon each other, from 4000 to above 15,600 feet high. There are few passes over them, and those of difficult access. Switzerland has the central part of these mountains, and the vallies between them. The famous Hannibal attempted to cross the Alps on the side of Piedmont, in the winter season, when he invaded Italy, and lost most of his elephants among them.

Alps, Upper, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so called from its vicinity to the mountains of that name. The capital is Embrun.

Alps, Lower, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence. The capital is Digne.

Alps, Maritime, a new department of France, including the county of Nice. The capital is Nice.

Apuxares, high mountains of Spain, in Granada, near the Mediterranean. They are inhabited by the Moriscos, who carefully cultivate the ground, which produces excellent wines and fruits.

Alresford, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of linseys. To the SW of the town is a piece of water, covering about 200 acres, which forms a head to the river Itchin. It is 18 m NE Southampton, and 57 WSW London.

Alsace, a late province of France, bounded on the E by the Rhine, S by

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Switzerland and Franche Comte, W by Lorrain, and N by the palatinate of the Rhine. It is a fertile country, producing plenty of corn, wine, pasture, wood, flax, tobacco, pulse, and fruit. There are mines of silver, copper, and lead, as well as mineral waters. It is diversified with pleasant hills, and mountains covered with forests, in which are lofty pine trees. It is now included in the departments of Upper and Lower Rhine.

Alsen, a fertile island of Denmark, in the Little Belt, between Sleswick and Fuen, 100 m W Copenhagen. The chief town is Sonderborg.

Alsfeld, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a castle, seated on the Schwalow, 12 m E Marburg.

Alfbeda, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, near which a gold mine was discovered in 1738.

Alfiera, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, on the river Tiferno, 23 m NE Molise.

Alfelen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, 9 m SSW Bernburg.

Alfadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, on the rivulet Rane, 8 m W Querfurt.

Alfadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, near the source of the Morau, 35 m NNW Olmutz.

Alston-moor, or *Aldstone*, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. Here is an iron foundry, and a shot manufacture; and in its vicinity are numerous lead-mines. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the S branch of the Tyne, 20 m E by S Carlisle, and 271 N by W London.

Altamont, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 15 m NW Bagniano.

Altamura, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, at the foot of the Apennines, 10 m NE Gravina.

Altea, a town of Spain, in Valencia, rich in wine, honey, silk, and flax. It was taken in 1705, for the archduke Charles; but lost after the famous battle of Almanza. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 30 m NE Alicante.

Alten, a seaport of Norway, capital of Finmark, seated on a bay, which is part of the gulf of Alten. Seven miles to the E is Altengaard, the residence of the governor, near the mouth of the river Alten. Many cows and sheep are fed here. The chief exports are fish and skins; and the imports are flour, spirits, wines, and spices. It is 110 m SSW of the North Cape. Lon. 22° 57' E, lat. 69° 55' N.

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Athenau, a town of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick, 8 m s Goslar.

Altenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for its tin mine, 20 m s Dresden.

Altenburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the Pleisse, 20 m s Leipzig.

Aitenburg, a town of Lower Hungary, with an ancient castle, now principally used for a corn magazine. It has two churches and a college, and is seated on the Leitha, at its entrance into the Danube, 17 m SSE Presburg.

Altendorf, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Bigge, 48 m E by N Cologne.

Altenkirchen, a town of Germany, in Westerwald, chief of the county of Sayn, with a castle. It is 15 m NNE Coblenz.

Alteffon, a town of Piedmont, between the rivers Doire and Stura, 3 m N Turin.

Altkirch, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on an eminence, near the source of the river Ill, 25 m s Colmar.

Altmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 7 m NW Dungannon.

Alton, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. It has manufactures of corded stuffs, figured baragons, ribbed druggets, ferges, &c. and round the town are plantations of hops. It is seated on the Wey, 28 m ENE Southampton, and 47 WSW London.

Altona, a city and seaport of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, built by the Danes, and that it might rival Hamburg in commerce. It was burnt by the Swedes in 1712, but has been beautifully rebuilt, and is estimated to contain 25,000 inhabitants. It is seated on the Elbe, 2 m. w Hamburg. *Lon.* 9 58 E., *lat.* 53 24 N.

Altorf, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, with a university, 16 m SE Nuremberg.

Altorf, a town of Suabia, 20 m NE Constance.

Altorf, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Uri. Here are two stone pillars 130 paces from each other, at which distance Tell is said to have shot the apple from his son's head. This deliverer of his country lived at Burgli, near this place, and his cottage is changed into a chapel, where mass is solemnly said. Altorf stands on the lake of Lucern, near the influx of the river Rusa, 20 m SE Lucern. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Altringham, a town in Cheshire, go-

AMA

verned by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. Here are several manufactures of worsted and cotton; and much fruit and vegetables are sent hence to Manchester. It is seated near the duke of Bridgewater's canal, 30 m NE Chester, and 180 NW London.

Altunkupri, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, situate on the Altun, at its conflux with the Little Zab, 20 m nw Kerkouk, and 60 sw Mosul.

Alva de Tormes, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a castle, seated on the Tormes, 16 m SE Salamanca.

Alvarada, a town of New Spain, in Guaxaca, on a lake and river of the same name, near the gulf of Mexico, 42 m SE Vera Cruz, and 160 NE Guaxaca.

Alveston, a village in Gloucestershire, 8 m. N. by E. Bristol. On the top of a hill, near the Severn, is a round camp, called Oldbury, where several antiquities have been dug up.

Alzey, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; situate on the Selsse, 17 m ssw Mentz.

Alzira, a town of Spain, in Valencia, situate on an island formed by the Xucar, 17 m s Valencia.

Amadiya, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, with a strong fort. It is governed by a bey, and seated on a high mountain, 40 m s by w Betlis.

Amak, an island of Denmark, on which part of Copenhagen, called Christianshavn, is built. It is 8 m long and 4 broad, and separated from Zealand by a channel, over which are two bridges that communicate with Copenhagen. It is laid out in gardens and pastures, and supplies Copenhagen with milk, butter, and vegetables.

Amal, a town of Sweden, in Dalia, with a good harbour on the lake Wenner. It has a great trade in timber, deals, and tar; and is 48 m N by E Wenersborg. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 59 0 N.

Amalagan, one of the Ladrone islands, about 20 m in circumference. Lon. 145° 38 E, lat. 18° 0 N.

Amalfi, a seaport of Naples, in Principato Citra, and an archbishop's see. Flavio Gioia, who is said to have invented the mariner's compass, was a native of this town. It stands on the gulf of Salerno, 13 m sw Salerno. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 40 28 N.

Amand, St. a town of France, in the department of Cher, near the river Cher, 21 m s Bourges.

Amand, St. a town of France, in the department of Nord, with an abbey.

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Amanten, a seaport of Naples, in
Calabria Citra, near the bay of Eufemia,
20 m SW Cosenza. Lon. 16 10 E, lat.
39 12 N.

Amapalla, a seaport of Mexico, in
Nicaragua, seated on an island on the W
side of the entrance of a gulf of the
same name. Lon. 88 30 W, lat. 13 10 N.

Amarante, a town of Portugal, in
Entre Douro e Minho, on the river
Tamaga, 30 m ENE Oporto.

Amasia, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in
Natalia, the birthplace of Strabo, and
the capital of a district which produces
excellent wines and fruits. The castle
is on the summit of a mountain; and
in the rock below are five excavations,
said to have been the retreats of St.
Chrysothom. The mosques are num-
erous, and one of them is a very fine
edifice. The city was injured by an
earthquake in 1794. It is seated on the
Tozzan, in the recess of an amphitheatre
of hills, 38 m NW Toccat. Lon. 36
4 E, lat. 40 25 N.

Amatiqua, a gulf in the bay of Hon-
duras, between Cape Three Points and
the gulf Dulce. Lon. 90 0 W, lat. 16 0 N.

Amato, a town of Naples, in Cala-
bria Citra, on a river of the same name,
7 m SE Nicaastro.

Amazon, or *Maranon*, a river of S
America, and the greatest in the world.
Its source is in Peru, not far from the
Pacific ocean, and running E enters the
Atlantic ocean directly under the equi-
noctial line. Its course is 3300 m its
mouth is 150 m broad, and 1500 m from
its mouth it is 30 fathoms deep. It
receives, in its progress, near 200 other
rivers, many of which have a course of
1500 m, and some of them not inferior
to the Danube, or the Nile. In the
rainy season it overflows its banks, and
fertilizes the adjacent country.

Amazonia, a country of S America,
1400 m long and 960 broad; bounded
on the N by Terra Firma and Guaya-
ana, E by the Atlantic ocean and Brasil,
S by Paraguay, and W by Peru. It was
discovered in 1580, by Francisco Orel-
lana, who, coming from Peru, sailed
down the river Amazon to the Atlan-
tic. Observing companies of women
in arms on its banks, he called the
country Amazonia, and gave the name
of Amazon to the river, which had for-
merly been called Maranon. The air
in this country is cooler than might be
expected, considering its situation in the
torrid zone; this is owing partly to the
heavy rains, which cause the inunda-
tions of the rivers for one half of the

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year, and partly to the cloudiness of the
atmosphere, by which the sun is ob-
scured the greatest part of the day.
The fair season is about the time of the
solstices, and the rainy season about the
equinoxes. The soil is very rich and
fertile; the trees and plants are verdant
all the year. In the woods are tigers,
wild boars, buffalos, deer, and game
of various kinds. The rivers and lakes
abound with fish, but are infested by
alligators and water serpents. Their
banks are inhabited by different tribes of
Indians, governed by petty sovereigns,
distinguished from their subjects by a
coronet of beautiful feathers, a belt of
tigers' teeth or claws, and a wooden
sword. The natives are of a good
stature and copper colour, with hand-
some features and long black hair. They
make cotton cloth; and their houses
are built of wood and clay, thatched
with reeds. Their arms are darts,
javelins, bows and arrows, and targets
of cane or fishskin. The Spaniards have
made many unsuccessful attempts to
settle in this country; but on the coast,
between Cape North and the mouth of
the Amazon, the Portuguese have some
small settlements.

Amberg, a fortified town, capital of
the palatinate of Bavaria, with a strong
castle. The magnificent church of St.
Martin contains many beautiful paint-
ings and curiosities; and the mint is
esteemed one of the finest buildings of
the kind in Germany. In 1743 it was
taken by the Austrians, and in 1796 by
the French. It is seated on the river
Ills, 40 m E Nuremberg. Lon. 12 0 E,
lat. 49 27 N.

Amberieu, a town of France, in the
department of Ain, 25 m NE Lyon.

Ambert, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Puy de Dome. There are
numerous papermakers in its vicinity,
and it has a trade in coarse laces, can-
lets, ferrets, &c. It is seated in a beau-
tiful valley, on the river Dore, 21 m E
Llfoire.

Ambleside, a town in Westmorland,
with a market on Wednesday, and a ma-
nufacture of woollen cloth; seated on
the Rotha, near the head of Windler-
mere-water, 13 m NW Kendal, and 276
NNW London.

Ambleteuse, a seaport of France, in the
department of Pas de Calais, defended
by a battery. At this port Cesar em-
barked his cavalry when he passed over
into England; and here James II land-
ed on his leaving England, in 1688.
It is seated on the English channel, 8
m N Boulogne. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 50
49 N.

A M E

Amboise, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. The staircase of the castle is without steps, and may be ascended to the very top. Here Louis XI instituted the order of St. Michel. It is seated at the conflux of the Massée with the Loire, 12 m E by N Tours, and 118 s by W Paris.

Ambouray, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 20 m NW Belley, and 27 NE Lyon.

Amboyna, an island in the Indian ocean, the Dutch metropolis of the Moluccas. It is 56 m in length, and divided, on the W side, by a large bay into two parts; the largest of which is called Heton, and the other Leytimor. The surface is beautiful; woody hills and verdant plains being interspersed with hamlets, and enriched by cultivation. The chief products are cloves, nutmegs, sugar, coffee, and many delicious fruits. The principal animals are deer and wild hogs. The natives wear large whiskers, and their dress is only a slight piece of stuff wrapped round their middle. The men buy their wives of their parents, and if they prove barren, the marriage is void. They are generally Mohamedans; but there are some Christians among them. The English and Dutch had factories here at the beginning of the 17th century; but the Dutch expelled the English, and tortured and put to death many of them. The island was taken by the English, in 1796; restored by the treaty at Amiens, in 1802; and again taken by the English, in 1810. The chief town is of the same name, neatly built, and stands near the SW extremity. Lon. 127 20 E, lat. 4 20 S.

Ambresbury; see *Amesbury*.

Ambrose, St. an island on the coast of Chili, 15 m W from St. Felix island. The crew of captain Roberts, in 1792, killed and cured here 13,000 seal skins. Lon. 80 55 W, lat. 26 13 S.

Ambrym, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, 50 m in circumference. Lon. 168 12 E, lat. 16 10 N.

Amedabad, a city of Hindoostan, the capital of Guzerat. The walls are 6 m in circumference, and contain 12 gates; but now not a quarter of the area is inhabited. The mosque and tomb of the founder, Tatar Ahmed, are built of stone and marble, the last of exquisite workmanship. It was taken by the English, in 1780, from the Poonah Mah-rattas, to whom it was restored in 1783. It is seated in a level country, on a navigable river that enters the gulf of Cambay, 320 m N Bombay. Lon. 72 27 E, lat. 23 18 N.

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Amednagar, a city and fort of Hindoostan, once the capital of the soubah of its name, which is now better known by that of Dowlatabad. This city was the residence of emperor Aurungzebe, during his conquest of the Deccan and the Carnatic. In 1803, it was taken by the British under general Wellesley. It is 73 m NE Poona. Lon. 75 0 E, lat. 19 10 N.

Amenabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, 35 m N by W Lahore.

Amelia, an island on the coast of E Florida, 13 m long and a broad; extending, about a m from the continent, between the rivers St. Mary and Nassau. It is very fertile, and has a town with an excellent harbour, at its N end. Lon. 81 35 W, lat. 30 42 N.

Amelia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a mountain between the Tiber and Nira, 20 m SW Spoleto, and 45 N Rome.

Amelia, a town of S Carolina, seated on the Santee, 26 m SE Columbia.

AMERICA, one of the four grand divisions of the world, and by much the largest; bounded on all sides by the ocean. It took its name from Americus Vespucius, a Florentine, who having accompanied Ojeda, a Spanish adventurer, to America, in 1497, drew up an amusing history of his voyage, in which it was insinuated, that the glory of having first discovered the continent of the new world belonged to him. This was in part believed; the country began to be called after the name of its supposed first discoverer; and the unaccountable caprice of mankind has perpetuated the error. But America was first discovered by Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in 1492. It is called the New World with great propriety; for not only the men, but the birds and beasts, differ, in some respects, from those known before. It has likewise a great number of trees and plants, that grow no where else before they were transmitted to other places. All the men, except the Esquimaux, near Greenland, seem to have the same origin; for they agree in every particular, from the strait of Magellan, in the S, to Hudson bay, in the N. Their skins, unless daubed with grease or oil, are of a red copper colour, and they have no beards, or hair on any other parts of their bodies, except their heads, where it is black, straight, and coarse. Many are the conjectures about the peopling of this vast continent, and almost as various as their authors. America is so long, that it takes in not only all the

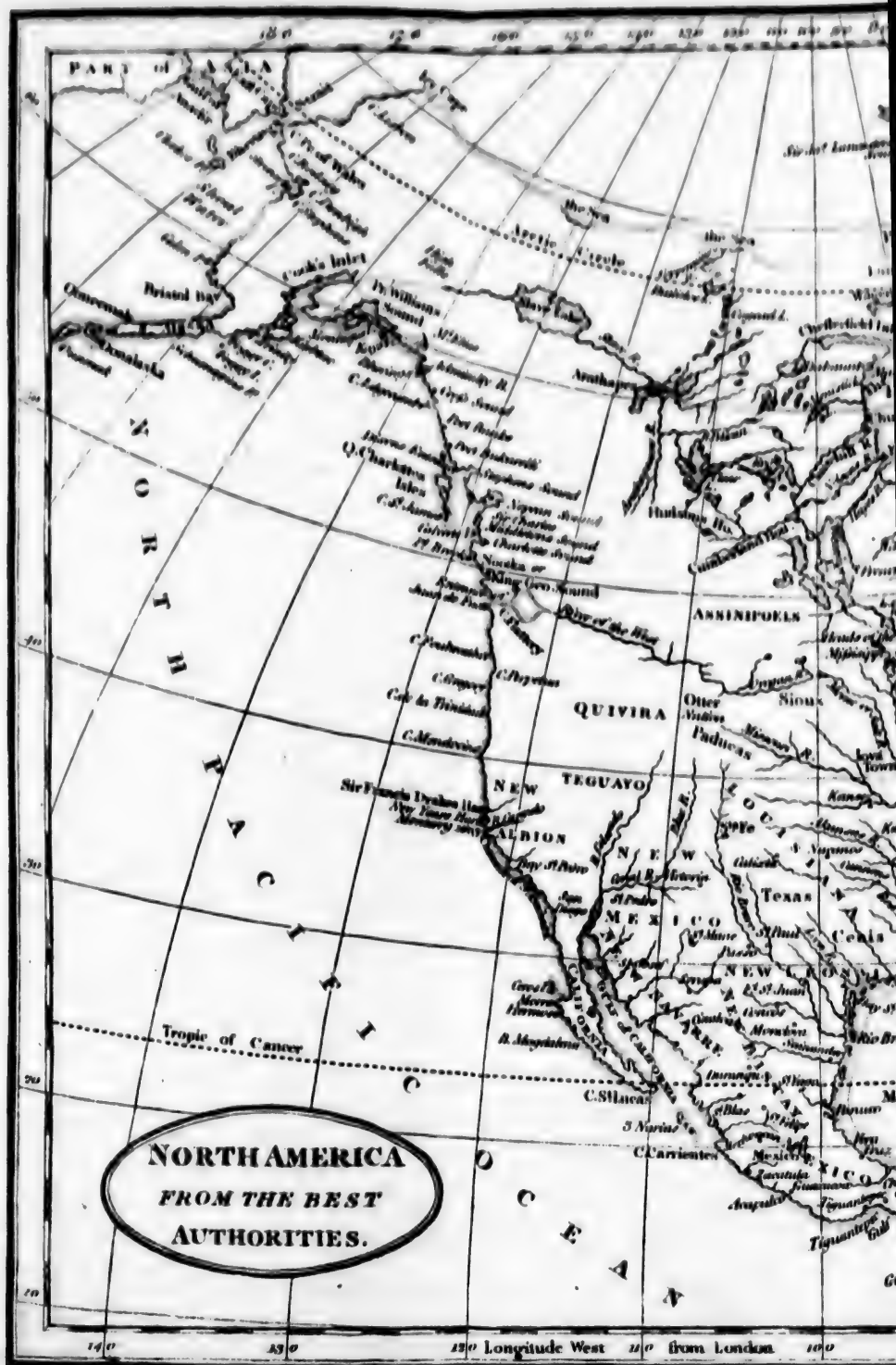
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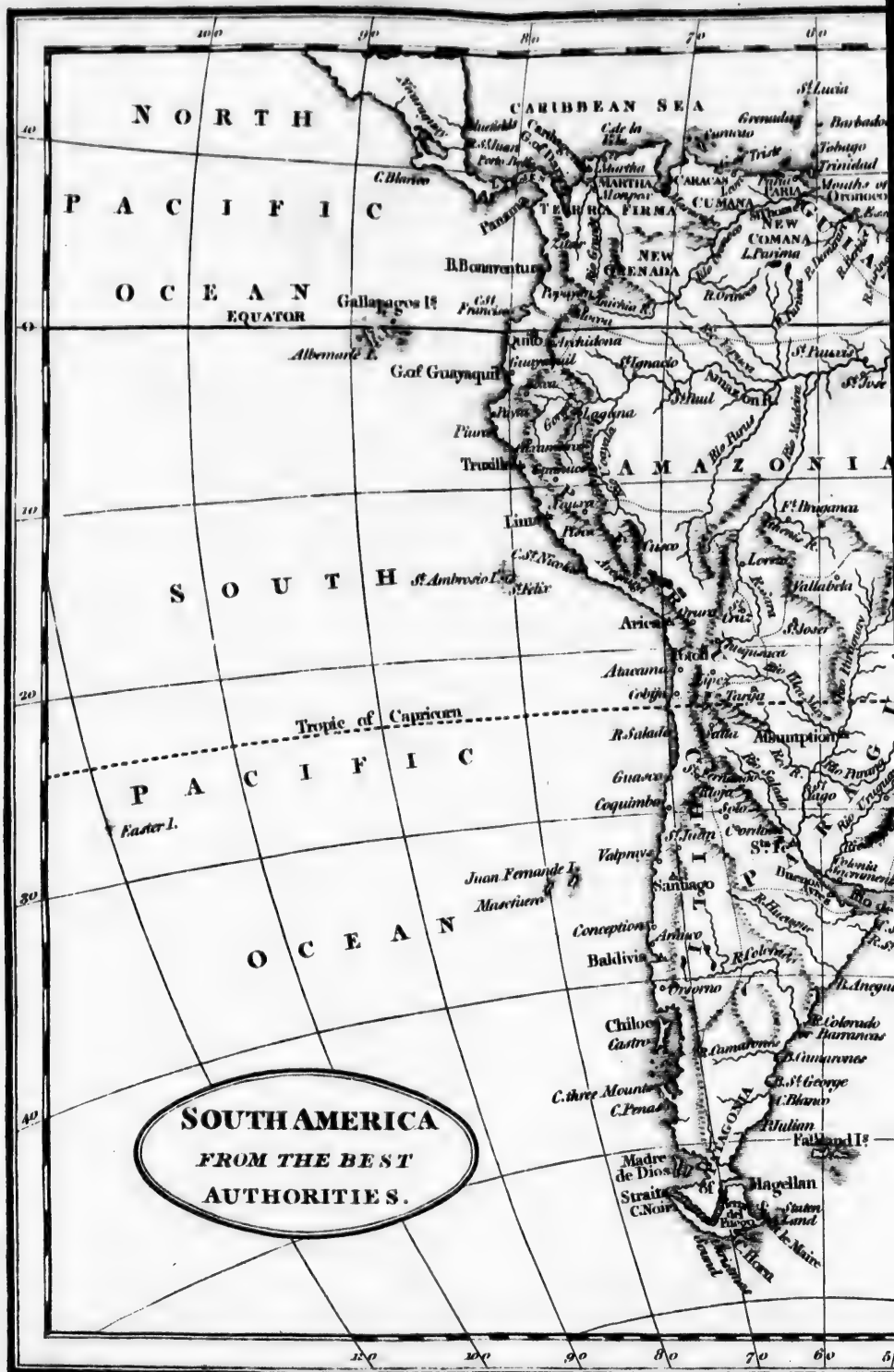
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torrid, but also the temperate and part of the frigid zones. The cold of America is much greater than in the countries of Europe, under the same latitude. A continent so extensive must naturally be various in its soil and productions. In the most northern and most southern parts, the countries are cold, sterile, and desert; while in the centre are found the richest metals, minerals, precious stones, and abundance of the most valuable and useful commodities. It is hard to say how many different languages there are in America, a vast number being spoken by the different people in different parts; and as to religion, there is no giving any tolerable account of it in general, though some of the most civilized of the aborigines seem to have worshipped the sun. The principal motive of the Spaniards in sending so many colonists here was the thirst of gold; and indeed they and the Portuguese are possessed of all the parts where it is found in the greatest plenty. This vast continent is divided into North and South America, which are joined by the isthmus of Darien. It has the loftiest mountains in the world, such as the Andes and Allegany, which form immense ranges; and the most stupendous rivers, such as the Amazon, Plata, Oronoko, Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, Ohio, St. Lawrence, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, &c. Beside the aborigines, who inhabit the interior parts, and the United States of America, who possess Louisiana, and some of the finest provinces, the different European powers have rich and flourishing colonies here. In N America, Great Britain possesses New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; Spain has East and West Florida, Mexico, New Mexico, New Albany, and California; and Russia has some settlements on Cook inlet. In S America, Spain possesses Terra Firma, New Granada, Peru, Chili, and Paraguay; Portugal has Brasil, and part of Amazonia and Guayana; and Great Britain and Spain have the remainder of Guayana.

Amerpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Napal, 170 m NE Patna. Lon. 87 2 E, lat. 26 37 N.

Amersfort, a town of Holland, in the state of Utrecht. It has a trade in beer and tobacco, and goods from Germany are shipped here for Amsterdam. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Embs, 10 m ENE Utrecht.

Amersham, or *Agmondesham*, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a

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market on Tuesday. The townhall is the handsomest in the county. It is seated in a vale between woody hills, 26 m NW London.

Amesbury, or *Ambresbury*, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Avon, at the place where a number of Britons were treacherously murdered, and near that famous monument of antiquity, Stonehenge. Here are the ruins of a venerable abbey. This place gave birth to the celebrated Joseph Addison. It is 6 m N Salisbury, and 77 W London.

Amesbury, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, situate on the Merrimac, at the influx of the Powow, 4 m NW Newbury Port.

Amherst, a town of New Hampshire, capital of Hillsborough county. The Aurean academy was founded here in 1790. It is situate on a N branch of the Souhegan, 53 m NW Boston, and 60 WSW Portsmouth. Lon. 71 33 W, lat. 42 54 N.

Amherst, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 8 m NNE Northampton, and 91 W Boston.

Amherstburg, a town and fort of Upper Canada, on the E side of the river Detroit, at its entrance into Lake Erie. Lon. 82 36 W, lat. 42 36 N.

Amid, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 40 m E Amafia. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Amiens, a city of France, and an episcopal see, capital of the department of Somme. The cathedral is a stately structure; beside which there are 10 parish churches, one in the suburbs, and an academy of belles lettres. Three branches of the river Somme pass through this city, and afterward unite. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1597, but retaken by Henry IV. who built a citadel. It has manufactures of linen and woollen cloth, which employ, in the city and adjacent country, 30,000 people. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1802, between Spain, Holland, France, and England. It is 20 m SE Abbeville, and 75 N Paris. Lon. 2 18 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Amlawich, a town of Wales, on the NW coast of Anglesea, with a harbour for small vessels. In 1768, when the Parys mines were opened, it did not contain above six houses; and in 1801 they amounted to 1025. The church was erected by the Parys Mine Company, who have also greatly improved the harbour. It is 25 m W Beaumaris, and 275 NW London. See *Parys*.

Amman, a town of Syria, anciently the capital of the Ammonites, called

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Rabbah Ammon, and now the principal place of a district. It is 30 m sw Bosra.

Ammercot, a fort of Hindoostan, in the extensive sandy desert between the Indus and the Puddar. This place is celebrated as the retreat of emperor Humayoon, during his troubles; and here was born his son, the illustrious Acbar. It is 160 m ene Tatta. Lon. 70° 0 E, lat. 25° 40' N.

Amol, a town of Usbec Tartary, in Bokharia, and a place of considerable trade. It is seated on the Amu, 60 m w Bokhara. Lon. 62° 4 E, lat. 39° 4 N.

Amol, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, with the remains of an ancient fortress and palace. It has manufactures of cotton, and in the neighbourhood are iron mines and cannon foundries. It stands in a plain, between Mount Taurus and the Caspian sea, 50 m wnw Sari.

Amoneburg, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seated on the Other, 8 m ene Marburg.

Amorgo, an island of the Archipelago, fertile in wine, oil, and corn. The best cultivated parts belong to a monastery. It is 30 m in circumference, and 67 N Candia. Lon. 26° 15 E, lat. 36° 20 N.

Amour, or **Amur**; see *Saghalien*.

Amoy, an island on the se coast of China, 15 m in circumference. The English had a factory here, but abandoned it, on account of the impositions of the inhabitants. Its port, on the w side, is capable of receiving 1000 ships. Lon. 118° 45 E, lat. 24° 20 N.

Amplepuis, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, celebrated for its wines. It is 16 m w Villefranche, and 26 nw Lyon.

Amposta, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Ebro, 7 m s Tortosa.

Amptill, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It was the residence of Catharine, queen of Henry VIII, during the time that her unjust divorce was in agitation. This event is commemorated by a poetical inscription on a column where the old castle stood. It is situate between two hills, 6 m s Bedford, and 45 nw London.

Ampurias, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, at the mouth of the Fluvia, 70 m ne Barcelona. Lon. 3° 0 E, lat. 42° 9 N.

Amras, a castle or palace of Germany, in Tyrol, at the foot of a mountain, 3 m se Inspruck.

Amsterdam, a rich and populous city, capital of Holland, and of the depart-

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ment of Amstel. Next to London, it is deemed the most commercial city in the world, and is supposed to contain 212,000 inhabitants. The walls are high and well fortified; and the bridge, which joins the rampart, is built over the river Amstel. Few cities have their public buildings so fine, numerous, and well kept. Here are many handsome churches, colleges, and hospitals for persons of all religions and countries. The exchange is one of the principal ornaments of the city, and the harbour is one of the finest in Europe. The foundation of this town is laid upon piles, driven into a morass, and under the stadthouse alone are 13,659. The streets are broad and well paved, and most of them have canals, with rows of trees on each side; but there are no spacious public places, or squares. It surrendered to the king of Prussia in 1787, when that prince invaded Holland, in favour of the stadtholder; it received the French troops in 1795, without any resistance; and in Dec. 1813, it was the first place that declared for the restoration of the house of Orange. It is seated at the conflux of the Amstel and Wye, 70 m nw Cleve, and 80 n by e Antwerp. Lon. 4° 52 E, lat. 52° 22 N.

Amsterdam, and **St. Paul**, two islands in the Indian ocean, lying in the same longitude, at 40 m distance. Their names are reversed by navigators, but most of them call the northern one St. Paul, and the southern Amsterdam. The latter is high land, and upward of 4 m long and 2 broad. It has evident marks of volcanic eruption in every part, and almost wholly covered with a deep fertile soil, but is destitute of trees. On the e side is a great crater, into which the sea has made a narrow and shallow entrance: its shelving sides are 700 feet in perpendicular height, in which, and in the causeway dividing it from the sea, are several hot springs of fresh water. St. Paul, or the northern island, presents no very high land, or any rise in a conic form. It is covered with shrubs and low trees, but has no convenient landing-place. Lon. 77° 48 E, lat. 37° 51 S.

Amsterdam, New; see *Tongataboo*.

Amu, or **Gihon**, a river of Independent Tartary, which issues from the mountains of Belur, on the confines of India and Persia, flows n through Bokharia, into Turcomania, and enters the s extremity of the lake Aral, after a course of 900 miles.

Amwell, a village in Hertfordshire, a mile s of Ware, famous for originally

giving rise to the plies a great part of the silk of the Abkaha, and its entrance is 40° 30 E, lat. 41° 45 E.

Anadir, a river of its source out of Tchukotfk of Anadir, in the

Anagni, a town of the Romagna di Roma

Anah, or **Ana**, a river of Turkey, in Diar

ducuing abundant stands on the

Bagdad, and 26° 41 45 E, lat. 34°

Ananpour, a town of Myfore, 24 m s

Anantpour, a town of Myfore, 100 m

120 n Bangalor

Anarghia, a town situate on a river the Black sea, 5

Anatom, an island of the New H ocean. Lon. 17°

Anbar, a town of Irak Arabi, with man the great; it

40 m w Bagdad.

Ancarano, a town of the marquisate of A

and 82 ne Rom

Ancaster, a village m s Lincoln. I

highway, at the

abounds with an

end are the rema

Ancenis, a town of the department of Low

Loire, 20 m e N

Ancholsm, a town which rises near

to Glanfordbrid

thence to the Hu

Anclam, a town of Pomerania, on the

Gripwald.

Ancober, a town of the Gold coast, to the

a river of the

through it; and

with a good har

lat. 4° 50 N.

Ancona, a maritime Ecclesiastical Sta

broad; bounded ne by the gulf of

and sw by Spole

particularly in h

plenty of wax

ANC

giving rise to the New River, which supplies a great part of London with water.

Anacopia, the capital of the nation of the Abkaks, on the river Makai, near its entrance into the Black sea. Lon. 40 30 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Anadir, a river of Siberia, which has its source out of a lake in the province of Tchukotski, and runs into the gulf of Anadir, in the sea of Kamschatka.

Anagni, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 32 m E Rome.

Anah, or *Anna*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, in a country producing abundance of corn and fruit. It stands on the Euphrates, 160 m WNW Bagdad, and 260 SSE Diarbekir. Lon. 41 45 E, lat. 34 16 N.

Ananpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 24 m SE Nagara.

Anantpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 100 m NE Chitteldroog, and 120 N Bangalore.

Anarghia, a town of Mingrelia, situate on a river, near its entrance into the Black sea, 50 m WSW Ruki.

Anatom, an island, the most southern of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 170 9 E, lat. 20 10 S.

Anbar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak Arabi, with a palace built by Solyman the great; seated on the Euphrates, 40 m W Bagdad.

Anearano, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 5 m N Ascoli, and 82 NE Rome.

Ancafter, a village in Lincolnshire, 15 m S Lincoln. It stands on a Roman highway, at the foot of a hill which abounds with antiquities, and at the s end are the remains of a castle.

Ancenis, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, seated on the Loire, 20 m E Nantes.

Ancholm, a river in Lincolnshire, which rises near Market Raifin, flows to Glanfordbridge, and is navigable thence to the Humber.

Anclam, a fortified town of Hither Pomerania, on the river Peene, 20 m SE Gripfswald.

Ancober, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold coast, to the W of Axim. It has a river of the same name, flowing through it; and at its mouth is a town with a good harbour. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 4 50 N.

Ancona, a marquisate of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 70 m long and 50 broad; bounded on the NW by Urbino, NE by the gulf of Venice, S by Naples, and SW by Spoleto. The soil is fertile, particularly in hemp and flax, and there is plenty of wax and honey.

AND

Ancona, a city of Italy, capital of the marquisate of Ancona, and a bishop's see, with a citadel on a hill. The cathedral stands upon another hill, and the houses extend down the side of the eminence toward the gulf of Venice. Clement XI built a mole, to render the harbour safe; it is erected on the ruins of the ancient mole, raised by Trajan, and is above 2000 feet in length. Near this stands the beautiful triumphal arch of Trajan. Here likewise Clement erected a lazaretto, which advances a little way into the sea, in the form of a pentagon. Great numbers of Jews are settled in this city, where they have a synagogue; and they have the principal share of its commerce. Ancona was taken in 1796 by the French, who surrendered it to the Austrians in 1799. It is 116 m N by E Rome. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 43 38 N.

Andalusia, a province of Spain, which, in its largest sense, is divided into Upper and Lower: Upper Andalusia, comprehends the province of Granada; and Lower Andalusia, the districts of Seville, Cordova, and Jaen. Andalusia, in a restricted sense (excluding Granada) is 270 m long and 80 broad; bounded on the N by Estremadura and Mancha, E by Murcia, S by Granada and the Mediterranean, and W by the Atlantic and Portugal. The Guadalquivir runs through its whole length; and it is the most fertile and trading country in Spain. The capital is Seville.

Andalusia, New; see *Paria*.

Andaman Islands, several islands on the E side of the bay of Bengal. The largest, called Great Andaman, is 120 m long and 16 broad, indented by deep bays affording good harbours, and intersected by vast creeks, one of which passes quite through the island, and at high water is navigable for small vessels. The forests afford some precious trees, as ebony and the Nicobar bread-fruit; and the edible birds-nests abound here. The only quadrupeds seem to be wild hogs, monkeys, and rats. The inhabitants are in a state of barbarism, and live chiefly on fish, fruits, and herbs; they perfectly resemble Negros, and their canoes are of the rudest kind. In 1793, the English made a settlement on the N end of Great Andaman, the largest island, which is called Port Cornwallis, and has a commodious harbour to shelter ships during the NE monsoon. Lon. 93 0 E, lat. 13 30 N.

Andaye, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, situate near the mouth of the Bidassoa,

AND

almost opposite Fontarabia, in Spain, 18 m sw Bayonne.

Andegan, a town of Turkestan, on the river Sirr, 150 m se Taraz. Lon. 69° 0' E, lat. 42° 18' N.

Andely, a town of France, in the department of Eure, divided by a paved road into Great and Little Andely, a mile from each other. Great Andely is on the rivulet Gamons, and Little Andely on the Seine. The cloths manufactured here are in high esteem. It is 17 m ne Evreux, and 20 se Rouen.

Anderab, a city of Ubec Tartary, capital of the province of Tokaristan. In its vicinity are rich quarries of lapis lazuli. It is seated on a river, and near a pass through the mountains of Hindoo-ko, 240 m eee Balk. Lon. 69° 58' E, lat. 36° 10' N.

Andernach, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, with a castle. Great quantities of timber are collected here, which are formed into vast rafts, and floated hence to Dordrecht, in Holland. It is seated on the Rhine, 10 m nw Coblenz.

Andero, St.; see *Santander*.

Andes, or *Cordilleras*, a grand chain of mountains in S America, extending 4300 m along the coast of the Pacific ocean, from the isthmus of Darien to the strait of Magellan. The greatest width of these mountains is 60 m, where they divide into two branches; being in some parts 36 m from the sea-coast, and in others approaching it within 15 m. They are much superior in height to any other mountains; for the plain of Quito, which may be considered as the base of the Andes, is elevated further above the sea than the top of the Pyrenees. They may be literally said to hide their heads in the clouds: the storms often roll, and the thunder bursts below their summits, which, though exposed to the rays of the sun in the torrid zone, are always covered with snow. The highest part of this chain rises from the plain of Quito, and the loftiest mountains are from 18 to 21,000 feet above the level of the sea: the medium height under the equator may be reckoned at 14,000 feet. The Andes contain numerous volcanos, many of them constantly burning, and some of the lower ones ejecting lava and other matter. They are clad with immense forests; and abound in gold, silver, and other metals, precious stones, marbles, and mineral earths of the rarest qualities. See *Antijana* and *Chimborazo*.

AND

Andlau, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a castle, situate on a mountain, 18 m ssw Straßburg.

Andover, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, a manufacture of shalloons, and a considerable trade in malt. A navigable canal passes hence to Southampton water. It is situate near the river Ande, 10 m n by w Winchester, and 63 w by s London. Lon. 1° 30' W, lat. 51° 14' N.

Andover, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county. Here is an excellent academy, called Phillips Academy; also manufactures of paper and gunpowder. It is situate on the Shawheen, 20 m wsw Newbury Port, and 22 nnw Boston. Lon. 71° 8' W, lat. 42° 41' N.

Andragiry, the capital of a kingdom on the e coast of the island of Sumatra. The chief produce is pepper. It is seated on a river, commodious for trade, 200 m n by w Bencoolen. Lon. 102° 0' E, lat. 0° 58' S.

Andrarum, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, with the greatest alum work in the kingdom. It is 10 m s Christianstad.

Andreasberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with good silver mines, 28 m ne Göttingen.

Andreoussa, or *Androussa*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, at the foot of a perpendicular mountain, and near the river Pirnazza, 40 m w Mistra.

Andrew, St. a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Lavant, 20 m ene Clagenfurt.

Andrew, St. a city of Scotland, in Fifeshire, formerly the see of an archbishop, and still the seat of the oldest Scotch university. The university was founded by bishop Wardlaw, in 1411, and consists of two colleges. The cathedral, the chapel of St. Regulus, the church of St. Salvador, and the priory, have been noble structures. The castle was the scene of the cruelty and punishment of cardinal Beton: the window is still shown, from which he beheld the martyrdom of George Wishart, who was burnt on the spot beneath; and in this castle he himself was assassinated in 1546. The chief manufactures are canvals, brown linens, and golf balls; but it is a place of little trade, nor is the harbour in good condition. It is seated near a bay, on the level top of a small hill, 39 m nne Edinburgh. Lon. 2° 50' W, lat. 56° 18' N.

Andria, a town of Naples, in Bari, 4 m s Barletta.

Andros, an island in the Archipelago,

24 m long and plains, which are wants only a good habitant are of have a bishop. The principal rise in silk, oranges, citron granates, and the same name, 25° 2' E, lat. 38° 0' N.

Andros Island among the Bahama of curve, from leagues. The long; but it has ants, and its shores. High Point 26 m ssw of the Lon. 77° 25' W, lat. 26° 10' N.

Andugan, a town capital of the island, seated on the river marcand. Lon. 6° 10' N, lat. 10° 10' N.

Andujar, or *Andújar*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, some beautiful churches. The environs abound in oil, honey, and the Guadalquivir. Lon. 3° 54' W, lat. 37° 10' N.

Anegada, one of the Virgin Islands, and the n e of the group. Lon. 64° 7' W, lat. 18° 10' N.

Angediva, a small island, on the w coast of the Bay of Bengal, belonging to the m sse Goa. Lon. 75° 10' E, lat. 11° 10' N.

Angelo, St. a town of the duchy of Urbino, in the Papal States.

Angelo, St. a town of the Principato Ultra, in the Papal States.

Angelos; see *Peloponnesus*.

Angerburg, a town of Prussia, seated on the river Pregel, which it gives name to. Lon. 22° 15' E, lat. 53° 45' N.

Angermania, a province of Sweden, 100 m long and from the widest part being of Bothnia. It is woody; and it produces flax, which is spun in a peculiar manner. It has considerable iron-works. Hernofand.

Angermünde, a town in the Ucker mark, 48 m nne Berlin.

Angers, a city of France, in the department of Maine and an episcopal see.

A N G

24 m long and 8 broad. It has fertile plains, which are well watered; and it wants only a good harbour. The inhabitants are of the Greek church, and have a bishop and several monasteries. The principal riches of this island consist in silks, and the fields produce oranges, citrons, mulberries, pomegranates, and figs. The capital is of the same name, on the E coast. Lon. 25 2 E, lat. 38 0 N.

Andros Islands, a chain of islands among the Bahamas, extending in a sort of curve, from N to S, upward of 40 leagues. The principal island is 50 m long; but it has few, if any inhabitants, and its shores are difficult of access. High Point, the most S part, is 26 m SSW of the W point of Providence. Lon. 77 25 W, lat. 24 48 N.

Andugan, a town of Ulsbec Tartary, capital of the province of Fergana; seated on the river Sirr, 300 m NE Samarcand. Lon. 68 55 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Andujar, or *Anduxar*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, and some beautiful churches and convents. The environs abound in wheat, wine, oil, honey, and fruit. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, 25 m WNW Jaen. Lon. 3 54 W, lat. 37 48 N.

Anegada, one of the English Virgin islands, and the most northern of them. Lon. 64 7 W, lat. 18 40 N.

Angediva, a small island in the Indian ocean, on the W coast of Hindoostan, belonging to the Portuguese. It is 60 m SSE Goa. Lon. 74 12 E, lat. 14 43 N.

Angelo, *St.* a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, 14 m SW Urbino.

Angelo, *St.* a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 6 m WNW Conza.

Angelos; see *Puebla de los Angelos*.

Angerburg, a town of Prussia, with a castle, seated on the N side of a lake to which it gives name, 70 m SE Konigsberg. Lon. 22 15 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Angermania, or *Angermanland*, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, 150 m long and from 25 to 80 broad, the widest part being to the E on the gulf of Bothnia. It is mountainous and woody; and it produces a quantity of flax, which is spun and dressed in a peculiar manner. Here also are considerable iron-works. The chief town is Hernosand.

Angermunde, a town of Brandenburgh, in the Ucker mark, on the lake Munde, 48 m NNE Berlin.

Angers, a city of France, capital of the department of Mayenne and Loir, and an episcopal see. It is seated near

A N G

the conflux of the Loir with the Sarte, and is divided by the Mayenne into two parts; the western, which extends into a plain, and the eastern, which rises on the side of a hill. Its environs present a view of numerous country houses, upward of 100 windmills, and eminences that produce good white wine. The cathedral is an elegant structure; and in it is the tomb of Rene, king of Sicily. Here is a considerable manufacture of handkerchiefs and canvas; and the slate quarries, at the extremity of the suburb of Bressigny, yield an important article of commerce. The castle, flanked by 18 round towers, is situate on a rock. It is 50 m NE Nantes, and 175 SW Paris. Lon. 0 33 W, lat. 47 28 N.

Anghiera, a town of Italy, in Milanese, on the E side of the lake Maggiore, 30 m NW Milan.

Anglen, or *Angelen*, a small country of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick. Many authors suppose that from the people of this country the English originated; being called in to assist the Britons against the invaders from Norway, they in process of time became masters of the country, and gave it the name of England.

Anglesey, an island, and the most northern county of Wales, 24 m long and 18 broad, containing 257,280 acres. It sends two members to parliament; is divided into six hundreds, and 77 parishes; and has two market-towns. The number of inhabitants was 33,806 in 1801, and 37,045 in 1811. It is separated from Carnarvonshire by a narrow channel called Menai, which passes from St. George channel, by Carnarvon and Bangor, to the Irish sea. That part of the island which borders this strait is finely wooded, recalling to mind its ancient state, when it was the celebrated seat of the Druids, whose terrific religious rites were performed in the gloom of the thickest woods. Rude mounds and heaps of stones, said to be druidical remains, are still to be seen: but a little way within, the whole appears a naked tract, without trees or hedges, watered by numerous rills, fertile in grass and corn, and abounding in cattle. This island produces vast quantities of copper and sulphur (see *Parys*) and in the NW part is a quarry of green marble, intermixed with asbestos. Beaumaris is the county-town, but Holyhead is the largest.

Angola, a kingdom of Africa, in Congou, bounded on the N by Congou

A N H

Proper, π by Matamba, s by Benguela, and w by the Atlantic. It produces maize, beans, oranges, lemons, and several other fruits. The inhabitants are very lazy, generally idolaters, and take as many wives as they think fit. The country is divided among several petty princes, and the Portuguese have several settlements on the coast; but the English and Dutch traffic with the natives. Loanda is the capital.

Angoulême, a town of France, capital of the department of Charente, and the see of a bishop. It is seated on a mountain surrounded by rocks. The river Charente runs at the foot of it; and there are some paper manufactures in its environs. It is 50 m wsw Limoges. Lon. $0^{\circ} 9' E$, lat. $45^{\circ} 39' N$.

Angoumois, a late province of France, bounded on the π by Poitou, π by Limosin and Marche, s by Perigord, and w by Saintonge. It is now included in the department of Charente.

Azora, the capital of Terceira, one of the Azores. It is a bishop's see, and the residence of the governor of the Azores. The town is well built, and populous; and here are royal magazines for all sorts of naval stores. It stands on a bay, between two mountains, on the s side of the island. Lon. $27^{\circ} 12' W$, lat. $38^{\circ} 39' N$.

Angrogna, a town of Piedmont, on a river of the same name, 7 m w Pignerol.

Anguilla, or *Snake Island*, the most northerly of the English Leeward islands in the W Indies, 30 m long and 3 broad. It takes its name from its figure, and is 60 m nw of St. Christopher. Lon. $63^{\circ} 10' W$, lat. $18^{\circ} 12' N$.

Anguillabá, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near the lake Bracciano, 15 m nw Rome.

Angura, the ancient Ancyra, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a Greek archbishop's see. The castle has a triple enclosure, and the walls are of white marble and stone, resembling porphyry. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. Here are bred the finest goats in the world; the hair, being almost like silk, is worked into fine stuffs. It stands on a lofty situation, 190 m w Tocat, and 220 ese Constantinople. Lon. $32^{\circ} 50' E$, lat. $39^{\circ} 50' N$.

Angushire; see *Forfarshire*.

Anhalt, a principality of Germany, in Upper Saxony, 42 m long and 10 broad; bounded on the n by Magdeburg, π by the duchy of Saxony, s by Mansfeld, and w by Halberstadt. It

A N N

abounds in corn, and is watered by the Salde and Mulda. Its ancient castle is gone to decay. Zerbst is the capital.

Anholt, an island of Denmark, in the Categat, surrounded by sand banks, but affords good anchorage and supplies of water. In 1809, it was taken by the English, who defeated the Danes in their attempt to retake it in 1811. On it is a lighthouse. Lon. $11^{\circ} 35' E$, lat. $56^{\circ} 38' N$.

Anians, a town of France, in the department of Herault, 13 m wnw Montpellier.

Anjanga, a town of Hindoostan, in Travancore, which has a trade in pepper and calicos. It stands at the mouth of a river, 46 m wnw Travancore. Lon. $76^{\circ} 40' E$, lat. $8^{\circ} 40' N$.

Animaly, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a fort. It has a trade in drugs, honey, and wax, collected in the hills to the s , and is seated on the Alima, 21 s Coimbatore.

Anjou, a late province of France, bounded on the n by Maine, w by Bretagne, s by Poitou, and π by Touraine. It formerly belonged to the sovereigns of England. It now forms the department of Mayenne and Loire.

Ann, St. a town of New Brunswick, situate on the river St. John, 2 m below Fredericton, and 88 above the city of St. John.

Anna, see *Anah*.

Annaberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, noted for silver mines and the manufacture of lace, 17 m s Chemnitz.

Annagh, an island on the w coast of Ireland, 5 m in circumference, between the isle of Achil and the coast of the county of Mayo. Lon. $9^{\circ} 39' W$, lat. $53^{\circ} 58' N$.

Annamooka, one of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1643, and visited by Cook in 1774 and 1777. It is well cultivated in many places, consisting of plantations of yams and plantains, enclosed with neat fences of reed. The bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees are interperfed with little order, but chiefly near the habitations of the natives; and the other parts of the island, especially toward the sea, are covered with trees and bushes. It is situate about 187° lon. and 20° lat.

Annan, a river of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, which rises in the Moffat hills, and taking a southerly direction, through a fertile dale to which it gives name,

enters Solway fr Annan.

Annan, a bor Dumfriesshire, Annan, 3 m fr forms a good ha tons burden. I built by one of t which still rema ported hence; a ture for carding 16 m ese Dumfr Lon. $3^{\circ} 8' W$, lat.

Annano, a fort of Milan, seated s Casal.

Annapolis, the in Ann Arundel wealthiest cities The state-house, in the centre of point the streets tion. Here also which, with W Chester, constitute the University of is situate on Cl mouth of the S Washington, and 76 $40' W$, lat. 39°

Annapolis, a fo Scotia, on the Fundy. It has 6 hours in the wor through a diffic Gut of Annapolis stand on the s side the mouth of a r w by N Halifax. 49 N .

Anney, a town lake of its nam canal of Thioux the town and the It was lately the also assumed the prince of Geneva town in Savoy n is 16 m s Geneva 53 N .

Annobon, an isl Guinea, so called vered by the Port day. It is well s abounds with 1 Lon: $5^{\circ} 10' E$, lat.

Annonay, a to department of A tures of very fin conflux of the C n sw Vienne.

Annot, or *Annot* the department Entreveaux.

A N N

enters Solway frith, below the town of Annan.

Annan, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, seated on the river Annan, 3 m from its mouth, which forms a good harbour for vessels of 350 tons burden. Here was a fine castle, built by one of the Bruces, the ruins of which still remain. Much corn is exported hence; and there is a manufacture for carding and spinning. It is 16 m SSE Dumfries, and 79 S Edinburg. Lon. 38 W, lat. 55 2 N.

Annano, a fort of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, seated on the Tenaro, 12 m S Casal.

Annapolis, the capital of Maryland, in Ann Arundel county, and one of the wealthiest cities of the United States. The state-house, a noble building, stands in the centre of the city, from which point the streets diverge in every direction. Here also is St. John college, which, with Washington college at Chester, constitute one university, named the University of Maryland. Annapolis is situate on Chesapeake bay, at the mouth of the Severn, 34 m E by N Washington, and 33 S Baltimore. Lon. 76 40 W, lat. 39 2 N.

Annapolis, a fortified seaport of Nova Scotia, on the E side of the bay of Fundy. It has one of the finest harbours in the world, but the entrance is through a difficult strait, called the Gut of Annapolis. The town and fort stand on the S side of the harbour, at the mouth of a river of its name, 86 m W by N Halifax. Lon. 65 22 W, lat. 44 49 N.

Annecy, a town of Savoy, seated on a lake of its name, whence issues the canal of Thieux, which runs through the town and then enters the river Sier. It was lately the see of a bishop, who also assumed the title of bishop and prince of Geneva. Annecy is the largest town in Savoy next to Chambery, and is 16 m S Geneva. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 45 53 N.

Annobon, an island near the coast of Guinea, so called because it was discovered by the Portuguese on New-years-day. It is well stocked with cattle, and abounds with palm-trees and fruit. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 1 50 S.

Annonay, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, with manufactures of very fine paper; seated at the conflux of the Cances and Deumes, 12 m SW Vienne.

Annot, or **Anot**, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, 6 m W Entreveaux.

A N T

Anover, a town of Spain, in New Castile, near the Tajo, 17 m NE Toledo, and 22 S Madrid.

Ansaucvillers, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 5 m SSE Breteuil.

Anse, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, 12 m N Lyon.

Anspach, or **Onolzbach**, a principality of Germany, in the S part of the circle of Franconia. It has iron mines, and several medicinal springs; and the soil produces considerable quantities of corn, and feeds great numbers of cattle.

Anspach, a city of Franconia, capital of the principality of Anspach, with a castle, a palace, and an excellent academy. It has many handsome buildings; and the principal manufacture is lace. It is seated on the Retzat, 24 m WSW Nuremberg. Lon. 10 28 E, lat. 49 18 N.

Anstruther, East, and **West**, two boroughs of Scotland, on the SE coast of Fifeshire. They adjoin each other; and East Anstruther, which is much the largest, has a quay, and some trade in ship-building. It is 9 m SSE St. Andrew.

Antab, a town of Syria, situate on two hills and the valley between them, watered by the Sejour. It is 3 m in circumference, with a strong old castle on a rock, and has a considerable manufacture of stamped calicos. Many medals of the Syrian kings have been found here, and some also of the kings of Cappadocia. It is 50 m E Alexandretta, and 60 N by E Aleppo. Lon. 37 35 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Antalia; see **Satalia**.

Antequera, a town of Spain, in Granada, divided into the Upper and the Lower. The Upper is seated on a hill, and has a castle; the Lower stands in a fertile plain, and is watered by many brooks. In and around it are numerous ancient edifices in ruins; and in the vicinity are large quantities of natural salt, quarries of excellent stone, and a spring famous for the cure of the gravel. It is 26 m NW Malaga. Lon. 4 30 W, lat. 37 1 N.

Antequera, a town of New Spain. See **Guaxacu**.

Antibari, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania. It is the port of Scutari, and the depot of the commodities furnished by the valley of the Drino. It stands on a steep and lofty hill, near the gulf of Venice, 14 m WSW Scutari.

Antibes, a town of France, in the department of Var, with a strong castle, and a harbour for small vessels. The vicinity produces excellent fruit. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 11 m SSW Nice. Lon. 7 7 E, lat. 43 35 N.

A N T

Anticosti, an island at the mouth of the St. Lawrence, 130 m long and 30 broad. It is full of rocks, covered with wood, and has no harbour; but excellent cod is found on the coasts.

Antigua, one of the English Leeward islands in the W Indies, about 20 m in length and breadth, and 60 s by s of St. Christopher. It has several good ports, and in that called English harbour, on the s side, are a royal navy yard and arsenal, with conveniences for careening ships of war. It is destitute of fresh water, and the inhabitants save the rain water in cisterns. The chief products are sugar, rum, cotton wool, and coffee. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored in 1783. The capital is St. John.

Antilles, the name which the French give to the Caribbee islands.

Antioch, or *Anthakia*, a town of Syria, of which it was formerly the capital. This ancient city, in which the disciples of Christ were first called Christians, and yet the see of a Greek patriarch, is now almost come to nothing; but the magnificent ruins of it still remain. It is seated on the river Orontes, now called Ossi, 15 m from the Mediterranean, and 50 m NW Aleppo. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Antiochetta, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, and a bishop's see, seated on the Mediterranean, 88 m s Cogni. Lon. 33 26 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Antioch, St. an island on the SW coast of Sardinia, 14 m long and 3 broad. In 1793 it was taken by the French, but evacuated soon after.

Antiparos, the ancient Oleiros, an island of the Archipelago, 2 m W of Paros. It is only a rock, 16 m in circuit; yet, in some parts, is well cultivated, and produces as much barley as serves a small village. It has a remarkable grotto, about 80 yards high and 100 broad, which contains a vast variety of figures, of a white transparent chrysaline substance, resembling vegetables, marble pillars, and a superb marble pyramid. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 37 8 N.

Antiquia, a town of New Grenada, capital of a province famous for its gold mines. It is seated on the Cauca, 200 m NNW St. Fe. Lon. 74 20 W, lat. 6 50 N.

Antisana, one of the loftiest mountains of the Andes, in the vicinity of Quito. It was ascertained by Humboldt, in 1802, to have rising from it a crater, in the midst of perpetual snow, at an elevation of 19,150 feet above the

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level of the sea. And a hamlet of the same name, elevated 3800 feet above the plain of Quito, and 13,500 above the sea, is unquestionably the highest inhabited spot on the surface of the earth.

Antoine, St. a town of France, in the department of Isere, 5 m NE St. Marcellan.

Antonio, St. the most northerly and westerly of the Cape Verd islands, 15 m from St. Vincent. It is full of high mountains, whence proceed streams of excellent water, which render the land fruitful. The principal town is seated among the mountains. Lon. 25 20 W, lat. 17 20 N.

Antonio, St. a town of Brasil, in the province of Ilheos, on a river of the same name, near its mouth, 80 m s Ilheos.

Antonio, St. a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Texas. It is seated on a river of its name, 300 m ENE Montelovez. Lon. 95 40 W, lat. 28 40 N.

Antonio de Capo, St. a town of Brasil, in the province of Pernambuco, situate near Cape St. Augustin, 30 m ssw Olinda.

Antonio de los Cues, St. a town of New Spain, in Guaxaca, celebrated for the remains of ancient Mexican fortifications, 85 m N Guaxaca.

Antonio de Seneci, St. a town of New Mexico, on the W side of Rio del Norte, 150 m s by E St. Fe. Lon. 107 45 W, lat. 34 15 N.

Antonio de Suchitepec, St. a town of New Spain, in the province of Guatemala, situate on a river, near its entrance into the Pacific ocean, 70 m W by N Guatemala. Lon. 93 28 W, lat. 14 44 N.

Antrim, a county of Ireland, 46 m long and 27 broad; bounded on the N and E by the sea, s by Down, and W by Londonderry. It is divided into 16 parishes, which include 170,000 inhabitants. This county is much encumbered with bogs and morasses, though it enjoys a tolerable air. It has two great natural curiosities: Lough Neagh, a large lake, the waters of which are of a petrifying quality; and the Giants Causeway, consisting of lofty pillars of basalt, all of angular shapes, from three to eight sides, and extending 3 m along the seashore. The linen manufacture is carried on very extensively in this county. It sends five members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Bann and Lagan. The assizes are held at Carrickfergus.

Antrim, a town of the county of An-

trim, now much decayed. It takes of the linen from the stands on a small stream below the town and Lough Neagh, 16 m from the town. Lon. 6 41 W, lat. 54 13 N.

Antrum, a mountain in the Alps, in Valais, the passage into the valley of Milanese.

Antwerp, a city of the Netherlands, bishop's see, and now in the department of Two Brabant, on the Scheldt, which is here wide, and large vessels can go to the quay. In 1568 it was taken by the Flemish commander, who retained 200,000 inhabitants. The civil wars, caused by Philip II, drove the town into ruin. It now contains only 10,000 inhabitants, who carry on some commerce. A few flourishing manufactures of lace and linens are here. It is a fine structure, a semblance of painting, and the masters of the Flemish school are many fine painters and architects. The churches are thronged, and from the tower of Gresham took the London, now serves as a station of an academy of painting, architecture, and sculpture. The townhouse, in its place, is a noble structure. The principal street is a cruciform street, on a marble floor, high, on a marble floor. It was made from a duke of the cruel duke of A. himself had set up in the town. The tadel is esteemed of the fortresses of the Low Countries. Antwerp was taken by the French in 1585, after a long and bloody siege. It has been more easily since, taken by the French in 1794. It was destroyed in 1651 and 65 s Amsterdams. Lon. 51 13 N.

Anville, a town of France, in Dauphin county, situated between the Sulphurhocken creek and the Schuylkill, 18 m from Philadelphia. Lon. 75 30 W, lat. 39 55 N.

Anweiler, a town of Germany, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Queich, and the Moselle.

Anwarba, a town of Caramania, seated on the Adana.

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trim, now much decayed, but still partakes of the linen manufacture. It stands on a small stream, which a little below the town enters the *se* end of Lough Neagh, 16 m *w* Carrickfergus. Lon. 6 41 *w*, lat. 54 46 *n*.

Antrum, a mountain of the Swiss Alps, in Valais, by which there is a passage into the valley of Antrona, in Milanese.

Antwerp, a city of Brabant, lately a bishop's see, and now the capital of the department of Two Nethe. It stands on the Scheldt, which is here 400 yards wide, and large vessels may come up to the quay. In 1568 it was the chief mart of Flemish commerce, and then contained 200,000 inhabitants; but the civil wars, caused by the tyranny of Philip II, drove the trade to Amsterdam. It now contains only 50,000 inhabitants, who carry on some commerce, and a few flourishing manufactures, particularly of lace and linen. The cathedral is a fine structure, and contains an assemblage of paintings by the greatest masters of the Flemish school; and there are many fine paintings in the other churches. The exchange, once so thronged, and from which sir Thomas Gresham took the model of that for London, now serves for the accommodation of an academy for painting, sculpture, architecture, and the mathematics. The townhouse, in the great marketplace, is a noble structure. In the principal street is a crucifix of bronze, 33 feet high, on a marble pedestal. This was made from a demolished statue of the cruel duke of Alba, which he himself had set up in the citadel. The citadel is esteemed one of the strongest fortresses of the Low Countries. Antwerp was taken by the prince of Parma in 1585, after a long and memorable siege. It has been frequently taken more easily since, the last time by the French in 1794. It is 22 m *w* Brussels, and 65 *s* Amsterdam. Lon. 4 23 *e*, lat. 51 13 *n*.

Anville, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county, situate at the head of Tulpheocken creek, and on the canal between the Susquehanna and the Schuylkil, 18 m *ene* Harrisburg, and 65 *wnw* Philadelphia.

Anweiler, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the Queich, 8 m *w* by *n* Landau.

Anzarba, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, seated in a plain, 35 m *n* Adana.

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Anserma, a town of New Granada, in the province of Popayan, where there are mines of gold. It is seated on the river Cauca, 140 m *ene* Popayan. Lon. 75 25 *w*, lat. 4 58 *n*.

Anziko, a kingdom of Guinea, lying *e* of Gabon, and *n* of Congou, but is little known. The king is styled the Micooco, whence the country is sometimes so called. The capital is Monfol.

Aosta, or *Aousta*, a city of Piedmont, and a bishop's see. It contains several monuments of the Romans, and stands at the foot of the Pennine and Greek Alps, on the river Doria, 45 m *wnw* Turin. Lon. 7 25 *e*, lat. 45 41 *n*.

Aouste, a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the river Drome, 15 m *se* Valence.

Apalachian; see *Allegany*.

Apalachicola, a river of *N* America, formed by the junction of the Chatahouche and Flint, at an old Indian fort of the same name on the *e* confines of Georgia, and thence flows between *w* and *e* Florida into Apalaches bay, in the gulf of Mexico, *e* of Cape Blaize.

Apamea, a town of Syria, on the river Orontes, 35 m *s* Antioch.

Apanomia, a town of the island of Santorin, seated on the *nw* coast, 7 m *wnw* Scauro.

Apee, one of the New Hebrides, near Malicollo, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 168 27 *e*, lat. 16 46 *s*.

Apennines, a chain of mountains, in Europe, which begins near Oneglia, on the gulf of Genoa, passes round that gulf at no great distance from the sea, then proceeds *e* to the centre of Italy, and afterward divides that country in a mediate *se* direction to the extremities of the kingdom of Naples. Hence proceed all the rivers which water Italy. The Apennines are at first a branch of the Alps, and some of them above 5,000 feet high; but on the border of Parma they turn to the *se*, and afterward, in general, they may rather be regarded as hills than as mountains.

Apenrade, or *Abenrade*, a seaport of Denmark, in Sleswick, with a citadel. It is a place of considerable trade, seated at the end of a gulf of the Baltic, surrounded by hills, 27 m *wnw* Sleswick. Lon. 9 38 *e*, lat. 55 8 *n*.

Aphiom Karahissar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, built round a high rock, on the top of which is a fortress. It is 3 m in circumference, and has a considerable trade. The chief manufacture is carpets; and the country around produces much opium, called aphiom by the Turks. It stands on the

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Mindra, 40 m s by E Kiutaja, and 180 m by N Smyrna. Lon. 30 30 E, lat. 38 45 N.

Apice, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 7 m ESE Benevento.

Apolda, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 8 m N Jena, and 40 SW Leipzig.

Appenzel, a canton in the NE part of Switzerland, bordering on Tyrol. It is divided into twelve communities: six, called the interior, are Roman Catholics; and six exterior, are protestants.

Appenzel, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of its name. It is large and populous, and situate on the river Setter, 40 m E Zurich. Lon. 9 31 E, lat. 47 21 N.

Appleby, a borough and the county-town of Westmorland, with a market on Saturday. It has been twice destroyed by the Scots, and now consists of only one broad street of mean houses. At the upper end or S part is the castle, and at the lower end is the church. The town is governed by a mayor, and almost encircled by the river Eden. It is 20 m NNE Kendal, and 270 NNW London. Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 54 35 N.

Appledore, a village in Devonshire, at the mouth of the Torridge, in Barnstable bay, 3 m N by E Biddeford. Here the Danes landed, under Hubba, in the time of Alfred.

Apt, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. It has a trade in prunes, coarse serges, and wax chandlery; and contains many fine Roman antiquities. It is seated on the Calaron, 20 m N Aix.

Apurimac, a river of Peru, which rises in the province of Abancay, and flows N about 430 miles; receiving the Paucartambo from the E, and the Xauxa from the W. It then takes the name of Ucayali, and continuing its course 470 miles further, enters the river Amazon, in lon. 72 46 W.

Aqua Negra, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, on the river Chiefa, 12 m W Mantua.

Aquambo, a kingdom of Guinea, which occupies about 10 miles on the Gold coast, and extends above 100 m inland, on the W side of the Volta, and is there of greater breadth. It is one of the greatest monarchies in Guinea, and is divided into a number of petty royalties, but all of them subject to the king of Aquambo, who exercises an unlimited authority over them and his meanest subjects. The natives are haughty, turbulent, and warlike; and their power is formidable to the neighbouring king-

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doms. The English, Dutch, and Danes have forts at Acra, which is deemed the best place on the Gold coast.

Aqui, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, with a citadel, and baths of mineral water; seated on the Bormida, 15 m S Alexandria.

Aquila, a city of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Ultra, and a bishop's see, with a castle. An earthquake happened here in 1700, by which 2400 persons were killed. It is seated on a hill, near the Pescara, 28 m W Civita di Chieti, and 106 N by W Naples. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 42 33 N.

Aquileia, a town of Italy, in Friuli, formerly a large city, but demolished by the Huns in 452. Its ancient patriarch was next in power to the pope; but in the 15th century his power was much reduced. In 1750, the patriarchate was entirely abolished, and the archbishoprics of Gorz and Udine established in its stead. Aquileia, now a small place, is seated near the gulf of Venice, 15 m NE Venice.

Aquino, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, ruined by emperor Conrad. It is the birthplace of Juvenal, and seated near the Garigliano, 40 m S by E Sora.

Arabat, a town and fort of the Crimea, in the province of Taurida, on the borders of the sea of Asoph, 20 m N by E Caffa.

Arabia, a country of Asia, extending 1430 m in length and 1200 in breadth; bounded on the W by the Red sea and the isthmus of Suez, NE by the Euphrates, which divides it from Diarbekar, E by the gulfs of Persia and Ormus, and S by the Indian ocean. It is divided into three parts, Arabia Petrea, Deserta, and Felix, so named by Europeans from their supposed qualities. Arabia Petrea, much the smallest of the three, lies to the S of Syria, along the E coast of the Red sea. The N part is mountainous, and in general stony, sandy, and barren, but some parts yield sufficient nourishment for cattle, whose milk and camel's flesh is the chief food of its few inhabitants. Arabia Deserta lies S of Syria, and E of Arabia Petrea. It is for the most part desert, being intersected by barren mountains, and many of the plains nothing but great sands and heaths; but there are some plains and vallies that feed great flocks of sheep and goats; there are also great numbers of ostriches, and a fine breed of camels in several places. Arabia Felix, so called on account of its fertility with regard to the rest, lies to the S of Arabia De-

serta, between the Indian ocean, and the Persian gulf. It is far the most fertile, though the centre is dry deserts, there are vines on the coast of fruits, honey, wheat, manna, spikenard, and coffee, of which quantities are exported. It is of a middle temperature; and has a melancholy air, which is a posing aspect of the dignity in their dress, striking. They live in consider hospitality, and always act with slaves and inferior. The vice of civilized men, grades an Arab; the gaming are unknown. They derive their flocks, from hunting, they acquire by practice knowledge no foreign or leading principle, of their natural pride, pay obedience. The or chiefs, of an address they often consult, they follow. The consists of a white with a broad leather a strong buckle or drawers are made of to the lower part wear a kind of red and sometimes they the manner of the T rally in half boots ready to get on horse in summer they wear a black and white, many goats or some other ennis dress in the far that their cloaks are all black. The Arabs live in tents, and remain in place, partly for the and partly to lie in vans, which they often travel over from B and from Cairo to Me Mohamed was a native and his followers, soon conquered a great part of Europe, established wherever they came.

Aracan, or **Reccan**, of Asia, bounded on the gong, NE by Cassay, mah, and SW by the The rainy season con-

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serta, between the Red sea, the Indian ocean, and the Persian gulf. It is by far the most considerable part, and though the centre is occupied by very dry deserts, there are many rich provinces on the coasts, producing a variety of fruits, honey, wax, cinnamon, cassia, manna, spikenard, frankincense, myrrh, and coffee, of which latter prodigious quantities are exported. The Arabs are of a middle stature and brown complexion; and have always a grave and melancholy air, which, aided by the imposing aspect of their beards, gives a dignity in their manner that is very striking. They live in tribes amicably, consider hospitality as a religious duty, and always act with kindness to their slaves and inferiors. Selfishness, the vice of civilized nations, seldom degrades an Arab; that drunkenness and gaming are unknown among them. They derive their subsistence from their flocks, from hunting, and from what they acquire by plunder. They acknowledge no sovereign but the emir, or leading sheik, of their tribe, who is their natural prince, and to whom they pay obedience. They have also sheiks, or chiefs, of an advanced age, whom they often consult, and whose advice they follow. The dress of the Arabs consists of a white robe, bound round with a broad leather girdle, fastened by a strong buckle or large clasp. Their drawers are made of linen, and descend to the lower part of the leg. They wear a kind of red cap on the head; and sometimes they wear slippers, after the manner of the Turks, but are generally in half boots that they may be ready to get on horseback. Winter and summer they wear a large cloak, striped black and white, made of the hair of goats or some other animal. Their emirs dress in the same manner, except that their cloaks are for the most part all black. The Arabs in the deserts live in tents, and remove from place to place, partly for the sake of pasture, and partly to lie in wait for the caravans, which they often rob, as they travel over from Bussara to Aleppo, and from Cairo to Mecca. The famous Mohamed was a native of this country; and his followers, soon after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe, establishing their religion wherever they came.

Aracan, or *Reccan*, a fertile country of Asia, bounded on the NW by Chittagong, NE by Cassay, E and SE by Birmah, and SW by the gulf of Bengal. The rainy season continues from April

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to October; and the rest of the year is called summer. The inhabitants are idolaters. The women are tolerably fair; but the longest ears are reckoned the most beautiful, and in these they wear many rings. They are a dastardly race of people, and have only courage to attack defenceless merchants and boatmen. There are such numbers of elephants, buffalos, and tigers, that but few places are inhabited, on account of the ravages made by these animals. The commodities are salt, elephants teeth, bees wax, and rice; but its trade was never very considerable. Aracan was long an independent nation, governed by a king; but it was subdued by the Birmans in 1783, and is now a province of that empire.

Aracan, the capital of the country of the same name, with an extensive fort. The river Aracan runs through the city, and waters the streets by means of several arms or canals, into which it is divided. The inhabitants are about 100,000. It was taken by the Birmans in 1783. It is 260 m SSE Islamabad, and 230 m SW Ava. Lon. 93 10 E, lat. 20 38 N.

Arad, a town of Hungary, with a strong fortress, on the river Maros, 24 m NNE Temeswar.

Aragon, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, W by Navarre and the Two Castiles, S by Valencia, and E by Valencia and Catalonia. The country, though abounding in rivers, is in want of good water. It is fertile in corn, wine, flax, and fruit, near the rivers, but in other places dry and sandy; it also produces saffron, and there are many mines of salt. Saragossa is the capital.

Araiche, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, at the mouth of the river Kos. It has a strong castle, and several batteries on the banks of the river. The larger vessels of the emperor generally winter in a cove of the river, where there are magazines of naval stores. It is 40 m SSW Tangier. Lon. 6 2 W, lat. 35 11 N.

Aral, a lake of Independent Tartary, 120 m E of the Caspian sea. It is 200 m in length, and in some places 70 in breadth. The water is salt, and there are many small saline lakes in the vicinity.

Aranda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Douro, 42 m S Burgos.

Aranjuez, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with broad streets intersecting each other at right angles. The great square is surrounded by porticos, and has a fountain that supplies the town

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with water. Here are three churches, a royal palace with beautiful gardens, and a theatre for the bull-fights. In the palace, the Supreme Junta of Government of the Kingdom were installed and held their first meeting, Sep. 25, 1808. Aranjuez is seated on the Tajo, 30 m s by E Madrid. Lon. 3 48 w, lat. 40 6 n.

Ararat, a stupendous detached mountain of Persian Armenia, on the confines of Turkey. It has two summits, which are generally surrounded by clouds, and the highest is always covered with snow.

Aras, a river of Persia, the ancient Araxes, which rises in the mountains to the SE of Erzerum, passes near to Erivan and Nakhivan, and joins the Kur, nearly opposite Javat, in the province of Schirvan.

Arasfi, a maritime town of the territory of Genoa, 5 m sw Albenga.

Arauwa, a fortress of Upper Hungary, on a river of the same name, 72 m nw Cassovia. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Arau, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Argau, with manufactures of cotton, printed linen, and cutlery. A treaty between the protestant and catholic cantons was concluded here in 1712. It is seated on the Aar, 27 m w Zurich. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Aravacourchy, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a neat fort, and a bazar of well-built houses. It stands on the Nunganji, 23 m E Daraporam.

Arauco, a fortress and town of Chili, situate in a fine valley, on a river of the same name, 40 m s by w Concepcion.

Araxes, or *Aras*, a river of Asia, which rises in Georgia, flows SE across Armenia, and joins the Kur, near its entrance into the Caspian sea.

Arba, an island, 30 m in circumference, on the coast of Dalmatia, from which it is 5 m distant. The soil is rich, but the inhabitants are indolent. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Arberg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on an island formed by the river Aar. It is 10 m nw Bern.

Arbil, or *Erbille*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, the ancient Arbella, near which Alexander defeated Darius. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, and in the vicinity are naphtha pits. It is seated in an extensive plain, 50 m n by w Kerkouk, and 80 E Mosul.

Arbois, a town of France, in the de-

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partment of Jura, famous for its white wines. It is 22 m sw Besancon.

Arboga, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, on the river Ulvifon, by which and a canal it has a communication with the lakes Hiernar and Maclar. It is 25 m ENE Orebro, and 30 sw Westeras.

Arbon, a town of Switzerland, on the lake of Constance, 12 m SE Constance.

Arbroath; see *Aberbroathwick*.

Arburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a citadel on a rock, seated on the Aar, 12 m E Soler.

Arcadia, a seaport of European Turkey, in Morea, governed by a bey. It stands at the foot of a mountain, and on the s part of the gulf of its name, 22 m N Navarin. Lon. 21 42 E, lat. 37 24 N.

Arceuil, a village of France, 3 m s Paris, remarkable for its aqueduct to that city, built in 1624, by Mary de Medicis.

Archangel, a city of Russia, capital of a government of its name. It was the only seaport of Russia for many years, and was first resorted to by the English in 1553. The trade is yet considerable, though greatly diminished since the building of Petersburg. In 1793, a fire destroyed great part of the city and suburbs; but they have been rebuilt with neatness. Archangel is seated on the Dwina, 4 m from the White sea, and 400 NE Petersburg. Lon. 38 59 E, lat. 64 34 N.

Archidona, a town of Spain, in Granada, with an ancient castle, 13 m NNE Antequera.

Archipelago, a part of the Mediterranean sea, having Romania on the N, Natolia on the E, the isle of Candia on the S, Macedonia, Livadia, and Morea on the W. It is partly in Europe, and partly in Asia, containing the islands of Rhodes, Negropont, Lemnos, Tenedos, Scirus, Metelin, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Paros, Antiparos, Cerigo, Santorini, Andros, Tina, Naxia, Milo, Delos, Hydra, Argentiera, and many others.

Archipelago, Northern, a part of the Pacific ocean, having the peninsula of Kamtschatka on the W, and that of Alaska on the E. It includes a number of islands, among which are four principal groups. The first, called Sagin-nan, contains five islands; the second, called Khoa, includes eight islands; and both these groups together are styled the Aleutian Islands. The third group, called the Andreanoffski Oстрова, comprises 16 islands; and the fourth

group is the L. Islands, 16 in number, to Russia, and the skins of antelope particularly the sea and Oonalaska.

Arcis, a town of France, in the department of Aube, N Troyes.

Arco, a town of Tyrol, taken in 1797, and abandoned to the Scarca, 15 m

Arcos, a town of Spain, with a castle, seated by the river Guadalequiville.

Arcot, a city of the Carnatic.

and a place of for nabob often reside vicinity are celebrated by numerous pilgrims manufacture of cotton is seated on the s b m w by s Madras, ringapatam. Lon. 7

Ardagh, a town of county of Longford, Kilmore, gives name. There is no cathedral place of residence. ford.

Ardebil, a town of Persia, the residence of many kings; particularly the author of the Persian history resorted to this place Persia; and caravans passing to and from Smyrna. It is 40 m 47 20 E, lat. 38 8 N.

Ardeche, a department of France, including the late territory of Vivarais. It takes its name from the Rhodanus, which flows into the Rhone. The capital is the department capital.

Ardee, or *Atherdee*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Louth, on a large mount, apparently some suppose it to be the place of the Irish king, who was a place where they used to deliberate on public m nw Drogheda.

Ardenburg, a town of Belgium, N Bruges.

Ardennes, a department of France, containing part of the Champagne. It is famous for its forest, lying on the frontier of Belgium. The principal town is

Arders, a borough

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group is the Liffie Oskrova, or the Fox Islands, 16 in number. They all belong to Russia, and are valuable chiefly for the skins of animals found there, particularly the sea otter. See *Fox Islands* and *Oonalaika*.

Arcis, a town of France, in the department of Aube, on the river Aube, 15 m N Troyes.

Arco, a town and castle of Germany, in Tyrol, taken by the French in 1703, and abandoned soon after. It stands on the Scarca, 15 m sww Trent.

Arcos, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, seated on a craggy rock, by the river Guadalete, 38 m sse Seville.

Arcot, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the Carnatic. The citadel is large, and a place of some strength; but the nabob often resides at Madras. In the vicinity are celebrated temples, visited by numerous pilgrims. Arcot has a manufacture of coarse cotton cloth. It is seated on the s bank of the Paliar, 66 m w by s Madras, and 180 E by N Seringapatam. Lon. 79 24 E, lat. 12 51 N.

Ardagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, which, united to Kilmore, gives name to a bishopric. There is no cathedral, or episcopal place of residence. It is 7 m SE Longford.

Ardebil, a town of Persia, in Aderbijan, the residence and burial-place of many kings; particularly of sheik Sefi, the author of the Persian sect. Pilgrims resort to this place from all parts of Persia; and caravans are frequently passing to and from Constantinople and Smyrna. It is 40 m E Tabriz. Lon. 47 20 E, lat. 38 8 N.

Ardeche, a department of France, including the late territory of Vivarez. It takes its name from a river, which flows into the Rhone, at the s extremity of the department. Privas is the capital.

Ardee, or *Atherdee*, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth. Here is a large mount, apparently artificial; some suppose it to have been a burial-place of the Irish kings; others, that it was a place where the people assembled to deliberate on public affairs. It is 14 m NW Drogheda.

Ardenburg, a town of Flanders, 10 m NE Bruges.

Ardenne, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Champagne. It is so named from a famous forest, lying on the river Meuse. The principal town is Sedan.

Ardfert, a borough of Ireland, in the

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county of Kerry, and a bishop's see united with Aghadoe to Limerick. It was formerly the capital of the county, but is now a poor place, with extensive ruins. The cathedral is in good repair. It is seated on a river which runs into Tralee bay, 7 m NW Tralee.

Ardmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on a cape and bay of its name, 10 m ssw Dungarvon.

Ardoch, a village of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the river Allan, 6 m NE Dumbane. Here is the vestige of a large Roman camp, supposed to be the most perfect in Great Britain, which is now enclosed with a wall to preserve it from future demolition.

Ardra, a small kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave coast, at the bottom of the gulf of St. Thomas. The country is fertile in maize, palm-wine, plants, and fruits, which last all the year; and it produces a great deal of salt. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Ardres, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. On an open plain between the town and Guines was the celebrated interview between Francis I of France and Henry VIII of England, in 1520. It is 10 m sse Calais.

Arebo, or *Arebon*, a town of Guinea, on the Slave coast, at the mouth of the Formoso. Lon. 5 5 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Areca, an island in the gulf of Persia, 3 m sw Ormus. The Dutch attempted to establish a factory, and built a fort here, but were expelled by the Persians.

Arekea; see *Arkiko*.
Arensberg, the capital of the duchy of Westphalia, and of a county of its name. It is seated on a hill, by the river Roer, 22 m sse Ham, and 63 NE Cologne. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Arensburg, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Riga, capital of the isle of Oesel, and a bishop's see. Lon. 25 40 E, lat. 58 15 N.

Arenshard, a district in Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, containing the greatest part of the famous rampart built by king Gotric, in the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence against the eruptions of the Saxons. It extends across the country, about 9 m in length.

Arenswalde, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the lake Slauin, 17 m SE New Stargard.

Arequipa, a city of Peru, capital of a province of the same name, and a bishop's see. The country abounds in wine, sugar, wheat, maize, and pota-

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toes, but has few cattle. The city was founded by Pizarro in 1536; and it has been several times laid in ruins by earthquakes, the last in 1785; but its edifices were soon rebuilt, and are of stone. The houses have only one floor, with arched roofs, to be prepared against the effects of earthquakes. It has a beautiful fountain of brags in the chief square, and a fine bridge over the Chile, which is let off by sluices to irrigate the environs. It stands in a valley, on the skirt of the mountain Omate, which is a volcano, 240 m S Cusco, and 460 SE Lima. Lon. 71 58 W, lat. 16 16 S.

Arenalva, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Adaga, 32 m N by E Avila.

Arezzo, a town of Tuscany, in Florentino. Guy Aretin, a Benedictine monk, inventor of the musical notes, was born here; also the celebrated Francis Petrarch. It stands on a hill, at the conflux of the Chianna and Arno, 42 m ESE Florence.

Argau, a new canton of Switzerland, lying between Zurich and Basel, on the left bank of the Rhine. Arau is the capital.

Argences, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, on the river Meauce, 10 m E Caen.

Argentan, a town of France, in the department of Orne, with a considerable trade in lace; seated on an eminence, by the river Orne, 12 m NW Seez, and 110 W Paris.

Argenteuil, a town of France, on the river Seine, 5 m NW Paris. It has a fine vineyard; and in the environs are quarries of the plaster of Paris.

Argentiera, a barren island of the Archipelago, so called from the silver mines in it. There is but one village, and it has no water but what is kept in cisterns. Lon. 23 10 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Argentiere, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, 5 m SW Aubenas, and 17 W Viviers.

Argenton, a town of France, in the department of Indre, divided into two parts by the river Creuse. It is 37 m SW Bourges. Lon. 1 38 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Argiro Castro, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, capital of a pachalic. The inhabitants, estimated at 20,000, are chiefly Turks. It is seated near a river of its name, which flows N to the Vouissa, 50 m NW Janina. Lon. 20 28 E, lat. 40 18 N.

Argish, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, on the N side of the lake Van, 50 m NW Van.

Argos, a town of European Turkey,

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in Morea, anciently a large city and the capital of a kingdom, and is still the see of a bishop. The citadel, called Lariffa, is on the summit of a high rock; and the bazar, which is large and well frequented, contains some fragments of antique columns. It stands on the side of a hill, commanding a view over a rich plain and the bay of Napoli, 32 m ENE Trapolizza. Lon. 23 5 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Argostoli, a town of the island of Cefalonia, with a fortress and the best harbour in the island. It is 8 m WSW Cefalonia.

Argueil, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 18 m NE Rouen.

Arguin, an island and fort on the coast of Zahara, 30 m SE Cape Blanco. It was taken by the Dutch from the Portuguese in 1638; afterward the French took it from the Dutch. Lon. 17 5 W, lat. 20 30 N.

Argun; see *Saghalien*.

Argun'koi, a town of Siberia, on the frontiers of Eastern Turkey. Near it are mines of silver and lead, and a pearl fishery in the river Argun. It is 70 m SE Nerzhinsk. Lon. 103 56 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Argyleshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Invernesshire, & by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, and S and W by the Atlantic ocean, by which it is broken into islands and peninsulas. It is 114 m long, from the mull of Cantyre to its NE extremity; its breadth is very unequal, about 40 m where greatest. It is divided into 49 parishes, and sends a member to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 71,859 in 1801, and 85,585 in 1811. To the NW is a peninsula nearly detached from the rest of the county; it contains the districts of Ardnamurchan, Morven, Sunart, and Ardgowar: the peninsulas of Cantyre and Cowal are likewise very large. The chief islands attached to this county are Mull, Ilay, Jura, Tirey, and Col. The soil of Argyleshire, in the high grounds, though little fitted for cultivation, affords excellent pasture. Some parts are covered with heath, and others exhibit rugged and bare rocks. The sides of the hills and lakes are interspersed with woods; and there are rich mines of copper, iron, and lead. The chief town is Inveraray.

Arhusen, or *Aarhus*, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name. It is surrounded by forests full of game, and seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Guda,

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Ariano, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 15 m E by N Benevento.

Ariano, a town of Italy, in Ferrarese, on a branch of the Po, 22 m NE Ferrara.

Arica, a seaport of Peru, in the diocese of Arequipa. It is but badly fortified, and has been much injured by earthquakes. Here the treasure brought from Potosi is shipped; and there are many farms employed in the cultivation of Guinea pepper, in which it has a great trade. It is 170 m SSE Arequipa. Lon. 70 25 W, lat. 18 27 S.

Arienzo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 14 m NE Naples.

Arindal, a town of Norway, in the government of Bergen, noted for the productive iron mines in its vicinity. It is seated near the sea, 10 m NNE Christianland.

Arinhot, a town of France, in the department of Jura, 8 m s Orgelet.

Aripo, a town on the w coast of Ceylon, at the mouth of the Sarunda. Lon. 80 25 E, lat. 8 42 N.

Ariqch, a town and fort of Egypt, on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name. The French became masters of it in 1799; but it was retaken by the Turks and English at the end of the year. In 1800, the Turks and French signed a convention here, by which the troops of the latter were to evacuate Egypt; but the English admiral refused to ratify the capitulation. Arifsch stands on the confines of Arabia and Palestine, 36 m SW Gaza, and 120 NE Suez.

Arispe, a city of New Spain, capital of the province of Sonora. The population does not exceed 8000. It is 330 m N by W Cinaloa. Lon. 108 55 W, lat. 30 36 N.

Arkansa, a river of Louisiana, which rises in the mountains on the N border of New Mexico, in about lat. 41 N, and flows 2170 miles, the lower half very flexuous, to the Mississippi, which it enters in lat. 33 45 N. In 1806, the stream of this river was struck by an exploratory party, under lieutenant Pike, in lon. 96 30 W, lat. 37 44 N; and from this point it was ascended by him to its source, and descended by lieutenant Wilkinson to its mouth. Its whole length, except 190 m in the mountains, may be navigated in spring with boats constructed for the purpose, and meet with no detentions: but in summer, soon after attaining the plain, the river for upward of 400 miles becomes nearly dry, the bed extending over a wide sandy soil; and lower down, below the influx of

ARM

Grand river, is a perpendicular fall of near seven feet, and rapids that extend several hundred miles. Its banks, in general, are rich in herbage, and abound with buffaloes, elks, and deer.

Arkansa, a town, or military post, of Louisiana, on the left bank of the Arkansa, 100 m above its mouth. Lon. 92 20 W, lat. 34 10 N.

Arkiko, or *Arekea*, a seaport of Abyssinia, in Tigre, on the bay of Masuah, 5 m SE Masuah.

Arklow, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, with the remains of a castle, and a haven for small craft. It stands near the mouth of the Ovoca, 13 m s Wicklow.

Arles, a city of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, lately an archiepiscopal see. The country around produces good wine, vermillion, manna, oil, and fruits. There are a great number of antiquities, of which the amphitheatre and obelisk are the most remarkable. It is seated on the Rhone, 20 m SE Nismes. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 43 40 N.

Arlesheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Terrible, lately of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basel, 3 m s Basel.

Arleux, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 8 m NW Cambray.

Arton, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, seated on a mountain, 10 m NW Luxemburg.

Armagh, a county of Ireland, 34 m long and 19 broad; bounded on the E by Down, W by Tyrone and Monaghan, N by Lough Neagh, and S by Louth. It contains 20 parishes, and sends three members to parliament. The soil is reckoned the richest in Ireland; but a tract called the Fowes is hilly and barren, and there are also some considerable bogs. Some good marble is found in this county; and the linen manufacture flourishes in all its branches. It has no river of consequence but the Blackwater, which separates it from Tyrone.

Armagh, a city of Ireland, capital of the county of its name, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all Ireland. Here is a handsome archiepiscopal palace, a noble school founded by Charles I, a complete observatory, and a public library. Armagh sends a member to parliament, has a great linen market, and many bleaching grounds in its vicinity. It is seated near the river Kalin, 52 m SE Londonderry, and 76 m by W Dublin. Lon. 7 6 W, lat. 54 20 N.

Armaghana, a town of Persia, in Irak

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Agami, with a square fort, 90 m **SNW** Calbin.

Armagnac, a late province of France, in Guienne, 55 m long and 40 broad. It is fertile in corn and wine, and has a trade in brandy and wool. This province, with Gascony, now forms the department of Gers.

Armenia, a large country of Asia, part in Turkey and part in Persia; bounded on the **W** by the Euphrates, **E** by Diarbek and Kurdistan, **E** by Schirvan, and **N** by Georgia. It is a fine country, being watered by several large rivers. The inhabitants are much attached to commerce, and undertake long journeys to carry it on. They are chiefly Christians, and have a patriarch and an archbishop. Erzerum and Erivan are the two capitals.

Armentiers, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the **Lis**, 8 m **WNW** Lille.

Armiers, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the **Sambre**, 20 m **S** Mons.

Armiro, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Velo, 30 m **SE** Larissa. Lon. 23 22 **E**, lat. 39 30 **N**.

Armuyden, a town of Holland, in the island of Walcheren, now inconsiderable, the sea having stooped up the harbour. The salt works are its chief resource. It is 3 m **E** Middleburg.

Arnay le Duc, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, seated in a valley, near the river Arroux, 25 m **NW** Baune.

Arneberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, with a ruined castle on a hill, by the river Elbe, 3 m from Werben.

Arnedo, a seaport of Peru, with a good harbour, in the Pacific ocean, 25 m **N** Callao. Lon. 76 53 **W**, lat. 11 40 **S**.

Arnhausen, a town of Germany, in Further Pomerania, 27 m **SE** Colberg.

Arnheim, a strong town of Holland, in Gelderland, capital of the quarter or county of its name. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Gelderland, and is seated on the Rhine, 8 m **N** Nimeguen. Lon. 5 54 **E**, lat. 52 2 **N**.

Arno, a river of Tuscany, which rises in the Apennines, and passing by Florence and Pisa, enters the gulf of Genoa, a little below the latter town.

Arnheim, a town of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 8 m from Kreuznach.

Arnstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, a palace, and three churches; seated on the Gera, 11 m **S** Erfurt.

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Arnstein, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, with a castle; seated on the Weren, 9 m **SW** Schweinfurt.

Arokhage, a city of Persia, in Segestan, and the capital of a district to which it gives name. It is 110 m **SW** Candahar, and 210 **ESE** Zareng. Lon. 65 40 **E**, lat. 31 20 **N**.

Arolsen, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, near the river Aar, 29 m **SE** Paderborn.

Arona, a town of Italy, in Milanese, with a ruined castle, once the principal residence of the Borromean family, where St. Charles was born. On the summit of a hill near the town is erected a colossal statue of this eminent archbishop of Milan. Arona is an active trading place; and in the cathedral are some fine paintings. It stands on the lake Maggiore, 36 m **WNW** Milan.

Aronches, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, on the river Caro, 16 m **SE** Portalegre.

Arool, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiof, seated on the Occa, 200 m **S** Moscow. Lon. 36 40 **E**, lat. 51 58 **N**.

Arpino, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 8 m **N** Aquino.

Arquata, a town of the territory of Genoa, seated on the Scrivia, 25 m **N** Genoa.

Arquato, a town of Italy, in Paduan, famous for the villa and tomb of Petrarch. It stands on the **N** side of a hill, 10 m **S** Padua.

Arques, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with an ancient castle. Here Henry IV gained a complete victory over the duke of Mayenne, general of the league, in 1569. It stands on a river of its name, 4 m **SE** Dieppe.

Arraciffe, a seaport of Brasil, in the province of Pernambuco. It is built on a narrow channel, with a castle to defend the entrance, and esteemed the strongest place in all Brasil. Lon. 36 10 **W**, lat. 8 20 **S**.

Arrah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, 33 m **W** by **S** Patna.

Arran, an island of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, to the **S** of the isle of Bute. It is of an oval form, 20 m long and 12 broad, and constitutes the greatest part of the county of Bute. Ridges of rugged mountains extend across the island, and Goatfell is 2840 feet in height. The southern parts present low and cultivated grounds; and great quantities of corn and cattle are raised. The climate is severe, but healthy; and inva-

lids resort to goats milk. In this island, the greatest district found iron-ore of beautiful pieces numerous bays wonderful caves shelter to smug numerous population the Erle land The principal **W** **SE** coast, near the 4 58 **W**, lat. 55 3

Arran Isles, three islands on opposite the bay

Arras, a fortified city of the department of the Nord, and an episcopal town, one is ancient, and which is modern full of fine buildings and piazzas. It is 5 m **WNW** Cambrai 17 **N**.

Arriege, a department of the late 1 and 101. It is a which rises in the by Foix and Pamplonne, near Toulouse found among its capital.

Arroe, a small island in the Baltic, between and Alsen. Lon.

Arrojo de St. Sebastian, in Estremadura, 8 Badajoz.

Arroo, five islands to the **S** and **W** of ing from 5 to 7 channels between duct is sago. During monsoon numerous paradise from these islands, where killed, dried, and The Arroo isles are long to the Dutch

Arzur, a town in Palestine, with Jaffa.

Arta, a town of Albania, and a Greek has a considerable wool, leather, taff timber, &c. It is Arta, near its entrance Arta, 30 m **SE** Jaffa lat. 39 28 **N**.

Artaki, a town

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lids resort hither to drink the whey of goats milk. Robert Bruce took refuge in this island, during the time of his greatest distress. Among the rocks are found iron-ore, spar, and great variety of beautiful pebbles. On the coast are numerous bays and harbours, and many wonderful caverns, which often afford shelter to smugglers. Arran contains a numerous population of persons speaking the Erle language, but has no town. The principal village is Kilbride, on the SE coast, near the bay of Lamlalh. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 55 33 N.

Arran Isles, or *South Arran Islands*, three islands on the W coast of Ireland, opposite the bay of Galway.

Arras, a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Pas de Calais, and an episcopal see. It is divided into two towns, one named the city, which is ancient, and the other the town, which is modern. The great square is full of fine buildings surrounded with piazzas. It is seated on the Scarpe, 22 m WNW Cambray. Lon. 2 46 E, lat. 50 17 N.

Arriège, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Couserans and Lix. It is so named from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and passing by Foix and Pamiers, enters the Garonne, near Toulouse. Gold dust is found among its sands. Foix is the capital.

Arroe, a small island of Denmark, in the Baltic, between the islands of Funen and Alsen. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 55 10 N.

Arrojo de St. Servan, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 8 m S Merida, and 25 E Badajoz.

Arroo, five islands in the Indian ocean, to the S and W of New Guinea, extending from 5 30 to 7 0 S lat. with narrow channels between them. The chief product is sago. During the dry or western monsoon numerous flocks of the birds of paradise from New Guinea reside in these islands, where great numbers are killed, dried, and exported to Banda. The Arroo isles are considered as belonging to the Dutch.

Arfur, a town on the coast of Syria, in Palestine, with a fortress, 10 m N Jassa.

Arta, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a considerable trade in corn, cotton, wool, leather, taffeties, tobacco, wine, timber, &c. It is seated on the river Arta, near its entrance into the gulf of Arta, 30 m SSE Janina. Lon. 21 20 E, lat. 39 28 N.

Artaki, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in

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Natolia, on the S coast of the sea of Marmora, 76 m SW Constantinople. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Artakui, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 48 m NW Gallipoli.

Artern, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Unstrutt, 29 m NNE Erfurt.

Artibonite, a river of St. Domingo, which rises in the Cibao mountains, flows in a long meandering course to the W, and enters the sea N of the bay of St. Mark.

Artois, a late province of France, bounded on the N and E by Flanders, and S and W by Hainault, Cambresia, and Picardy. It is now included in the department of Pas de Calais.

Aruba, an island 15 m in circumference, near the coast of Terra Firma. Lon. 70 5 W, lat. 12 10 N.

Arve, a rapid river of Savoy, which rises in Faucigny, and watering Salenche, Cluse, and Bonneville, joins the Rhone below Geneva.

Arundel, a borough in Sussex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the side of a hill, by the river Arun, and has a venerable Gothic church, formerly collegiate. Its castle, an ancient seat of the dukes of Norfolk, is said to be a mile in compass: the owner of this castle, without any creation, is earl of Arundel. The river is navigable for barges; and great quantities of timber are sent hence for the dock-yards. It is 8 m SE Chichester, and 56 SSW London. Lon. 0 29 W, lat. 50 55 N.

Aravangen, a town and castle of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Aar, 12 m E Soleure.

Arzilla, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the seacoast, at the mouth of a river, 25 m SSW Tangier.

Arzroum; see *Erzerum*.

Asab, a town of Abyssinia, in Danicali, on a bay of the Red sea, 36 m SE Bailur.

Asaph, St. a city of Wales, in Flintshire, on the river Elway, where it unites with the Clwyd. It is a poor place, of note only for its cathedral, but has a market on Saturday. It is 24 m W Chester, and 205 NW London. Lon. 3 36 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Ascension, a barren island, in the Atlantic ocean, 600 m NW St. Helena. It is 10 m long and 6 broad, and has a safe harbour, where the E India ships often touch to procure turtles, which are here plentiful and large. Lon. 14 28 W, lat. 7 57 S.

Aischaffenburg, a town of Germany,

ASH

ately in the territory of Mentz, but now the capital of a principality, of the same name. Here is a palace, in which George II took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, in 1743. It was taken by the French in 1796 and 1800. It is situate near the conflux of the Aischaff with the Maine, 29 m ESE Frankfort, and 40 WNW Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Ascoli, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with two citadels; seated on a mountain by the river Tronto, 80 m NE Rome. Lon. 13 29 E, lat. 43 43 N.

Ascoli di Satriano, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated on a mountain, 70 m E Naples. Lon. 15 50 E, lat. 41 11 N.

Ascer, or *Asfergur*, a town and fortrefs of Hindoostan, in Candeish, 20 m NE Burhanpore.

Ashborn, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday. It is famous for cheese, and seated between the rivers Dove and Compton, 10 m NE Uttoxeter, and 139 NNW London.

Ashburnham, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 30 m N Worcester, and 54 NW Boston.

Ashburton, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday for wool and yarn, and on Saturday for provisions. It is one of the four stannary towns, and has a considerable manufacture of serges. It stands among hills (remarkable for tin and copper) near the river Dart, 19 m SW Exeter, and 192 W by S London. Lon. 3 50 W, lat. 50 30 N.

Ashby de la Zouch, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle with a very high tower, some ruins of which remain. Here are manufactures of stockings and hats; and a considerable trade in malt. A canal from the town communicates with the Coventry canal. Ashby is 13 m S Derby, and 115 NNW London.

Ashfield, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 15 m NW Northampton.

Ashford, a town in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. The church is large, and was formerly collegiate. It is seated on the Ash, near its conflux with the Stour, 14 m SW Canterbury, and 55 SE London.

Ashford, a town of Connecticut, in Windham county, 14 m N Windham, and 23 ENE Hartford.

Ashmunein, a town of Egypt, built on the ruins of a city, supposed to be the ancient Hermopolis, on the left bank of

ASI

the Nile, 140 m SSW Cairo. Lon. 31 7 E, lat. 28 10 N.

Ahnagur, a town of Candahar, in the province of Cabul, seated on the Kimeh, 90 m N Attock, and 100 SE Cabul.

Ahras, or *Ejref*, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, the favorite residence of the great Shah Abbas, whose grand palace is now in a ruinous state. It is situate near a bay of the Caspian sea, 40 m E by N Sari.

Ashton, a village in Lancashire, 4 m S Wigan. It has considerable manufactures of cotton and hardware.

Ashton-under-Line, a village in Lancashire, seated on a high bank by the river Tame, 7 m S Manchester. It has a large church, a manufacture of cotton, an iron foundry, extensive collieries, and a canal from Manchester, which is here joined by the Huddersfield and Peak Forest canals.

Ashwell, a village in Hertfordshire, 4 m N Baldock. It was formerly a borough; and near its fine church are the remains of a Roman camp, which consists of 12 acres of land, enclosed by a deep ditch. Many sepulchral urns have been dug up in the neighbourhood.

ASIA, one of the four grand divisions of the world; bounded on the N by the Frozen ocean, E by the Pacific ocean, S by the Indian ocean, and W by the Red sea, the Mediterranean, the Black sea, the Don, the Volga, the Ural mountains, and the river Cura. It extends 6,050 m from the Darlanelles on the W, to the E shore of Tartary; and 5,380 m from the most southern part of Malacca to the most northern cape of Nova Zembla; being superior in extent, as well as in many other respects, to Africa and Europe. This quarter of the globe has been the scene of the most important transactions respecting the human race; as the creation of man, the establishment of the Hebrew nation and religion, the promulgation of Christianity, &c. In early times, this vast extent of territory was successively governed by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians, and Greeks; but the regions of India and China were little known to Alexander, or the conquerors of the ancient world. On the decline of these empires, great part of Asia submitted to the Romans; and afterward, in the middle ages, the Saracens founded in Asia, Africa, and Europe, a more extensive empire than that of the Roman when in its height of power. The Saracen greatness ended with the

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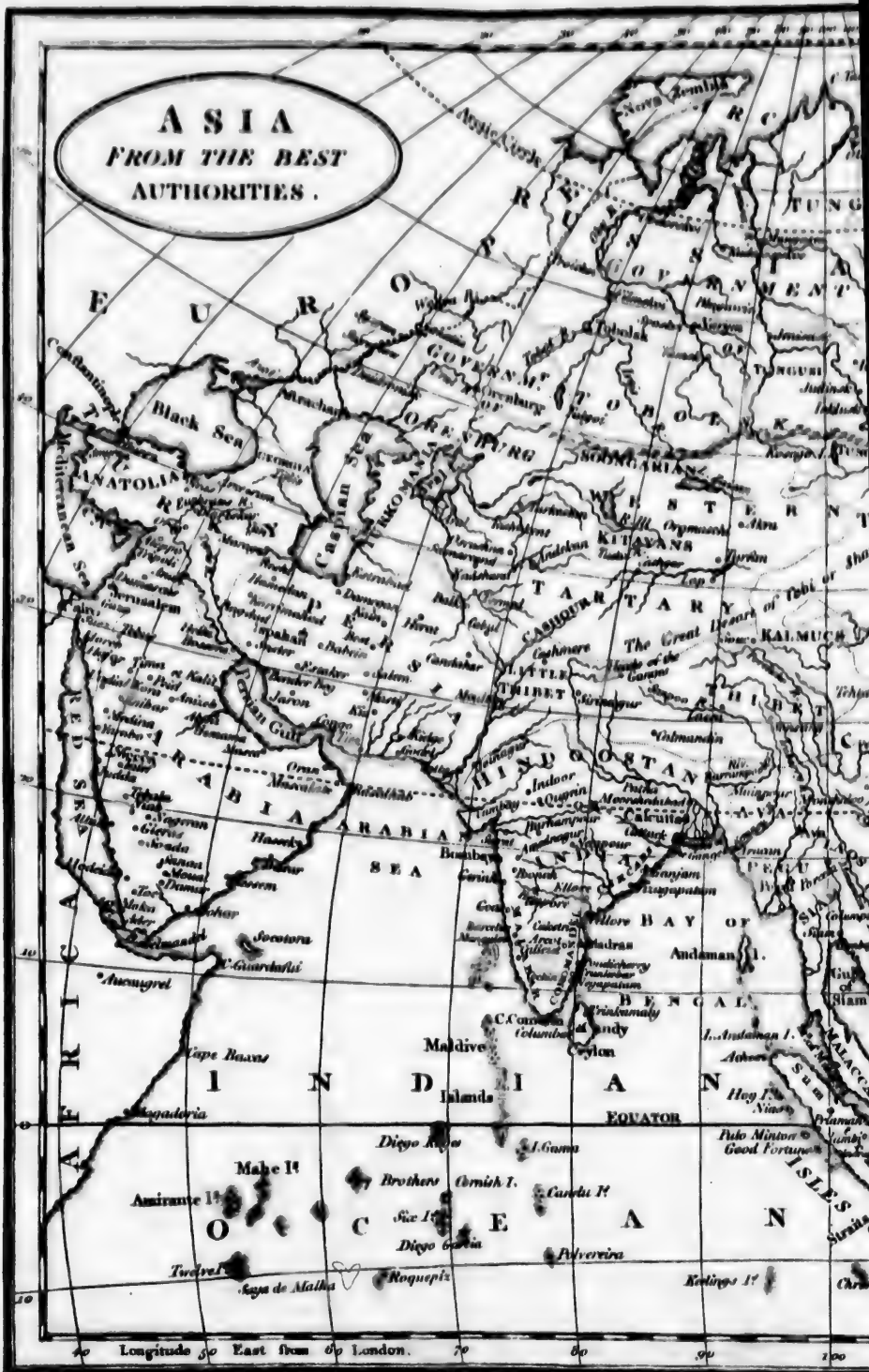
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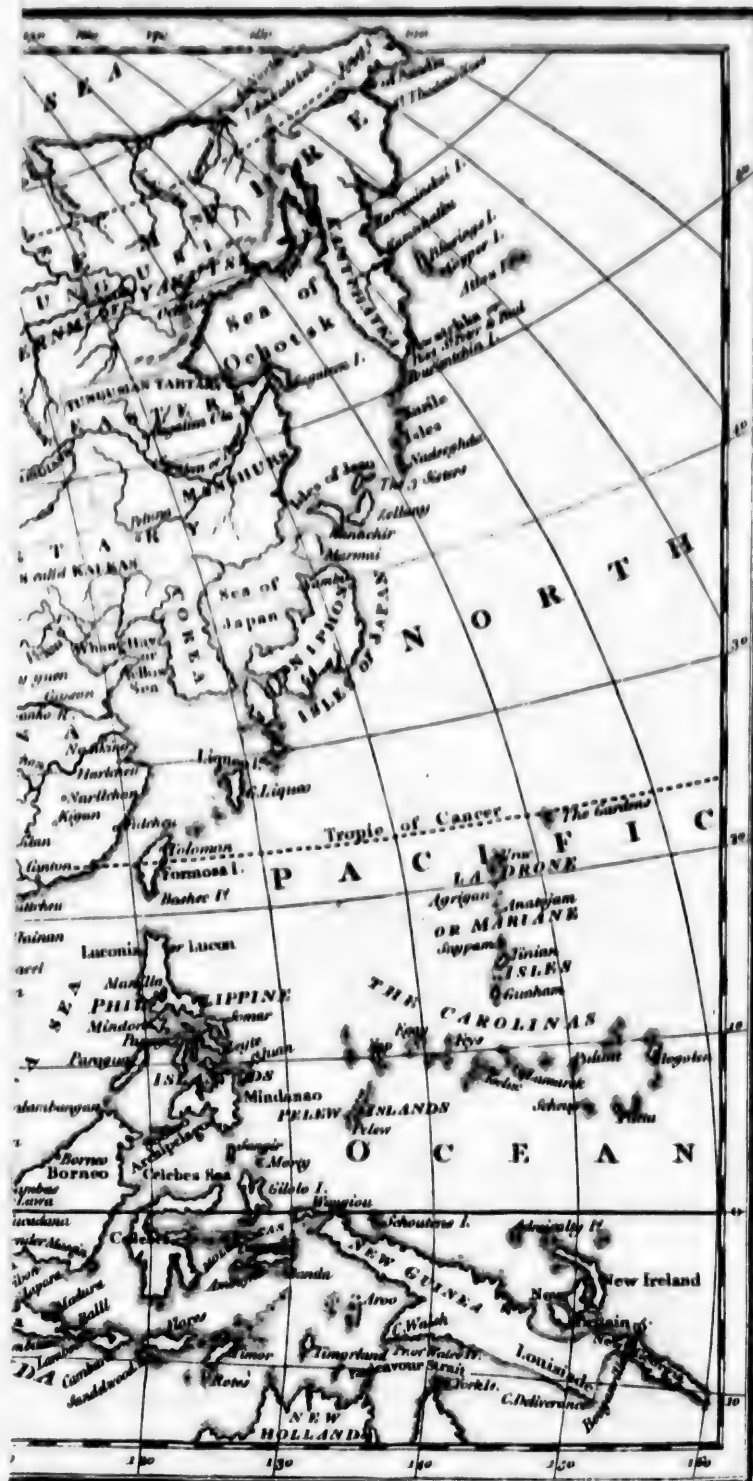
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death of Tamerlane; and the Turks, conquerors on every side, took possession of the middle regions of Asia, which they still enjoy. The principal countries in this continent are Siberia, Tartary, China, Tibet, Hindooistan, Persia, Arabia, and Turkey. The various particulars of government, religion, soil, climate, and productions, may be found under the names of the respective countries.

Ajago, a town of Italy, in Vicentino, 20 m N Vicenza.

Ajante, or *Ajento*, a country of Africa, north of the Gold coast. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 8 10 N.

Ajara, an island in the Mediterranean, on the NW coast of Sardinia, 17 m N by W Sassari. It is 25 m in compass, fertile and populous. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 41 0 N.

Ajheaton, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, noted for its castle, and for one of the most perfect abbeys in the country. It is seated on the Deel, near its conflux with the Shannon, 18 m WSW Limerick.

Ajersund, a town of Sweden, in Nerica, near the W end of the lake Wetter, 28 m SSW Orebro.

Ajrig, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday; seated near the Ure, 18 m WSW Richmond, and 246 N London.

Ajra: see *Ejra*.

Ajieras, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 m NW Bellac.

Ajola, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, 20 m SE Brescia.

Ajolo, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, with a spacious citadel on a hill. It is surrounded by walls, and situate near the Musone; 17 m NW Treviso.

Ajoph, or *Azof*, a sea, anciently the Palus Mæotis, lying N of the Black sea, with which it communicates by the Strait of Taman. This sea, sometimes called the Sea of Zabak, extends 240 m from SW to NE.

Ajoph, a district of the Russian empire, in the province of Catharinenslaf, including a large tract of territory to the N of the town of Ajoph. It was ceded by the Turks in 1774, and after that period, several new towns were built by Catharine II; one of which, Catharinenslaf, is the capital.

Ajoph, a town of Russia, lately the capital of the district of the same name, seated on the S branch of the Don, near its entrance into the sea of Ajoph. The fortress has been several times taken by

the Turks and Russians. It is not of the importance it was in the reign of Peter the great; the river being now choked with sand, so scarcely to admit the smallest vessel. It is 210 m S Catharinenslaf. Lon. 39 12 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Ajperen, a town of Holland, famous for a long bridge which it held out against the Geldrians in 1517. It is seated on the Linghe, 13 m S Utrecht, and 22 E Rotterdam.

Ajam, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by Bengal and Bootan, N by Tibet, and SE and S by Meekley. The river Burrampooter divides it into two fertile provinces; the northern, which is the richest, being called Uttercul, and the southern Dichineul. Among the products are many kinds of valuable fruits, with silk, musk, pepper, cocon, beetle, sugar, and ginger. The open parts are marked with population and tillage; the woods abound with elephants. The mountains are inhabited by a savage tribe called Nanacs, who go naked, and eat dogs, mice, locusts, and any thing they can find. The other inhabitants of Assam are base and unprincipled, have no fixed religion, nor any rule but their inclination. They eat all flesh except human, and even animals that die a natural death. They are enterprising, savage, vindictive, and fond of war. They have neither horses, asses, nor camels; but they are sometimes brought from other countries. The affinity of the Assamese to the Hindoos, is sufficiently ascertained by their language, for the Bengalee is generally spoken in Assam. Chergong is the capital.

Ajancale, a town of Turkish Armenia, which has hot baths much frequented; seated on the Aras, 22 m E Erzerum.

Ajarpour, a town of Hindooistan, in the country of Cutch, at the most eastern mouth of the Indus, 38 m W Boogebooge.

Ajseergur, a strong hill-fort of Hindooistan, in Candesh. In the war with the Maharrattas, in 1802, it surrendered to the British. It is 20 m NE Burhanpour.

Ajfen, a town of Holland, in Overysel, 12 m S Groningen, and 21 NNW Coevorden.

Ajfenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, at the conflux of the Wetter with the Nidda, 11 m NE Frankfurt.

Ajens, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen. It is the common passage from the duchy of Sleswick to

AST

Copenhagen, and is 17 m sw Odensee.
Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 55 17 N.

Affisi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, with a magnificent church, and many convents with valuable paintings. It is the birthplace of St. Francis, and the chief seat of the Franciscan order. It stands on the side of a hill, 22 m NW Spoleto.

Afios, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in
Natalia, on a bay of the Archipelago,
12 m SE Troas. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 39
32 N.

Assumption, an episcopal city, capital of a province in Paraguay. It stands in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay. Lon. 57 40 W, lat. 26 0 S.

Aflabat, a town of Persian Armenia, 3 m from the river Aras, and 32 SE Nakhivan.

Ajiara, a town of Persia, in Ghilan, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the Caspian sea. Lon. 50 40 E, lat. 38 30 N.

Asterabad, or *Esterabad*, a city of Persia, in Mazanderan, capital of a country of its name, at the SE part of the Caspian sea. It is governed by a Persian prince, and a great part of the royal treasure is said to be deposited here. It stands near the mouth of the Esfer, which forms a bay convenient for trade, 60 m E by N Sari. Lon. 54° E, lat. 36° 48' N.

Asti, a city of Piedmont, capital of the department of Tanaro, with a citadel. Beside the cathedral, it contains upward of 30 other churches. It is seated on the Tanaro, 24 m E Turin. Lon. 8 17 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Astorga, a city of Spain, in Leon, and the see of a bishop. It is well fortified by art and nature. In 1812, the French, then in possession of the city, were besieged by the Spaniards, to whom they surrendered. It is seated in a plain, on the river Tueria, 25 m sw Leon. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 42 25 N.

Afrahad, a town of Persia, in Chorasān, on the borders of Balk, 70 m ENE Herat.

Afracan, the principal city of Asiatic Russia, capital of a province of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It is surrounded by walls, and on the w has a triangular fortress. Here are 25 Russian churches and two convents; the Armenians, Lutherans, and papists have their places of worship; and the Hindoos have been permitted to erect a temple. The houses are in general of wood; and the inhabitants are estimated at 70,000. It seldom rains here; but the river Volga, on which it stands,

ATH

overflows annually, and when the water is run off, the grafts grows in less than a month. Here are several large vineyards, from which some wine is made for home consumption; also manufactures of gunpowder and nitre; and on the side of the Caspian sea are long marshes, which produce a vast quantity of salt. This city has an inland communication by water with Moscow and Peterburg, and is the chief seat of the Caspian commerce. It is seated on an island formed by the river, 50 m from the Caspian sea, and 770 SE Moscow. Lon. 47 46 E, lat. 46 22 N.

Asturias, a province of Spain, 120 m long and 45 broad; bounded on the E by Biscay, S by Old Castile and Leon, W by Galicia, and N by the Atlantic. It is divided into two parts, *Asturias d'Oviedo* and *Asturias de Santillana*; so named from their chief towns. This province is full of mountains and forests; its wine and horses are excellent, and it has mines of gold, lapis lazuli, and vermillion. The eldest son of the king of Spain is styled prince of *Asturias*.

Afuan; fee *Syene*.

Atacama, a lea port and province of Peru. The province has a great desert of the same name, and separates Peru from Chili. The town is remarkable for the fish called Tollo, with which it carries on a great trade with the inland provinces. It is 210 m s by E Africa. Lon. 69 30 w. lat. 21 20 s.

Atacames; see *Tacames*.

Atalaya, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a fort on an eminence, 5 m s Tomar.

Atena, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, near the river Negro, 22 m N Policastro.

Ath, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Hainault. It has been often taken; and is seated on the Dender, 12 m NW Mons.

Athaboli, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the coast of the Black sea, 70 m NE Adrianople.

Athboy, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Meath, 34 m nw Dublin.

Athelney, an island in Somersetshire, at the conflux of the Thone and Parret, memorable for having afforded shelter to king Alfred. Here he collected some of his retainers; on which account he called it *Æthelingay*, or the isle of Nobles; and hence he made frequent sallies upon the Danes.

Athenny, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Galway. Here are the ruins of a noble monastery, part of which was

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Athens, or Attica
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Lon. 23 52 E, lat.

Atherjion, a town with a market on the east side of the manufactures of hats, rich in Richard III held a great number of nobles here, the site of Bosworth. It is 10 m. from London.

Athlone, a borough in the county of Wick in Roscommon. It is of the Shannon, a bridge that is the the provinces of Leinster. It sends a member is 60 m w Dublin. 22 N.

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taken down to erect the present barracks. It is 13 m E Galway.

Athens, or *Atini*, a celebrated city, the capital of ancient Attica, but now of Livadia, in European Turkey. After many revolutions, the Turks finally wrested it from the Venetians, in 1688. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a large citadel on the summit of a lofty rock. There are magnificent ruins, which testify its former grandeur; and the temple of Theseus, built 480 years before Christ, is at this day the most perfect ancient edifice in the world. Three fourths of the inhabitants are of the Greek church; the remainder Turks. The chief articles of trade are silk, wax, wool, and oil. It is situate near the gulf of Engia, 60 m E Corinth. Lon. 23 52 E, lat. 37 58 N.

Atherston, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of hats, ribands, and shalloons. Richard III held a council with his nobles here, the night before the battle of Bosworth. It is seated near the Anker, 10 m E Coventry, and 104 NW London.

Athlone, a borough of Ireland, partly in the county of W Meath, and partly in Roscommon. It stands on both sides of the Shannon, over which is a long bridge that is the grand pass between the provinces of Leinster and Connaught. It sends a member to parliament, and is 60 m W Dublin. Lon. 7 41 W, lat. 53 22 N.

Athos, or *Monte Santo*, a high mountain of Greece, in Macedonia, on a peninsula at the entrance of the gulf of Contessa. It is inhabited by Greek monks, who have seven fortified monasteries, and cultivate olives and vines. It is 70 m E Salonichi. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Athy, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, where the assizes are held alternately with Naas. Part of the ancient castle is now a prison. Two miles to the NW are some remains of the city of Reban. Athy is seated on the Barrow, 12 m S Kildare, and 19 SW Naas.

Atienza, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with an ancient castle, situate among mountains, 34 m SSW Soria.

Atlantic, or *Atlantic Ocean*, takes its name from mount Atlas in Africa, and extends between the W continents of Africa and Europe, and the E continent of America. Its least breadth, from Guinea in Africa to Brazil in S America, is 2300 m. On one side of the equator it is called the North Atlantic

AVA

Ocean; and on the other, the South Atlantic Ocean.

Atlas, a chain of high mountains in Africa, separating Barbary from Biledulgerid, and extending upward of 2000 m from the coast of the Atlantic to the border of Egypt. Another chain, called the Little Atlas, extends from the strait of Gibraltar, to Bona in the state of Algiers. These mountains have different names, according to the various countries they pass through, and the plains and valleys by which they are intersected. They are inhabited almost in every place, except where the extreme cold will not permit.

Atlixco, a town of New Spain, in Tlaxcala, seated in an extensive plain of its name, 20 m WSW Puebla.

Atooi, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean. It is 30 m long, and contains a great portion of gently rising land. On the SW side is a good road and anchoring-place, called Wy-moa. Lon. 159 40 W, lat. 21 57 N.

Atri, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, on a craggy mountain, 4 m from the gulf of Venice, and 10 SE Teramo.

Attleborough, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 14 m NE Thetford and 93 London.

Attleborough, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, 32 m SSE Boston.

Attock, a city and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore. It stands on the E bank of the Indus, and on the site of the Taxila of Alexander, where he crossed that river, 180 m WSW Lahore. Lon. 70 36 E, lat. 32 27 N.

Attock, a river which rises in the Tartarian mountains, N of Hindoostan, and passing by Cabul, flows into the Indus, nearly opposite the city of Attock.

Attore, a strong town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 60 m N Trichinopoly, and 80 WSW Pondicherry.

Avva, a large city, formerly the capital of a kingdom of the same name, now called Birmah. It is divided into an upper and lower city; the lower is the most extensive, about 4 m in circumference, protected by a lofty wall, now mouldering to decay. The materials of the houses, consisting chiefly of wood, were removed about the year 1783 to the new city; and its numerous temples, on which the Birmans never lay sacrilegious hands, are dilapidating by time. Clumps of bamboos, a few plantain trees, and tall thorns, occupy most of the area of this lately flourishing capital. It is situate on the S side

AUC

of the Irrawaddy, 4 m sw Ummerapoora, the present capital.

Avalon, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, which has a great trade in grain wine, and cattle, and a manufacture of cloth. It is seated on the Coulin, 24 m sse Auxerre.

Aub, a town of Germany, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Gollach, 12 m se Wurtzburg.

Aube, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Champagne. It takes its name from a river, which passing by Bar sur Aube and Arcis, joins the Seine, above Nogent. Troyes is the capital.

Aubenas, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, with manufactures of woollen cloths and red cotton; seated on the Ardeche, at the foot of the Cevennes, 15 m nw Viviers.

Aubenton, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 14 m e Vervins.

Aubieres, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 3 m se Clermont.

Aubigny, a town of France, in the department of Cher, with a castle; seated in a fine plain, on the river Nerre, 23 m n Bourges.

Aubin, St. a town of the island of Jersey, with a fort, standing on a bay of the same name, opening to the s. See St. Helier.

Aubonne, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, on a river of its name, 10 m w Lausanne.

Auburn, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on a branch of the Kennet, 8 m ne Marlborough, and 81 w London.

Aubusson, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, with a manufacture of tapestry; seated on the river Creuse, 37 m ne Limoges.

Aucagurel, the capital of the kingdom of Adel, seated on an eminence near the river Hawash. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 8 56 N.

Auch, a city of France, capital of the department of Gers; lately an archiepiscopal see, and the capital of Gascony. The cathedral is one of the finest in France. Here are manufactures of velvet, ferges, crapes, hats, and leather. It is seated on the summit and side of a hill, by the river Gers, 37 m w Toulouse. Lon. 0 35 E, lat. 43 39 N.

Auckland, Bishop, a town in the bishopric of Durham, with a market on Thursday. It has a beautiful castle, and a chapel, whose architecture is very curious. Here are manufactures of cotton and muslin. It is seated on the

AVE

river Wear, 8 m s by w Durham, and 249 nww London.

Aude, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Languedoc. It receives its name from a river, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flowing by Quillan, Limeux, and Carcassone, enters the Mediterranean, near Narbone. Carcassone is the capital.

Audierne, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated on the bay of Biscay, 18 m w Quimper.

Aveiro, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a good harbour for vessels of a moderate size. The chief trade is in salt, of which great quantities are made in its vicinity. It stands on a small gulf, at the mouth of the Vouga, 33 m s Oporto. Lon. 8 30 w, lat. 40 40 N.

Aveiron, a department of France, including the late province of Rouergue. It is named from a river, which rises near Severac le Chateau, and, flowing by Rodez and Villefranche, joins the Garonne, below Montauban. The capital is Rodez.

Avella, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, celebrated for its honey and apples, 5 m ne Naples.

Avellino, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra. It was almost ruined by an earthquake in 1694, and again in 1805. Near it is the celebrated convent of Monte Virgine, on a wild mountain, which formerly had a sumptuous temple of Cybele. Avellino is famous for the die of cloth, also for nuts and macaroni. It is 25 m e Naples.

Aven, a river of Scotland, in Banffshire, which issues from a small lake at the foot of Cairngorm mountain, and after a rapid course of 20 m enters the Spey on the confines of Elginshire.

Avenay, a town of France, in the department of Marne, on the river Marne, 15 m wnw Chalons sur Marne.

Avenche, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, formerly the capital of Helvetia, but now greatly decayed, grain and tobacco being grown on the site of part of the ancient city. It stands at the s end of the lake Morat, 15 m w Bern.

Averbach, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, near which is a rock famous for pale topazes. It is 14 m s Zwickau.

Averno, a lake of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, near Puzzoli. Homer, Virgil, and others, have said the water was so bad that birds dropt dead when flying over it, and hence they call it the lake of hell; but it now has no such poisonous quality, that the face of nature

is entirely altered. The lake is now of a half a mile in diameter; furnished on one side low, on the other not steep, not much elevated all around. The lake is a cave, they went formerly Cumæan sybil. The walls, which some ruins of a temple of Pluto.

Aversa, a town of Terra di Lavoro, in 1805, by an earthquake.

Averyborough, a town of England, in the county of York, situate on Capn, n Fayetteville, and

Aves, a small island in the sea, from which a bay of Aves, extends to the nne.

Aves, or *Bird*, islands and rocks in the sea, from which a bay of Aves, extends to the nne.

Avesnes, a strong town in the department of Nord, Hesper, 25 m e Cambray.

Avestadt, a town of Prussia, noted for its mint for copper money.

Avezzano, a town of the department of Abruzzo Ultra, 18 m w Teramo.

Augher, a borough in the county of Wick, near the river wsw Dungannon.

Augila, a territory in the s of Barca, b Egypt. It abounds in the inhabitants engaged in trade. The capital is 220 m w Siwah, and 200 m w Zouk. Lon. 23 40 E.

Augsburg, a city in the principality of Bavaria. It is a large city, has a variety of manufactures of the principal in Germany. The house, and other public buildings, are magnificent. In the 1550; hence called Augsburg. It was taken in 1703, and again in 1704, between the Werda

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is entirely altered since their time. The lake is now of a circular form, about half a mile in diameter, and of immense depth; surrounded with ground on one side low, on the other high, but not steep, not much wooded, and cultivated all around. A little to the w of the lake is a cave, where some pretend they went formerly to consult the Cumæan sybil. There are also some old walls, which some suppose to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo, and others of Pluto.

Aversa, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. In 1805 it suffered greatly by an earthquake. It is seated in a fine plain, 10 m NE Naples.

Averyborough, a town of N Carolina, situate on Cape Fear river, 25 m N Fayetteville, and 30 SW Raleigh.

Aves, a small island in the Caribbean sea, from which a bank, called the Bank of Aves, extends to St. Eustatia, 140 m to the NNE.

Aves, or *Bird Islands*, a cluster of islands and rocks in the Caribbean sea, so called from the great number of birds that frequent them. They are 70 m E Curacao, and 100 N of the coast of Terra Firma.

Avesnes, a strong town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Hesper, 25 m E Cambrai.

Avestadt, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, noted for its copper works, and a mint for copper money, 35 m NNW Westeras.

Avezzano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 18 m S Aquila.

Augher, a borough of Ireland, in Tyrone, near the river Blackwater, 17 m WSW Dungannon.

Augila, a territory of Zahara, lying to the S of Barca, b'ween Fezzan and Egypt. It abounds in dates; and many of the inhabitants engage in the caravan trade. The capital is of the same name, 120 m W Siwah, and 540 E by N Mourzouk. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 29 33 N.

Augburg, a city of Suabia, lately imperial, and a bishop's see, but now the capital of a principality subject to Bavaria. It is a large fortified place, has a variety of manufactures, and is one of the principal trading towns in Germany. The cathedral, town-house, and other public buildings, are magnificent. In the bishop's palace, the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to emperor Charles V in 1550; hence called the confession of Augburg. It was taken by the French in 1703, and again in 1796. It is seated between the Werdach and Lech, 30

AVI

m NW Munich. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 48 17 N.

Augusta, or *Agosta*, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with a fine harbour, defended by a citadel and forts. The town, rebuilt since the earthquake in 1693, covers a low peninsula, joined to Sicily on the N by a long causeway. The principal article of export is salt. It is 20 m SAE Catania. Lon. 15 25 E, lat. 37 13 N.

Augusta, a town and fort of the state of Georgia, in Richmond county, lately the capital of the state. It has the advantage of a central situation between the upper and lower countries; and is seated in a fine plain, on the right bank of the Savanna, 52 m NE Louisville, and 127 NNW Savanna. Lon. 80 46 W, lat. 33 19 N.

Augustin, St. the chief town of E Florida, situate at the foot of a hill, on the E coast, which is too shallow to be approached by vessels that draw more than twelve feet water. It is surrounded by a wall, and has a strong castle. Lon. 81 40 W, lat. 29 58 N.

Augustin, St. a port and river on the SE coast of Labrador, and the gulf of St. Lawrence. In the harbour are two small islands. Lon. 58 58 W, lat. 51 14 N.

Augustin, St. a cape on the coast of Brasil, 300 m NE of the bay of All Saints. Lon. 35 40 W, lat. 8 30 S.

Augustow, a town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Narieu, 44 m N Bielsk.

Augustus, Fort, a fortress of Scotland, in Invernesshire, at the SW extremity of Loch Ness, on a peninsula formed by the Tarf and Oich, over the last of which is a bridge. It is a regular fortification, 30 m NNE Fort William, and 34 SW Inverness.

Augustusburg; see *Schellenberg*.

Aviano, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 28 m W Udina.

Avigliano, a fortified town of Piedmont, on a hill, near the Cottian Alps, 10 m W Turin.

Avignon, a city of France, capital of the department of Vaucluse, and a bishop's see. It was lately dependent on the pope, and an archbishop's see. It has a university, several handsome churches, and a synagogue; and is seated on the Rhone, 20 m ENE Nismes. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 43 57 N.

Avila, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see, with a university. Here is a manufacture of cotton cloth, begun in 1789 by two Englishmen. It is seated on the Adaga, in a

AUR

large plain, furrounded by mountains covered with fruit-trees and vineyards, 56 m NW Madrid. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 40 46 N.

Aviles, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the bay of Biscay, 16 m N Oviedo.

Avis, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on an eminence, with a castle, near the river Avis. Hence the military order of the knights of Avis have their name. It is 25 m NW Estremoz.

Aviso, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 6 m E Sora.

Aulendorf, a town of Suabia, situate on the river Schus, 8 m N Ravensburg.

Aulnay, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 14 m SW Caen.

Aumale; see *Albemarle*.

Aumont, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 15 m NW Mende.

Aumore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 30 m S Rajemal, and 46 NNW Moorshedabad.

Aunis, lately a small territory of France, in the SW part of Poitou, and now forming part of the department of Lower Charente.

Avon, a river that rises in Wiltshire, flows by Salisbury, coasts the edge of the New Forest, and enters the English channel at Christchurch bay.

Avon, a river that rises in Leicestershire, flows by Warwick and Evesham, and enters the Severn at Tewkesbury.

Avon, *Lower*, a river that rises in Wiltshire, flows W to Bath, where it becomes navigable, continues its course to Bristol, and enters the Bristol channel.

Aurach, a fortified town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the rivulet Erms, 15 m E Tubingen.

Auranches, a town of France, in the department of Manche, lately the see of a bishop; seated on a mountain, near the mouth of the See, 22 m S Coutances, and 160 W Paris.

Auras, a town of Silesia, on the river Oder, 12 m NW Breslau.

Auray, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, on a river of its name, near the entrance into the gulf of Morbihan, 8 m W Vannes.

Aurich, a town of Westphalia, in Eriesland, seated in a plain, furrounded by forests, 12 m NE Emden.

Aurillac, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, with lace and velvet manufactures; seated on the Jordanne, 30 m SW St. Flour.

AUS

Auriol, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 12 m SE Aix, and 12 NNE Marseilles.

Aurore, an island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. It is 36 m long and 6 broad, affords plenty of wood and water, and has a small bay on the NW coast. Lon. 168 18 E, lat. 15 9 S.

Aurangabad, a considerable city of Hindoostan, capital of Dowlatabad. It owes the greatest part of its magnificence to the great Aurungzebe, who resided here, and gave it the present name. It stands in a fertile plain, almost furrounded by mountains, 110 m S by W Burhanpour, and 250 ESE Surat. Lon. 76 2 E, lat. 19 45 N.

Aurangabunder, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Tatta, on a branch of the Indus, to which it gives name, 40 m S by W Tatta.

Auspitz, a town of Moravia, 20 m SSE Brunn.

Aussig, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 11 m NNW Leutmeritz.

Aust, a village in Gloucestershire, 10 m N Bristol, noted for its ancient ferry over the Severn.

Austerlitz, or *Slawkow*, a town of Moravia, near which, in 1805, a great victory was obtained by the French over the Austrians and Russians. It is 12 m E Brunn, and 30 SSW Olmutz.

Austle, *St.* a town of Cornwall, with a market on Friday. The principal manufacture is woollen cloth, but its trade in various branches is considerable. In the environs is got fine clay, which is sent to Liverpool, Bristol, and Staffordshire for the potteries. It is seated near the English channel, 13 m ENE Truro, and 245 W by S London.

Australasia, a name applied by some geographers to those islands that lie S of the continent of Asia; as New Holland, New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and those of Solomon, Arroo, New Hebrides, &c.

Austria, a circle of Germany, bounded on the E by Hungary, S by Italy and Croatia, W by Switzerland, and N by Suabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia. It contains the archduchy of Austria, the duchies of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola, the county of Tyrol, and the principalities of Brixen and Trent.

Austria, an archduchy of Germany, in the circle of the same name, containing 637,000 square acres. The river Ens divides it into Upper and Lower; Vienna is the capital of the Lower, and

Lintz of the Upper. The climate is temperate, which thence the arts and sciences, is no country in Europe where the arts are more cultivated. Austria excels all other countries in many in the fertility of the soil, wine, and fruit, and the cultivation of the saffron is better than in any other Indies. The principal cities are Danube, Ens, Innsbruck, &c. In 1804, Francis II. renounced the title of emperor of Austria, and the house belong to the emperor of Austria, Carinthia, Carniola, Hungary, Transylvania, under the name of Croatia, Morlachia, Servia, and part of the metropolis of the empire.

Aulun, a city of France, in the department of Loire. It contains many Roman magnificences, temples of Janus, &c. are manufactures of coverlets, and delft, the college, and worthy of notice.

Aulun, a city of France, in the department of the Arroux, at the foot of the mountains, 45 m E by S Paris. Lon. 4 18 E.

Auvergne, a late province, 100 m long and 75 m wide, the N by Bourbonnais, the E by Rouen, the S by Limosin, and W by Limosin, &c. It now forms the department of Cantal and Puy de Dôme.

Auvillard, a town of France, in the department of Lot, on the river Garonne, 10 m S Cahors.

Auxere, a city of France, in the department of Yonne, the bishop's see. It contains many squares, and a palace is deemed one of the most beautiful in France. It is seated on a hill, by the river Yonne, and 90 SSE Paris. Lat. 47 48 N.

Auxon, a town of France, in the department of Aube, on the river Aube, 10 m S Troyes.

Auxonne, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, an ancient, a foundry school for the artillery, the Saône, 17 m E Dijon.

Auzon, or *Tigre*, a

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Lintz of the Upper. The inhabitants are polite, intelligent, and gay; fond of honour, which they strive to gain by the arts and sciences, or by arms; and there is no country in Germany where foreigners are more courteously entertained. Austria excels all the provinces of Germany in the fertility of its soil: corn, wine, and fruit, are plentiful; and the saltness is better than that of the E Indies. The principal rivers are the Danube, Ens, Inn, Drave, and Save. In 1804, Francis II, emperor of Germany, renounced that title in a formal manner, erected his own dominions into an hereditary empire, and was crowned emperor of Austria. To this august house belong Austria Proper, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, Transylvania, part of Poland under the name of Galicia, Sclavonia, Croatia, Morlachia, Bosnia, part of Servia, and part of Walachia. The metropolis of the empire is Vienna.

Aulun, a city of France, and a bishop's see, in the department of Saone and Loire. It contains many vestiges of Roman magnificence, particularly the temples of Janus and Cybele. Here are manufactures of tapestry, carpets, coverlets, and delf ware. The cathedral, the college, and the seminary, are worthy of notice. Autun is seated on the Arroux, at the foot of three mountains, 45 m E by S Nevers, and 162 SE Paris. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 46 57 N.

Auvergne, a late province of France, 100 m long and 75 broad; bounded on the N by Bourbonnois, E by Forez and Velay, S by Rouergue and Cevennes, and W by Limosin, Querci, and Marche. It now forms the departments of Cantal and Puy de Dome.

Auvillard, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Garonne, 13 m SE Agen.

Auxerre, a city of France, capital of the department of Yonne, and lately a bishop's see. It contains many fountains and squares, and the episcopal palace is deemed one of the most beautiful in France. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Yonne, 75 m WNW Dijon, and 90 SSE Paris. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 47 48 N.

Auxon, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 13 m S Troyes.

Auxonne, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, with a castle, an arsenal, a foundry for cannon, and a school for the artillery. It is seated on the Saone, 17 m E Dijon.

Auzan, or *Tigre*, a town of Abyssinia,

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capital of the province of Tigre, and a place of considerable commerce. It is seated on a river that flows into the Tacazze, 170 m NE Gondar. Lon. 39 33 E, lat. 14 4 N.

Awatka Bay, a harbour on the SE coast of Kamtschatka, the safest and most extensive yet discovered, in those parts, that can admit vessels of considerable burden. It has a town called St. Peter and Paul.

Awe. Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Argyleshire, 30 m long, and in some parts above 2 broad. It contains four little islands, tufted with trees, on one of which is the ruin of an ancient castle; and on a peninsula of the lake is the noble ruin of Kilchurn castle. At the N extremity rises the mountain Cruachan, elevated 3390 feet above the surface of the lake; and near its top is the spring which forms this beautiful expanse of water. The river Awe, the outlet of this lake, runs into Loch Etive, at the village of Bunawe.

Awari, or *Overo*, a kingdom of Africa, dependant on Benin, with a town of the same name, on the river Formosa. Lon. 5 10 E, lat. 6 10 N.

Awlen, a town of Suabia, on the river Cochen, 20 m WSW Oeting.

Axbridge, a town in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday: seated on the river Ax, under the Mendip hills, 10 m NW Wells, and 130 W London.

Axel, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated in a morass, 10 m N Ghent.

Axim, a territory of Guinea, on the Gold coast, with a river of the same name flowing through it, and a town on the E side, at its entrance into the ocean. The country is fertile and well cultivated, producing palm oil, cocoas, oranges, pineapples, yams, water-melons, and a prodigious quantity of rice. The Dutch have a fort and a factory here, called St. Anthony. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 4 42 N.

Axminster, a town in Devonshire, on the river Ax, with a market on Saturday. King Athelstan established a minster here to the memory of the princes slain in his army, when he defeated the Danes in this neighbourhood. Here is a manufacture of leather gloves, &c. and a famous one of carpets. It is 27 m E by N Exeter, and 147 W London.

Axum, a town, anciently the capital, of Abyssinia. Its ruins are very extensive, among which are many obelisks of

A Y R

granite, with sculptures, but no hieroglyphics. It is 70 m NW Auzen. Lon. 38 40 E, lat. 14 10 N.

Ayamonte, a fortified seaport of Spain, in Andalucía, with a castle on a rock, at the mouth of the Guadiana, opposite Castro Marim, 80 m NW Cadiz. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 37 12 N.

Aylesbury, a borough and the largest town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. The spring assizes are held here, and it is the centre of the business of the fertile vale of Aylesbury. Many people here derive their support from a peculiar manner of rearing early ducks for the London market; and the making of lace is carried on to a great extent. The number of inhabitants was 3186 in 1801, and 3447 in 1811. It is 17 m SE Buckingham, and 38 m NW London. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 51 48 N.

Ayleham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Thursday, 11 m N Norwich, and 118 NE London.

Aymouth, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, 6 m N Berwick, and once fortified to curb the garrison of that town.

Ayr, a river of Scotland, which rises in the E part of Ayrshire, receives the Greenock and Garpel in its course across the county, and enters the frith of Clyde, at the town of Ayr.

Ayr, a borough of Scotland, in Ayrshire, situate on a sandy plain, on the S side of the mouth of the river Ayr, over which is a bridge to Newtown. Its chief trade is in coal, and the fishery for salmon, and all kinds of white fish: it has also an extensive manufacture of leather and soap. Two lighthouses are erected to conduct vessels into the harbour, which is often incommoded with sand. Here are the ruins of a Dominican monastery. Ayr is the birthplace of the poet Robert Burns. The number of inhabitants was 5492 in 1801, and 6291 in 1811. It is 76 m SW Edinburgh. Lon. 4 35 E, lat. 55 28 N.

Ayrshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the W by the frith of Clyde, N by Renfrewshire, E by the counties of Lanark, Dumfries, and Kirkcudbright, and S by Wigtonshire. It exhibits the shape of two wings, extending to the NW and SW, and forming a vast bay at the mouth of the frith of Clyde. Between its extreme points it is 56 m and the greatest breadth is 26. It is divided into 45 parishes, which contained 84,306 inhabitants in 1801, and 103,954 in 1811. The SW angle, though mountainous, is

A Z O

rich in pasture; but the greater part of the NW is a fine level country. It is intersected by the Ayr, Irvine, Givvan, Stinchar, and several other rivers, which abound with salmon. It has inexhaustible seams of coal, also freestone, limestone, iron, lead, and copper; and a great quantity of sea weed is thrown ashore, from which abundance of kelp is made.

Ayrflowan, a town of New Jersey, in Burlington county, on the middle branch of Ancocus creek, 13 m SW Burlington.

Aysgarth, a village in N Yorkshire, seated on the Eurr, 4 m E Akrig. Here is a grand picturesque waterfall, called Aysgarth Force; and a bridge of one arch, 72 feet in the span, overgrown with ivy.

Ayton, a village in N Yorkshire, 5 m SW Scarborough. It is seated on the Derwent, and has a considerable forge for iron ware.

Azamor, a town of Morocco, on the river Morbeya, near the sea, 80 m N Morocco.

Azaredo, a seaport of Brasil, in the bay of Spirito Santo, celebrated for sugar. Lon. 40 10 W, lat. 20 18 S.

Azem; see *Assam*.

Azof; see *Asoph*.

Azores, or *Western Islands*, a group of islands in the Atlantic, between 25 and 30 W lon. and 37 and 40 N lat. 900 m W of Portugal. They are nine in number, namely, St. Maria, St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Graciosa, Fayal, Picó, Flores, and Corvo. They were discovered in 1439, by John Nanderberg, a merchant of Bruges, who, in a voyage to Lisbon, was driven to them by stress of weather. On his arrival at Lisbon, he boasted of his discovery; on which the Portuguese set sail, took possession of the islands, and called them the Azores, from the number of hawks found among them. Their rugged precipices and mountains, many of whose summits are conical, exhibit indications of the violent convulsions by which, at several distant periods, they have been agitated. They enjoy a great portion of clear and serene weather, and the climate is highly favorable to human health. The soil is in general fertile, abounding in corn, grapes, oranges, lemons, and other fruits, and feeding many cattle and sheep. The woods and high lands present a multitude of birds of different descriptions. No poisonous animal, it is said, is to be found in the Azores.

The governor-in Tercera; but largest island.

Azuza, a town has a trade in m vitæ, and sugar. of a river, in the W St. Domingo. 16 N.

Baba, a town in Bulgaria, celebrated for sword blades of its name, in the NE Silistria. Lon.

Babelmandel, a coast of Abyssinia the Red sea with the contains a small island of the same name. 12 30 N.

Babenhausen, a town the duchy of Wirtemberg.

Babuyanes, a cluster of small islands in the NW of the isle of Luzon produce is wax, ebony and plantains.

Baca, or *Baza*, a town Granada, 15 m NE C

Bacano, a town of trimony of St. Peter the same name, 20 m

Bach, or *Batha*, a formerly the see of near the Danube, 30 chen, and 85 S Buda-

Bacharach, a town department of Rhine-

ly of Germany, in the Rhine. It is famous

stands at the foot of the Rhine, 24 m S by

Bachejerai, or *Bak* of Russia, in the prov

once the residence of of Crimea. The pala-

cies of painted Chinese entire, and was visited

The other buildings appearance, but man-

suffered by the pest It has manufactures of

leather, felt, carpets, Near this place, on a

old fort called the Jews been from time immem-

by a colony of Karaite ferai is seated in a deep rivulet Katza, 18 m SW

B A C

The governor-general resides at Angra, in Tercera; but St. Michael is the largest island.

Azua, a town of St. Domingo, which has a trade in mahogany, fustic, lignum vitæ, and sugar. It stands at the mouth of a river, in the bay of Neyba. 65 m w St. Domingo. Lon. 71 6 w, lat. 18 16 N.

B.

Baba, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, celebrated for its knives and sword blades. It stands on a gulf of its name, in the Black sea, 90 m NE Silistria. Lon. 28 38 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Babelmandel, a strait between the coast of Abyssinia and Arabia, uniting the Red sea with the Indian ocean. It contains a small island and a mountain of the same name. Lon. 43 50 E, lat. 12 50 N.

Babenhausen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 5 m N Tübingen.

Babuyanes, a cluster of six or seven small islands in the N Pacific ocean, 36 m N of the isle of Luconia. The chief produce is wax, ebony, bananas, cocoas, and plantains.

Baca, or *Baza*, a town of Spain, in Granada, 15 m NE Guadix.

Bacano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near a river of the same name, 20 m NW Rome.

Bach, or *Batha*, a town of Hungary, formerly the see of a bishop, seated near the Danube, 30 m ENE Funfkirchen, and 85 s Buda.

Bacharach, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It is famous for wine, and stands at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, 24 m s by E Coblenz.

Bachejerai, or *Baktcheferai*, a town of Russia, in the province of Taurida, once the residence of the Tartar chans of Crimea. The palace, a curious species of painted Chinese structure, is still entire, and was visited by Catharine II. The other buildings have an oriental appearance, but many of them have suffered by the destructive Russians. It has manufactures of red and yellow leather, felt, carpets, and hardware. Near this place, on a high rock, is an old fort called the Jews Citadel, having been from time immemorial inhabited by a colony of Karaite Jews. *Bachejerai* is seated in a deep valley, on the rivulet Katza, 18 m ssw Sympheropol.

B A D

Bachian, an island, the largest and most southern of the proper Moluccas. It is 70 m in circumference, and the interior rises into woody hills. It is governed by a sultan, who is also sovereign of Ouby and Deram. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 0 25 S.

Bachmut, a town of Russia, in the government of Catharinenflaf, anciently a fortress against the Tartars. Here are two springs, from which a great quantity of salt is made and exported. It stands on a river of the same name, 120 m E by S Catharinenflaf.

Badajoz, a city of Spain, capital of Estremadura, and a bishop's see. It is famous for a bridge built by the Romans over the Guadiana; and on it the Portuguese were defeated by don John of Asturias, in 1661. Badajoz is a frontier town toward Portugal, and well fortified. It surrendered to the French in 1811, and was taken from them by the British and Portuguese in 1812. It is 14 m E Elvas, and 175 s by w Madrid. Lon. 6 40 w, lat. 38 45 N.

Badakhshan, a city of Ussac Tartary, capital of the province of Kilan. Gold, silver, and rubies are found in its vicinity; and caravans pass by this city to Cabul and China. It is seated on the Harrat, or Amu, in a branch of the Belur mountains, 320 m E Balk. Lon. 70 35 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Badbury, a village in Dorsetshire, on a considerable eminence, 4 m NW Wimbourn. It was a summer station of the Romans, and many of their coins, urns, &c. have been found. Here is also a Saxon camp, which consists of three oblong ramparts.

Badelona, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 m NE Barcelona.

Baden, a principality of Suabia, bounded on the N by the late palatinate of the Rhine and bishopric of Spire, E by the duchy of Wirtemberg and principality of Furstenberg, S by Brisgau, and W by the Rhine. It is divided into Upper and Lower Baden, frequently called Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach, from the chief towns.

Baden, a town of Suabia, capital of Upper Baden, with a castle, on the top of a hill, where the prince often resides. It is remarkable for its hot baths, and is seated on the Oelbach, near the Rhine, 40 m w Stutgard. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Baden, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, capital of a county of the same name. Near it are some warm baths, mentioned by the ancients under the

BAG

names of Aquæ and Thermæ Helveticæ. In 1714, a treaty was concluded here between Germany and Spain. It is seated on the Limmat, 10 m NW Zurich. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 47 26 N.

Baden, a town of Austria, famous for its numerous hot baths; seated on the Suechat, 15 m SSW Vienna.

Badenweiler, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, much frequented for its hot baths; seated near the Rhine, 10 m SSW Friburg.

Badgeworth, a village in Gloucestershire, 7 m NE Gloucester. Here is a mineral spring called Cold Pool, nearly the same in quality as that of Cheltenham.

Bæza, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university, seated on the Guadalquivir, 15 m NE Jaen.

Baffa, a town of Cyprus, with a fort. It is the ancient Paphos, of which considerable ruins remain, particularly some broken columns, which probably belonged to the temple of Venus. The vicinity abounds in minerals, among which are a beautiful variety of crystallized quartz, called Baffa diamonds. Amianthus of a very superior quality, as flexible as silk, and perfectly white, is also found here. Baffa stands on the W coast of the island, 70 m WSW Nicosia. Lon. 32 28 E, lat. 34 58 N.

Baffin Bay, a large bay, to the N of Hudson bay, said to have been discovered in 1662 by Baffin, an Englishman, who here attempted to find a NW passage to the South sea. Recent navigators doubt its existence.

Bagdad, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Irak Arabi, with a castle. The walls are 5 m in circuit, and flanked with numerous round towers, some of which are of an immense size. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till taken by the Turks in the 13th century; since which it has been often taken by the Turks and Persians, the last time by the Turks in 1638. It still continues to be a place of considerable resort for all the commodities of Natolia, Syria, Persia, and India; but has lost much of its ancient splendor, and is not so opulent as when in the possession of the Persians. The inhabitants are supposed not to exceed 40,000. The chief manufactures are red and yellow leather, and silk and cotton stuffs. Six m to the S W is a very ancient structure, 190 feet in height and 100 in diameter, called the Tower of Babel by Europeans. Bagdad is seated on the Tigris, 270 m NW Bassora. Lon. 44 24 E, lat. 33 20 N.

BAH

Baghermi, the capital of a country of the same name, in the empire of Bornou. It is 180 m SSE Bornou. Lon. 24 10 E, lat. 17 40 N.

Baglana, a country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Guzerat, E by Candeish and Dowlatabad, S by Vishapour, and W by the ocean. It is exceedingly mountainous, but fertile in many places.

Bagnaluca, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, 55 m NW Serai.

Bagnara, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. Here are several high waterfalls; and among the rocks are the ruins of the former town, in which 3017 persons perished by an earthquake in 1783.

It stands near the strait of Messina, 15 m NNE Reggio. Lon. 16 8 E, lat. 38 15 N.

Bagnarea, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 5 m S Orvieto.

Bagneres, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, famous for its baths and mineral waters; seated on the river Adour, 10 m S Tarbes.

Bagnols, a town of France, in the department of Gard, near the river Cèze, 8 m S Pont St. Esprit.

Bagshot, a village in Surrey, 12 m N by E Farnham. Here our monarchs had formerly a house and park, which was laid open after the civil wars. It is surrounded by an extensive heath, chiefly barren, but on its borders are a great number of handsome seats.

Bahama, or *Lucayo Islands*, in the Atlantic ocean, extending along the coast of Florida to Cuba, on two sandbanks, called the Little and Great Bank of Bahama; the former lying N of the latter. They are near 500 in number, some of them mere rocks, but 12 of them large and fertile. Few of them are inhabited, and they are subject to the English. The islands which give name to the whole are Bahama and Lucayo, both of them on the S part of the Little bank, which is separated from the Great bank by a passage called Providence Channel. The passage between the two banks and the continent is called the New Channel of Bahama, or Gulf of Florida; and the passage between the Great bank and Cuba, the Old Channel of Bahama. One of these islands was the first land of the new world descried by Columbus, in 1492, on which he landed, and called it San Salvador. The Bahamas were not known to the English till 1667, when captain Seyle being driven among them in his passage to Carolina, gave his name to one of them; and afterward, being a second time driven upon it, call-

ed it Providence, in allusion to the abundance of the quantity of dying num vine and other articles cultivated on cotton and coffee.

Bahama, one of the Bahama islands, the Little Bahama from the gulf of Florida. It contains but is difficult to be inhabited, and the western coast of Florida 27 5 N.

Bahar, a county bounded on the W by Oude, N by Napaul by Orissa. It is subject to the E India Company; salt-petre they export in this province.

Bahar, a town of the capital of the county, and now remains a number of magnificent ruins. It is 35 m SE Patna.

Bahia; see *All Sai*.

Badraitch, a town of the province of Ouzbabad, and 65 NE Lu 56 E, lat. 27 30 N.

Bahrenburg, a town in the county of Hol 20 m W N.

Bahrin, a town of A the W side of a fine in the gulf of Persia.

only to the island on v but also to a cluster of for the pearl fishery; province, extending al of the gulf. The town belonged once to the is 70 m NE Lahsa, th province. Lon. 49 5 E,

Bahus, a province of NW coast of Gothland, on the N. It is 115 m 15 to 30 broad, much rivers and lakes. The and the principal export pitch, lime, tallow, and

Bahus, a town of Swe a province of the same fortresses on a rock. It island of the river Gotha

Gotheburg. Lon. 12 2 *Baia*, a town of Napi Lavoro, with a castle on rocky precipice. It was famous for its hot baths palaces, of which some

B A I

ed it Providence. These islands produce abundance of salt, also a great quantity of dying woods, and some lignum vitae and mahogany. The only articles cultivated for exportation are cotton and coffee.

Bahama, one of the largest of the Bahama islands, lying on the s side of the Little Bahama bank, and extending from the gulf of Florida to the island of Abaco. It contains much fine timber, but is difficult of access. It is uninhabited, and the w end is 20 leagues E of the coast of Florida. Lon. 78 54 W, lat. 27 5 N.

Bahar, a country of Hindoostan, bounded on the w by Allahabad and Oude, N by Napaal, E by Bengal, and s by Orissa. It is subject to the English E India Company; and most of the saltpetre they export is manufactured in this province. Patna is the capital.

Bahar, a town of Hindoostan, once the capital of the country of the same name, and now remarkable for a number of magnificent funeral monuments. It is 35 m NE Patna.

Bahia; see *All Saints Bay*.

Badraitch, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, 64 m NNW Fyzabad, and 65 NE Lucknow. Lon. 81 56 E, lat. 27 30 N.

Bahrenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, on the river Suhlingen, 20 m W Nienburg.

Bahrin, a town of Arabia, situate on the w side of a fine island, 30 m long, in the gulf of Persia. It gives name not only to the island on which it is built, but also to a cluster of them, celebrated for the pearl fishery; and likewise to a province, extending along the w coast of the gulf. The town is fortified, and belonged once to the Portuguese. It is 70 m NE Lahsa, the capital of the province. Lon. 49 5 E, lat. 26 20 N.

Bahus, a province of Sweden, on the NW coast of Gothland, having Norway on the N. It is 115 m long and from 15 to 30 broad, much intersected by rivers and lakes. The land is fertile, and the principal exports are fish, wood, pitch, lime, tallow, and hides.

Bahus, a town of Sweden, capital of a province of the same name, with a fortress on a rock. It is situate on an island of the river Gotha, 12 m N by E Gotheburg. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 57 51 N.

Baia, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a castle on the brow of a rocky precipice. It was formerly famous for its hot baths and elegant palaces, of which some ruins remain.

B-A K

It is seated on the bay of Naples, 13 m W Naples.

Baja, a town of Hungary, on the Danube, 35 m SW Essek.

Bajador, a cape on the w coast of Africa, s of the Canary islands. Lon. 14 22 W, lat. 26 12 N.

Baikal, a lake of Siberia, in the province of Irkutsk, 350 m in length, but its greatest breadth not above 40. The water is fresh; and the Russians speak of it with reverence, calling it the Holy sea. There are many seals in it of a blackish colour, and abundance of fish; also several islands, and that of Olchou, the largest, has sulphureous springs. It receives the Selenga from the N, and its outlet is the Angara, which flows N into the Yenisei.

Baillet, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 9 m SW Ypres.

Bailur, a seaport of Abyssinia, and chief town in the country of Damali. It stands on a spacious bay of the Red sea, 340 m E by N Gondar. Lon. 41 40 E, lat. 13 3 N.

Bailuru, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a good stone fort. It carries on a considerable trade with Jamalabad and the country below the Gauts. It is seated near the Bhaari, 60 m WNW Seringapatam.

Bain, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 10 m S Rennes.

Bain Gonga, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near the Nerbudda, runs s through Berar, and, after a course of near 400 m, joins the Godavery, within the hills that bound the British Circars.

Bairdstown, a town of Kentucky, chief of Nelson county. It stands on the head waters of Salt river, 50 m SE Louisville.

Bairout, anciently Berytus, a seaport of Syria, in Palestine, and the chief town of the Druses. The port is nearly choked with sand and ruins; but many cottons and silks are exported hence for Cairo. It stands on the N side of a broad promontory, 50 m WNW Damascus. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 33 45 N.

Bakerstown, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, 40 m NNE Portland.

Bakewell, a town in the Peak of Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. Here is a large cotton-mill; and near it, at the village of Ashford, are marble works, where the black and gray marbles found in the vicinity are fawn and polished. It is seated on the Wye, 27 m NNW Derby and 153 London.

BAL

Balew, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the river Biltritz, 60 m sw Jassy.

Bakichesirai; see *Bacheferai*.

Baku, a town of Schirvan, surrounded by a double wall and deep ditch. It is a place of considerable trade, and the most commodious and safe haven of the Caspian sea. The vicinity produces much rock salt, sulphur, and naphtha, and it is famous for saffron. A little E of the naphtha springs is a fire temple of the Guebres, near a mile in circuit, from the centre of which a bluish flame and sulphurous gas arises; and the country around has, at times, the appearance of being enveloped in flames. Baku was taken by the Russians in 1801, and stands on a peninsula, 100 m E by N Schamachi. Lon. 50 15 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Bala, a corporate town of Wales, in Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It stands on the lake of Bala, or Pembre, which is 3 m long and one broad, and abounds with a fish called guinard, resembling a salmon in shape, and tasting like a trout. The river Dee issues from this lake. The town has a great trade in woollen stockings, webs, and flannels. It is 40 m SE Carnarvon, and 195 NW London. Lon. 3 35 W, lat. 52 50 N.

Balachna, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, seated near the Volga, 40 m WNW Niznei Novogorod.

Balaclava, a seaport of Russia, in Crimea. The harbour has a very narrow entrance, and is land-locked by precipitous mountains of red and white marble, in the sides of which are several excavations. On the heights above the mouth of the port are the ruins of a magnificent Genoese fortress. The present inhabitants are Greeks, and the porticos of all their doors are covered with vines. It is 18 m SSE Sebastopol.

Balagat, or *Ballagout*, a country of Hindoostan, in the Deccan, consisting of vast fertile plains, supported by a stupendous wall of mountains, called the Gauts, which rises abruptly from the low country called the Concan. This tract is so elevated, that the air is cool and pleasant. The northern part is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and it extends thence, along the peninsula, to the southern extremity of Mysore.

Balaguer, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a strong fort that defends a difficult pass from Tortosa to Tarragona. The fort was taken from the French by the British in 1813. The town stands

BAL

on the river Segra, at the foot of a craggy rock, 50 m SW Tarragona, and 28 NE Tortosa.

Balaize, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, with a fort, at the principal entrance of the Mississippi. Lon. 89 20 W, lat. 29 6 N.

Balambangan, a small island in the Indian ocean, at the N extremity of Borneo, where a settlement was formed by the East-India Company in 1773, but evacuated the next year.

Balambuan; see *Palamboan*.

Balapura, *Chica*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, noted for the manufacture of sugar-candy and clayed sugar, 15 m NE Doda Balapura.

Balapura, *Doda*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, surrounded by a mud wall and a hedge, and has a strong mud fort, with a palace. Here are manufactures of cloth and sugar. It is 23 m N by W Bangalore, and 37 SE Sera.

Balarue, a town of France, in the department of Herault, famous for its baths. It is 12 m from Montpellier.

Balafore, a seaport of Hindoostan, in Orissa, and a place of considerable trade; situate on the Gongahar, 20 m from its mouth in the bay of Bengal, and 124 SW Calcutta. Lon. 86 46 E, lat. 21 26 N.

Balbastro, an episcopal city of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Vero, near its conflux with the Cinca, 45 m SSE Saragossa. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Balbec, the ancient Heliopolis, a town of Syria, at the foot of Mount Libanus, near the NE extremity of the fertile valley of Bocat. On the E side are magnificent ruins, particularly those of the temple dedicated to the Sun. The town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1759, and is now a poor place, 37 m NNW Damascus.

Balbriggan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, with a small harbour, defended by a pier, 20 m N by E Dublin.

Baldock, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday; seated among hills, 9 m WSW Royston, and 37 NNW London.

Baleares, or *Balearic Islands*, a number of islands lying to the E of Spain, in the Mediterranean sea. The principal are Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, which are populous: but those of Formentera, Cabrera, Dragonera, and other smaller ones have few or no inhabitants. They belong to the Spaniards.

Balfrus, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan. It is larger than Sari, but

meanly built. the principal traffic. It is near the Caspian

Balga, a town of Prussia, 24 m long and 45

the isle of Java, rated by a change. Bali. It is populous and fruitful, and produces yarn, and pickled lat. 8 30 S.

Balize, a town of Yucatan, at the same name, in the houses are built on piles, and it is the of the English on the is navigable for ships of burden. The town, on account of trade is in logwood. Lon. 87 40 W, lat.

Balk, a city of Ural of a province lying W of Choras, formerly included. ble trade in silk, and the commerce between Hindoostan. The magnificent structure dug out of the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Delta into the Amu, 260 m 310 NE Herat. Lon. 28 N.

Ballantrae, a town of Ayrshire, near the mouth of the Ayr. 24 m SSW Ayr.

Balliboy, a town of county, 18 m SW Phil

Ballinacorney, a town of the county of Antrim, and 28 NNW Antrim.

Baltimore, a town of county of W Meath, 1

Ballinacorney, a town of county of Sligo, with a manufacture, 14 m S S

Ballinrobe, a town of county of Mayo, 18 m

Ballinacorney, a town of N coast of Antrim, a good bay, and a trade W by N Ballycastle.

Baloghian, a country bordering on the N of Sligo, approaching within 14 m 80 m long and from 30

Baltown, a town of Saratoga county. In the valley are famous meadows with good accommodation.

B A L

mainly built. The bazar, which forms the principal street, denotes an active traffic. It is situate in a low valley, near the Caspian sea, 40 m NW Sari.

Balga, a town of Prussia, on the Frisch Haff, 24 m SW Königsberg.

Bali, an island of the E Indies, 75 m long and 45 broad, at the E end of the isle of Java, from which it is separated by a channel called the Strait of Bali. It is populous, abounds in rice and fruits, and furnishes slaves, cotton, yarn, and pickled pork. Lon. 115° E, lat. 8° 10' S.

Balize, a town of New Spain, in Yucatan, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in the bay of Honduras. The houses are built of wood, raised on piles, and it is the principal settlement of the English on this coast. The river is navigable for above 200 m, but vessels of burden cannot approach the town, on account of a bar. The chief trade is in logwood and mahogany. Lon. 87° 40' W, lat. 17° 30' N.

Balk, a city of Ubec Tartary, capital of a province of the same name, lying W of Chorasan, in which it was formerly included. It has a considerable trade in silk, and is the chief seat of the commerce between Bokharia and Hindoostan. The khan's castle is a magnificent structure, built of marble, dug out of the neighbouring mountains. It is seated on the Dewash, which flows into the Amu, 260 m SE Bokhara, and 510 NE Herat. Lon. 65° 16' E, lat. 36° 28' N.

Ballantrae, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, near the mouth of the Stinchar, 14 m SSW Ayr.

Balliboy, a town of Ireland, in King county, 18 m SW Philipstown.

Ballinacoy, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, 7 m SSE Colerain, and 28 NNW Antrim.

Ballinacorney, a town of Ireland, in the county of W Meath, 13 m NE Athlone.

Ballinacorney, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, with an extensive linen manufacture, 14 m S Sligo.

Ballinrobe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 18 m S by E Castlebar.

Ballintoy, a town of Ireland, on the N coast of Antrim, with a tolerable good bay, and a trade in coal, four m W by N Ballycastle.

Baloggian, a country of Hindoostan, bordering on the N of Mewat, and approaching within 14 m W Delhi. It is 80 m long and from 30 to 40 broad.

Baltown, a town of New York, in Saratoga county. In a neighbouring valley are famous medicinal springs, with good accommodations near them

B A L

for valetudinarians. It is 36 m W Albany.

Ballycastle, a town of Ireland, on the N coast of Antrim. It has some good collieries, and stands near the mouth of the Gleneshick, 35 m W by W Antrim. Lon. 6° 49' W, lat. 55° 14' N.

Ballyconnel, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, 11 m NE Cavan.

Ballymahon, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, 52 m W Dublin.

Ballymena, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, on the river Maine, 12 m NNW Antrim.

Ballynahinch, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down. Near this place the rebels were defeated in 1798, and the greater part of the town was burnt. It is 26 m NE Newry.

Ballinakill, a borough of Ireland, in Queen county. Here are some woolen manufactures, and in the vicinity are the ruins of a castle. It is 13 m NW Kilkenny.

Ballyshannon, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. Here is a good salmon fishery, and an extensive linen manufacture. It is seated near the mouth of the Erne, 110 m NW Dublin. Lon. 8° 3' W, lat. 54° 33' N.

Balmerino, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, which has a trade in corn and salmon, and a manufacture of coarse linen. The ruins of its once magnificent abbey are much admired. It is seated on the frith of Tay, 10 m NW St. Andrew.

Balruderay, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, seated near the sea, 18 m N Dublin.

Baltic, an inland sea, in the NW of Europe, between the coasts of Sweden, Russia, Courland, Prussia, Germany, and Denmark. It includes the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland; and a great number of islands, the principal of which are Åland, Dago, Oesel, Gothland, Öland, Bornholm, Rugen, and Laland; and the islands of Zealand and Funen separate it from the Categat, by which it communicates with the ocean. The Baltic has no tide, but a current always sets through the Sound into the Categat. Yellow amber is found on the coast.

Baltimore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on a headland which runs into the sea, and forms a good harbour, 5 m NE of Cape Clear. It has the ruins of an abbey, and is 50 m SW Cork. Lon. 9° 14' W, lat. 51° 18' N.

Baltimore, the largest town of Maryland, capital of a county of the same name, in which are numerous iron-



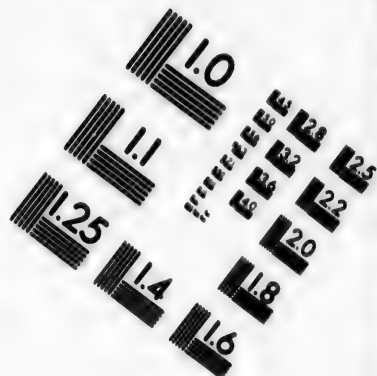
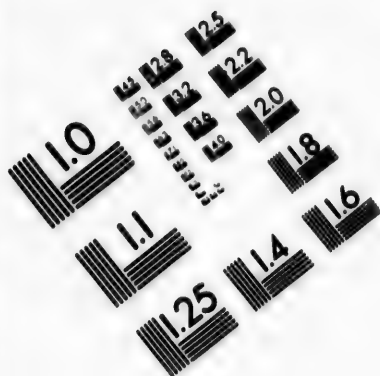
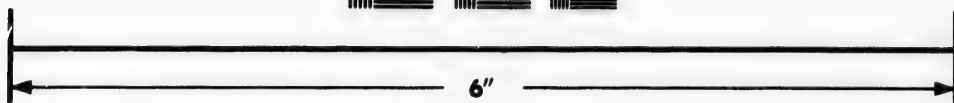
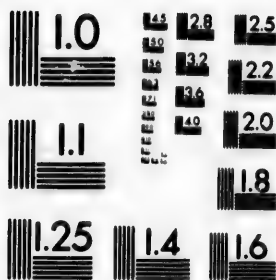


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



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works. It is divided by a creek into the Town and Fell's point, to the latter of which the water is deep enough for ships of burden, but small vessels only go up to the town. The harbour is one of the finest in America, with a narrow entrance defended by a fort. Here are nine edifices for public worship; and the number of inhabitants is upward of 15,000. It is seated on the Patapsco, near its entrance into Chesapeake bay, 35 m N Annapolis. Lon. 76 44 W, lat. 39 19 N.

Baltinglass, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, with extensive manufactures of linen and woollen; seated on the Slaney, 33 m SW Dublin.

Bamba, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a rich province of the same name. It carries on a traffic in slaves, and is seated on the Loze, 160 m SW St. Salvador. Lon. 13 45 E, lat. 7 2 S.

Bambara, a kingdom of Negroland, which lies to the SW of that of Tombuctoo. The cultivation of corn is here carried on to a great extent; and the inhabitants are hospitable to strangers. Sego is the capital.

Bamberg, a city of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a university. The palace is a large pile of building, and the cathedral a vast Gothic edifice. It was taken in 1758 and 1762 by the Prussians, and in 1794 by the French. It is seated on the Rednitz, near its conflux with the Maine, 35 m N Nuremberg. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Bamberg, a town of Bohemia, at the foot of a mountain, 30 m S Glatz.

Bamborough, a village in Northumberland, on the seacoast, 14 m N Alnwick. It was once a borough, and gave name to a tract called Bamboroughshire. It has a castle, on a rock, inaccessible on all sides, except the S, said to have been built by king Ida, about 560. This castle, and the manor, was purchased after the rebellion of 1715, by lord Crew, bishop of Durham, who left it for many benevolent purposes, particularly that of ministering instant relief to seamen and vessels that happen to be cast on this dangerous coast.

Bambouk, a kingdom of Africa, between the rivers Fatemi and Senegal. It is said to be very populous, and on the borders of the rivers fertile, but in other parts sandy and barren. The most remarkable animals are a species of white apes, which they will not allow to be sent out of the country; white foxes, and the girafa, an animal made like a camel, and of extraordinary

B A N

swiftness. There are mines of gold, silver, tin, lead, and iron. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 9 30 W, lat. 13 30 N.

Bamian, a city of Usbec Tartary, in the province of Gaur. Here are a great number of apartments and recesses cut out of a mountain; some of which, from their ornamental work and extraordinary dimensions, are supposed to have been temples. It is seated near a river of the same name, 170 m SSE Balk. Lon. 66 10 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Bamos, a town on the N borders of the kingdom of Birmah, with a fort, seated on the Irrawaddy, 170 m NNE Ummerapoora.

Bampton, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Some remains of its ancient castle yet exist; and it has a trade in leather gloves, jackets, and breeches. It is seated near the Thames, 12 m W Oxford, and 71 W by S London.

Bampton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, a chalybeate spring, and a manufacture of serges. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by hills, 20 m NNE Exeter, and 163 W by S London.

Banagher, a borough of Ireland, in King county, seated on the Shannon, 15 m S Athlone.

Banawara, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a fine mud fort, and the ruins of an extensive palace. Much tobacco is cultivated in the vicinity. It is 68 m NW Seringapatam.

Banbury, a borough in Oxfordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It is noted for its cakes and ale, and is seated on the Charwel, 71 m NNW London. Lon. 1 11 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Banca, an island on the E coast of Sumatra, celebrated for its productive tin mines. It has a town and strait of the same name. Lon. 105 41 E, lat. 2 22 S.

Bancalis, a seaport on the E coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a settlement. It is 130 m W Malacca. Lon. 100 7 E, lat. 1 15 N.

Bancok, a town of the kingdom of Siam, with a fort; seated near the mouth of the Menan, 40 m S Siam. Lon. 100 48 E, lat. 13 44 N.

Bancout, or **Fort Victoria,** a town and fortress of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Concan, with a good harbour, and a trade in salt. It was taken by the British in 1755; and is 66 m S Bombay. Lon. 72 48 E, lat. 18 5 N.

Banda, the chief of the Banda, or Nutmeg islands, in the Indian ocean. The group comprises this isle, called

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BAN

Banda, a city of Hindoostan, on the island of Lantor, and six or seven others. The nutmeg grows principally on these islands; and they have been subject to the Dutch ever since 1609, when they expelled both the English and natives. They are all very small, the largest being only 20 m in circumference, and are subject to earthquakes. Banda was taken by the English in 1796, restored in 1802, and taken again in 1810. Lon. 129 30 E, lat. 4 40 S.

Bander Congo, a seaport of Persia, on the gulf of Persia, 80 m W Gombroon. Lon. 55 8 E, lat. 27 10 N.

Bandon, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is a military station, and sends a member to parliament. Here are manufactures of cotton, cambrics, ticking, &c. It is situate on a river of the same name, 17 m SW Cork.

Bandora, a town of Hindoostan, on the S side of the island of Salsette, which is separated from that of Bombay by a narrow channel. It is 6 m N Bombay.

Banff, a borough and seaport of Scotland, and the county-town of Banffshire. The castle, formerly a place of strength, is now a plain modern edifice. The harbour is defended by a pier and a battery. Here are manufactures of thread, cotton, and stockings; and great quantities of salmon are exported. The number of inhabitants was 3571 in 1801, and 3603 in 1811. It is seated on the side of a hill, at the mouth of the Deveron, 45 m NNW Aberdeen, and 165 N by E Edinburg. Lon. 2 23 W, lat. 57 40 N.

Banffshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the ocean, SE by Aberdeenshire, and W by Elginshire. Its greatest length is 50 m, and its extent along the coast 22, but the mean breadth is not more than 16. It contains 649,600 acres, and is divided into 23 parishes. The number of inhabitants was 35,807 in 1801, and 36,668 in 1811. The S part is very mountainous, but the northern district is level and fertile. The principal rivers are the Deveron and Spey, which form a part of its E and W boundaries.

Bangalore, a city of Hindoostan, in Myfore. It has a strong fort, the bulwark of Myfore, toward Arcot: it was taken by the English in 1791, and restored the next year to Tippoo, who destroyed it; but it has since been renovated. The palace is composed of mud, yet not without some degree of magnificence; and there are two extensive gardens. The chief manufactures are silk and cotton-cloths, mullins, leather, and oil. It is 74 m NE Seringapatam. Lon. 77 37 E, lat. 13 0 N.

BAN

Bangor, a city of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Friday. It was once considerable, and defended by a castle; but is now a small place, though increased since a new harbour was made. The number of inhabitants was 1770 in 1801, and 2383 in 1811. The principal buildings are the cathedral and the bishop's palace. It is situate at the N end of the strait Menai, 36 m W St. Asaph, and 251 NW London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 53 12 N.

Bangor, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on the S side of the bay of Carrickfergus, opposite the town of that name.

Bangor, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on the W side of Penobscot river, 25 m N by E Belfast.

Banjaluka, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, supposed to contain 18,000 inhabitants. It is seated at the conflux of the Verbania with the Verbas, 70 m NW Serai, and 155 W Belgrade. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 44 44 N.

Banjer, a considerable river in the island of Borneo, which flows almost due S from the centre of the country to the harbour of Banjermassin, and at its mouth the Dutch have their principal factory.

Banjermassin, a kingdom in the S part of the island of Borneo, the capital of which is Negara. The country produces great quantities of pepper; also gold, iron, diamonds, canes, edible birds-nests, wax, and dragonblood. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the river Banjer. Lon. 114 30 E, lat. 3 15 S.

Banks Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, on the E side of New Zealand, about 100 m in circumference. Lon. 174 0 E, lat. 43 30 S.

Banks Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the W coast of N America, about 60 m long and 5 broad. Lon. 130 0 W, lat. 53 30 N.

Bann, a river of Ireland, which issues from the Mourne mountains in the county of Down, flows NW into Armagh, through Lough Neagh, and thence forms the boundary between Londonderry and Antrim, entering the sea 4 m below Colerain.

Bannbridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the river Bann, 14 m N by E Newry.

Bannockburn, a village of Scotland, on the river Bannock, 3 m S Stirling. It has manufactures of cotton-cloth and tartan, and an extensive colliery. This place is noted for a battle between Edward II and Robert Bruce, in 1314,

BAR

in which the former was defeated. Here also James III, in 1487, was defeated by his rebellious subjects, wounded, and soon after murdered by a priest called in to receive his confession.

Bannow, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the E side of a bay to which it gives name, 20 m SW Wexford. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 52 12 N.

Bantam, a town on the W coast of Java, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with two forts. It is divided into two parts by a river. The English and Danes had factories here till 1682, when they were expelled by the Dutch. The produce of the country is pepper, of which vast quantities are exported. Bantam, once populous and flourishing, is now a poor place, the harbour being so choked up, that it is inaccessible to vessels of burden; and the climate is deemed more pestilential than that of Batavia. It is 100 m W by S Batavia. Lon. 105 26 E, lat. 6 20 S.

Bantry, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, seated on the E side of an extensive bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name, 40 m WSW Cork. Lon. 10 10 W, lat. 51 26 N.

Banwell, a village in Somersetshire, 4 m NNW Axbridge. Here was a monastery, founded by one of the Saxon princes, which was destroyed by the Danes. On its site an episcopal palace was erected, some remains of which are to be seen near the church.

Bapaume, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 m SE Arras.

Bar, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on a river that flows E into the Bog. In 1768 a catholic confederation was held here, to protect the religion of the country, from the encroachment of dissenters. It is 48 m ENE Kaminiak, and 55 NN Braclaw. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 49 14 N.

Bar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, near the Ganges, 34 m ESE Patna.

Bar, or **Barrois**, a late duchy of France, lying on both sides the Meuse, between Lorraine and Champagne. It now forms the department of Meuse.

Bar le Duc, a town of France, capital of the department of Meuse, with a castle. Its wine is as delicate as Champagne. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the rivulet Orney, 30 m W Toul, and 138 E Paris. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Bar sur Aube, a town of France, in the department of Aube, famous for its wines; seated at the foot of a mountain, 18 m SW Joinville.

BAR

Bar sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of Aube, on the river Seine, at the foot of a mountain, 20 m SW Bar sur Aube.

Bara, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of S Uist. It is 12 m long and 4 broad, and has a mountainous appearance, but the soil in many parts is fertile. Great quantities of cod and ling are caught on the coast; and shellfish, especially cockles, are found in abundance. On the NE side is a good harbour. Lon. 7 27 W, lat. 57 2 N.

Baracoa, a town on the NE coast of Cuba, with a good harbour for small vessels, 90 m ENE St. Jago de Cuba. Lon. 74 42 W, lat. 10 30 N.

Baranco de Malambo, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of St. Martha, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour, at the mouth of the Madalena, 70 m NE Carthagena. Lon. 74 50 W, lat. 11 20 N.

Barany, or **Baranwahr**, a town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Barany, taken from the Turks in 1684. It is seated on an island formed by the river Crasso, 14 m N Essek, and 120 S Buda. Lon. 19 16 E, lat. 45 42 N.

Baraquemito, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, on a river of the same name, 80 m E by N Truxillo.

Barbacoa, a town of New Granada, in Popayan, on the river Tolembi, 110 m SW Popayan.

Barbacoa, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, on the E side of the lake Maracaybo, 130 m S by W Venezuela.

Barbados, the easternmost of the Windward islands, in the W Indies, 25 m long and 15 broad. The exports are sugar, rum, cotton, and ginger; and it has most of the fruits common to the climate. The sugar exported hence is finer than that of any other plantation; and it has one particular production, called Barbadoe tar, which rises out of the earth, and swims upon the surface of the water. This island has suffered much from hurricanes; particularly from one in 1780, when 4,326 of the inhabitants, blacks and whites, lost their lives; and the damage done to the property was computed at 1,320,560l. The capital is Bridgetown.

Barbara, a town of the kingdom of Adel seated near the mouth of the Hawsah, 200 m NE Aucaguel. Lon. 46 25 E, lat. 11 2 N.

Barbara, St. a town on the coast of New Albion, capital of a jurisdiction of its name. It stands in a rugged country, but has a good roadstead. Lon. 119 46 W, lat. 34 26 N.

Barbareen, a town on the W coast, 6 m from the harbour for shipbuilding and manufacture from the cocoa-t

Barbary, a country between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean sea, and the countries of Barbary, Fez, Morocco, and Algiers. It is in some places, known to the ancients as Mauritania, Numidia, and Lybia. It is in Africa, except the corn, wine, citrus fruits, almonds, olives, &c. The chief trade is in horses, called Barbary, and ostrich feathers, coral. The establishment is a Mahomedanism.

Barbas, a cape on the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 15 N.

Barbe, St. a town of New Biscay, near the mines. It is 500 m from the coast, 107 5 W, lat. 26 0 N.

Barberino, a town of the foot of the Apennines, 12 m N Florence.

Barbezieux, a town of the department of Charente, 45 m NE Bourdeaux.

Barbuda, one of the W Indies, 15 m broad. It has a small number of inhabitants, about 100, employed in raising sugar, swine and sheep, and neighbouring islands. Lon. 61 5 N.

Barby, a town of the capital of a county, an ancient college, founded in 1754. It is 15 m SE Magdeburg. Lat. 52 2 N.

Barca, a country of the ancient Lybia, the Mediterranean and Egypt. The part inhabited by the N part alone, and well peopled with Turks, and is governed by the Tripoli. It has a name, on the sea coast, but Derna is

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Barbareen, a village of Ceylon, on the w coast, 6 m s Caltura. It has a harbour for ship-boats, and a considerable manufacture of cordage and cables from the cocoa-tree.

Barbary, a country of Africa, between the Atlantic ocean, the Mediterranean sea, and Egypt; containing the countries of Barca, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Fez, Morocco, Tafflet, and Biledulgerid. It is 1800 m in length, and, in some places, 450 in breadth. It was known to the ancients by the names of Mauritania, Numidia, Proper Africa, and Lybia. It is the best country in all Africa, except Egypt; and fertile in corn, wine, citrons, oranges, figs, almonds, olives, dates, and melons. The chief trade consists in fruits, in horses, called barbs, Morocco leather, ostrich feathers, indigo, wax, tin, and coral. The established religion is Mohammedanism.

Barbas, a cape of Africa, in the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 16 40 w, lat. 22 15 N.

Barbe, St. a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, near which are rich silver mines. It is 500 m NW Mexico. Lon. 107 3 W, lat. 26 0 N.

Barberino, a town of Tuscany, at the foot of the Apennines, on the river Sieva, 12 m N Florence.

Barbezieux, a town of France, in the department of Charente, with a mineral spring, and a manufacture of linen cloth, 45 m NE Bourdeaux.

Barbuda, one of the Leeward islands, in the W Indies, 20 m long and 10 broad. It has a good road for shipping, but no direct trade to Britain. The inhabitants, about 1500, are chiefly employed in raising corn, and breeding swine and sheep, for the use of the neighbouring islands. It is 35 m N Antigua. Lon. 61 50 W, lat. 17 36 N.

Barby, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of its name, with an ancient castle, and an academical college, founded by the United Brethren in 1754. It is seated on the Elbe, 15 m SE Magdeburg. Lon. 12 4 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Barca, a country of Barbary, part of the ancient Lybia, lying on the coast of the Mediterranean, between Tripoli and Egypt. The s part is a barren desert inhabited by wandering Arabs. The N part along the coasts is fertile and well peopled. It belongs to the Turks, and is governed by a sangiac dependant on the bashaw, who resides at Tripoli. It has a town of the same name, on the seacoast, 12 m ENE Teukera, but Derna is the capital.

B A R

Barcelona, a city of Spain, capital of Catalonia, and a bishop's see, with a harbour on the Mediterranean. It is of an oblong form, defended by a prodigious citadel on the E, and by a strong fort called Montjouch, which stands on a rocky mountain, a mile W of the town. It has double walls on the N and S, and the sea on the S, with a mole for the security of ships. It is divided into the new and old town, by a wall and a ditch; and the sea having retired considerably from the portgates, a whole quarter of the town now stands on the sands that were once the bottom of the harbour. It has a fine university, a cathedral with two lofty towers, a palace for the viceroy, a large exchange, an extensive cannon foundery, an arsenal of vast extent, and docks for the building of gallies. It has manufactures of silk, cotton, lace, and printed calicos, curious works in glass, and its swords, knives, shoes, hats, and blankets, are in great reputation. The inhabitants are computed at more than 150,000. In 1705, it was taken by the earl of Peterborough, after a siege of three weeks. In 1706, Philip V invested it with a numerous army, but was obliged to raise the siege. In 1714, it was taken by the French and Spaniards, and the citadel built to keep it in awe. It is 250 m E Madrid. Lon. 2 8 E, lat. 41 23 N.

Barcelona, a town of Terra Firma, capital of a district of its name, in the province of Cumana. The chief trade is in beeves and hogs, many of which are exported alive, and cargoes of jerked beef annually sent to Havana. It stands on the left bank of the Neveri, near its mouth, 65 m W by S Cumana. Lon. 65 15 W, lat. 10 8 N.

Barcelonette, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, seated on the Hubaye, 12 m SE Embrun.

Barcelore, or *Barcura*, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Canara, which gives name to a district, but has been long in ruins. It is 40 m NNW Mangalore.

Barcelos, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, near the river Cavado, 10 m WSW Braga.

Bardeewick, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, on the river Ilmenau, 17 m SE Hamburg.

Bardi, a town of Italy, in Parmesan, with a magnificent castle, 30 m SW Parma.

Barði, a town of Hither Pomerania, with a castle and harbour, near the Baltic, 15 m W by N Stralfund. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 54 25 N.

B A R

Bareges, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, much frequented on account of its mineral baths. It is seated in a valley, 24 m s Tarbes.

Barch; see *Barrihua*.

Bareith : see *Bayreuth*.

Bareilly; see *Bereilly*.

Barenton, a town of France, in the department of Manche, 20 m ESE Avranches.

Barfleur, a town of France, in the department of Manche. It was ruined by the English in 1346, and the harbour filled up. The cape of that name is 12 m E Cherbourg, and near it part of the French navy was destroyed by the English in 1692. Barfleur is 175 m NW Paris. Lon. 1 10 W, lat. 49 40 N.

Barge, or *Barges*, a town of Piedmont, 7 m s Pinerola.

Barguzinsk, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the E side of the lake Baikal, at the influx of the Barguzin, 170 m NNE Selenginsk. Lon. 109 30 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Bari, or *Terra di Bari*, a province of Naples, bounded on the N and NE by the gulf of Venice, SE by *Ouranto*, SW by *Basilicata*, and NW by *Capitanata*. The soil is fertile; but there are many serpents and tarantulas. See *Trani*.

Bari, a fortified seaport of Naples, capital of Terra di Bari, and an archbishop's see. It has a good harbour, and the trade principally consists in olives and almonds. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 26 m E by S Trani. Lon. 17° E, lat. 41° 15' N.

Barjols, a town of France, in the department of Var, 19 m ssw Riez.

Barking, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday. It was celebrated for a magnificent nunnery, of which a gateway, and part of the walls are still visible. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and seated on the Roding, near the Thames, 7 m E London.

Barletta, a seaport of Naples, in Bari, with a large stone pier, and a trade in corn, almonds, and salt. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 m wsw Bari. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 41 19 N.

Barmouth, a small seaport of Wales, in Merionethshire, with a market on Friday. It has a good trade in flannel and hosiery, and is much frequented in the bathing season. It stands on the Maw, at its entrance into Barmouth bay, 12 m s Harlech, and 222 NW London. Lon. 3 58 W, lat. 52 44 N.

Barnard Castle; for *Bernard Castle*.

Barnet, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Monday. Near this place was fought, in 1471, the decisive battle

B A R

between the houses of York and Lancaster; and at the meeting of the St. Alban and Hatfield roads is a column, with an inscription, to commemorate this event. Barnet is 11 m N by W London.

Barnevelt, an island of S America, to the s of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 66 38 W, lat. 55 49 S.

Barnsley, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here are considerable manufactures of coarse linen; and in the vicinity are many bleaching grounds, a glass manufacture, and several coal mines. The number of inhabitants was 3606 in 1801, and 5014 in 1811. It has a canal to the Calder, and another to the Don; and is seated near the Dearne, 19 m s Leeds, and 172 N by W London.

Barnstaple, a seaport and borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It had formerly a castle, but none of the works remain except the mount. Here are manufactures of tammies, shallons, baize, &c. and a variety of articles are exported. It is seated on the Taw, 12 m E of Barnstaple bay, in the Bristol channel, 35 NNW Exeter, and 192 W by S London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 8 N.

Barnstable, a town of Massachusetts, capital of a county of the same name. The chief trade is in the fishery, and many of the farmers are occasionally seamen. It is seated on Bass creek, on the s side of the peninsula of Cape Cod, 67 m SE Boston. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 41 43 N.

Baroach, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, with considerable manufactures of cotton; seated on the N bank of the Nerbudda, 40 m N by E Surat. Lon. 72 55 E, lat. 21 45 N.

Barraux, a fortress of France, in the department of Isere, at the entrance of the valley of Gressivauden, and on the river Isere, 6 m s Chamberry.

Barre, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, noted for its butter and cheese, 24 m NW Worcester.

Barrihua, or **Bareh**, a town and fortrefs of Napaul. To the N of it is a great forest, noted for its excellent timber and numerous elephants. It stands near the s border of the country, on the river Jumne, 80 m N Patna, and 95 s Calmandu.

Barrington, a town of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, where alum is found. It is 24 m NW Portsmouth.

Barrington Fort, a town of the state of Georgia, seated on the N side of the Alatomaha, 50 m wsw Sunbury. Lon. 81 24 W, lat. 31 25 N.

Barrow, a river rises in the N p and flows s, b New Ross, into

Barrow, a village on the river Soane. It has for centuries used a very fine lime, which works in water, and in large quantities.

Bartholomeau,
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Lon. 167 18 E, 1

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and 167 London

Barton, a town for its trade and inhabitants were in 1811. It is fe the duke of Bridg Manchester.

Baruth, a town on the frontiers of Brandenburg, Prussia.

Baruth, a town in Prussia, has a Roman Catholic church, 30 miles from Berlin.

Basartschick, a town in Rumania, in Turkey, in Rumania, is a center of the fur trade, and is famous for its furs.

Lon. 24 40 E. lat.

Basel, or Basle
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W by the bishop
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Basel, the capital of the same name, Switzerland. It is a city with high walls flanked by towers and is divided by the Rhine, which crosses by some bridge. To the south side of Switzerland is the city of Germany. There are six suburbs, numerous castles, and is part

BAS

Barrow, a river of Ireland, which rises in the N part of Queen county, and flows s, by Athy, Carlow, and New Ross, into Waterford harbour.

Barrow, a village in Leicestershire, on the river Soar, 2 m N Mountfrel. It has for centuries been famed for a very fine lime, in particular request for works in water, and it is exported in large quantities.

Bartholomeau, a small island in the Pacific ocean, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167 18 E, lat. 15 42 S.

Bartholomeau, *St.* one of the Caribe islands in the W Indies, 24 m in circumference, and 25 N of St. Christopher. The French ceded it to the Swedes in 1785; and it was taken by the British in 1801. The chief exports are drugs and lignum vitæ; and it has a good harbour. Lon. 63 40 W, lat. 17 46 N.

Barton, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It has two large churches, and was formerly a considerable place, surrounded by a rampart and foss, the remains of which are yet visible. Four m ESE are the noble ruins of Thornton abbey. Barton is seated on the Humber, over which is a ferry into Yorkshire, 34 m N Lincoln and 167 London.

Barton, a town in Lancashire, noted for its trade and manufactures. The inhabitants were 6197 in 1801, and 6948 in 1811. It is seated on the Irwell and the duke of Bridgewater's canal, 6 m SW Manchester.

Baruth, a town of Lusatia, on the frontiers of Brandenburg, 26 m S by E Potsdam.

Baruth, a town of Syria, with a christian church, 30 m NE Seyda.

Basartschuk, a town of European Turkey, in Romania. It has a great trade, and is seated on the river Meritz. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 42 19 N.

Basel, or **Basle**, a canton of Switzerland, 24 m long and 21 broad; bounded on the N by Brisgau, E by the Forest towns, S by the canton of Soleure, and W by the bishopric of Basel and France. It contains about 38,000 inhabitants, and is of the Calvinist religion.

Basel, the capital of the canton of the same name, and the largest city in Switzerland. It is surrounded by thick walls flanked by towers and bastions; and is divided into two parts by the Rhine, which communicate by a handsome bridge. The largest part is on the side of Switzerland, and the least on that of Germany. The larger has five gates, six suburbs, numerous streets and fountains, and is partly seated on a hill; the

BAS

other stands on a plain, and has but two gates, with several streets and fountains. The principal church is an elegant Gothic building, but disfigured by rose-coloured paint spread over the whole edifice. Under a marble tomb in it is interred the great Erasmus. The town-house, and fine paintings in fresco, are much admired. The university, founded in 1459, has a fine library, and a rich cabinet of medals. Basel has several manufactures, particularly of paper, ribands, and cottons; and it carries on an extensive trade. Three treaties of peace were concluded here in 1795, with the French republic; namely, by Prussia, Spain, and Hesse Cassel. Basel is capable of containing 100,000 inhabitants; but the number is scarcely more than 14,000. It is 174 m N by E Geneva, and 250 E by S Paris. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Basel, *Bishopric of*, lately a territory in the NW part of Switzerland; bounded on the N by Germany, E by the canton of Basel, S by that of Soleure, and W by France. The bishop was a prince of the German empire, and the capital was Porentru. In 1798, the French seized on this territory, and added it to the department of Upper Rhine.

Bashee, an island in the China sea, the most eastern of a cluster called, from this, the Bashee islands, lying to the S of Formosa. The productions are plantains, bananas, pineapples, sugar-canes, potatoes, yams, and cotton. The quadrupeds are goats and hogs. Bashee is of a circular form, six m in diameter, and has a town of the same name. Lon. 121 50 E, lat. 20 30 N.

Basilibata, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by Capitanata and Bari, E by the gulf of Taranta, S by Calabria Citra, and W by Principato Citra and Ultra. It has some mountains continually covered with snow, but is fertile in corn, wine, oil, cotton, honey, and saffron. Acerenza is the capital.

Basilipotamo, a river of European Turkey, in Morea, which flows into the gulf of Colocythia. It was called Eurotes by the ancients.

Basingstoke, a corporate town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a great trade in corn and malt, a manufacture of druggets and shalloons, and a navigable canal to the river Wey, near its entrance into the Thames. It is 18 m NNE Winchester, and 45 W by S London.

Basques, a late territory of France, which included Lower Navarre, La-

BAS

board, and Soule, and now forms, with Bearu, the department of Lower Pyrenees.

Bass, an insulated rock near the coast of Scotland, at the entrance of the frith of Forth, between the towns of N Berwick and Dunbar. It is inaccessible on all sides, except the sw, and there it is with difficulty a man can climb up by the help of a rope or ladder. In May and June it is covered with the nests, eggs, and young birds of the gannets, or solan geese. The rock is one mile in circumference, and a ruinous castle, once the state prison of Scotland, stands at the edge of the precipice. The garrison, in 1694, surrendered to king William, and the fortifications were demolished.

Bass Strait, a channel about 40 leagues wide, which separates Van Diemen Land from the extremity of New Holland. It was discovered in 1798, by surgeon Bass, in an open whaleboat, and passed through by him and lieutenant Flinders, in the Norfolk, in 1799. It is crossed by a chain of small islands.

Bajano, a town of Italy, in Vicentino, on the river Brenta, in a country productive of excellent wine and oil. The French defeated the Austrians at this place in 1796. It is 18 m N Vicenza.

Basse, a town of France, in the department of Nord, formerly of great strength, but dismantled by Lewis XIV. It is seated on the Deule, 18 m SW Lille.

Basseen, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana. It was taken by the English in 1780, but restored to the Mahrattas in 1783. It stands on the seacoast, opposite the NW point of the island of Salfette, 20 m N Bombay. Lon. 72 40 E, lat. 19 20 N.

Bassenthwaite-water, a lake in Cumberland, 3 m NW Keswick. It is 4 m long, bounded on one side by high hills, wooded, in many places, to their bases; on the other, by the fields and the skirts of Skiddaw. The river Derwent flows through its whole length.

Basseterre, the capital of St. Christopher, built by the French, when this part of the island was in their possession, before it was ceded to the English in 1713. It is situate on the SE end of the island, has a considerable trade, and is defended by three forts. Lon. 63 13 W, lat. 17 10 N.

Basseterre, the capital of Guadeloupe, on the SW part of the island, defended by a citadel and other fortifications. Lon. 61 59 W, lat. 15 59 N.

BAT

Bassen, or *Perfaim*, a city of Pegu, capital of the province of Bassien. It is a trading place, situate on a river of the same name, which is the W branch of the Irrawaddy, 110 m SW Pegu. Lon. 94 53 E, lat. 16 52 N.

Bassora, or *Esfra*, a city and seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak Arabi. It stands on the Euphrates, a canal from which divides the city into two parts, and over it is a bridge of boats. Merchants of Arabia, Turkey, Armenia, and Greece, and many Jews and Indians reside here; the English and Dutch have their consuls, and their ships come loaded with all the merchandise of India, which are conveyed hence to Bagdad, Aleppo, Constantinople, and even to the Mediterranean shore. The neighbouring countries furnish also merchandise for exchange; the most considerable of which are the ancient copper of Persia, pearls, grain, dates, wine, and dry fruits. Bassora belongs rather to the Arabs than the Turks, the language of the former is chiefly spoken, and their prince pays but little respect to the Ottoman court. The number of inhabitants is computed to be 50,000. The city is surrounded by a wall of clay, said to be 6 m in circumference: the streets are bad and narrow, and the houses have a mean aspect. It is 40 m NW of the mouth of the Euphrates in the gulf of Persia, and 290 SW Ispahan. Lon. 47 35 E, lat. 30 31 N.

Bassia, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, opposite the island of Corfu, at the mouth of the Calamu. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Bassia, a city of Corsica, capital of the island, with a good harbour and a strong castle. It was taken by the English in 1794. It is 80 m SSW Leghorn. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 42 38 N.

Bastida, a town of Spain, in Biscay, 17 m SSW Vitoria.

Bastimentos, small islands near the isthmus of Darien, at the entrance of the bay of Nombre de Dios, with a fort, and a good harbour. Lon. 79 45 W, lat. 9 30 N.

Bastogne, a city of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, near the forest of Ardennes. It was fortified by the French in 1683, and being so very populous and well built was frequently called Paris in Ardennes. It is 23 m NNW Luxemburg. Lon. 5 52 E, lat. 50 0 N.

Batavattana, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore, with a fort and a celebrated mosque, 60 m E by N Nagara.

Batabano, a town on the S coast of

Cuba, situate on the bay, opposite Pinar del Rio. Havana. Lon. 82 15 W, lat. 23 15 N.

Batarola, a town of Ceylon, with a harbour that admits 65 m S by E Trincomalee.

Batalba, a town of tremadura, celebrated for its nastery, founded by a monk who is interred here. Philippa. It is 8 m S of Batalba.

Batajczek, a town on the Danube, 70 m S of Buda. Lon. 16 15 N.

Batavia, the capital of the island in Holland.

Batavia, a city on the NW part of Java, capital of the island, and lately of all the Dutch East Indies. The fort is on a rock, brought from the island, and built of brick. A part of the city is of dense lava from the centre of Java. It is to be found for this city; but many brought here from the island is excellent, and the principal street is lined with trees. prodigious number of every country in the island, handsome hospital, the goods brought from the East Indies are largely exported to the island. The city is a fine force in 1811. swamps and stagnation, the fogs and climate is wholesome to Europeans. Lon. 6 12 S.

Batole, a town on the coast of Canaries, produces a great quantity of wine. 20 m N Barcelone.

Bath, a city in England, governed by a mayor, Wednesday and Saturday are famous, from the town for its hot springs, used as baths, but the climate is bad, and great numbers of people die from them in gouty and other cases. these waters have been used that Bath is becoming a resort, next to the nobility and gentry, residence of many well as of numerous families. The poor

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Cuba, situate on the N side of a large bay, opposite Pinos island, 55 m *sw* Havana. Lon. 82° 0' W, lat. 22° 20' N.

Batacola, a town on the N coast of Ceylon, with a small fort, and a harbour that admits of small craft. It is 65 m S by E Trincomalee.

Batalha, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, celebrated for its rich monastery, founded in 1386 by John I. who is interred here, with his queen Philippa. It is 8 m *sw* Leira.

Batajeck, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 70 m S Buda. Lon. 19° 20' E, lat. 46° 15' N.

Bataria, the ancient name of an island in Holland. See *Detuave*.

Batavia, a city and seaport on the *sw* part of Java, capital of the country of Jacatra, and the whole island, and lately of all the Dutch settlements in the E Indies. The fort is built of coral rock, brought from some of the adjoining islands, and has a fortification of brick. A part of the town wall is built of dense lava from the mountains in the centre of Java. No stone, of any kind, is to be found for many miles beyond this city; but marble and granite are brought here from China. The harbour is excellent, and there are canals in the principal streets, planted on each side with trees. Batavia contains a prodigious number of inhabitants, of every country in these parts. It has a handsome hospital and arsenal; and all the goods brought from other parts of the E Indies are laid up here, till they are exported to their places of destination. The city surrendered to a British force in 1811. It is situate amid swamps and stagnant pools, which, with the fogs and climate, render the air unwholesome to Europeans. Lon. 106° 54' E, lat. 6° 12' S.

Batole, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Canara. The country produces a great quantity of pepper. It is 20 m N Barcelore.

Bath, a city in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has been famous, from the time of the Romans, for its hot springs, which are not only used as baths, but internally as a medicine; and great benefits are derived from them in gouty, paralytic, bilious, and other cases. The reputation of these waters has so much increased, that Bath is become the principal resort, next to the metropolis, for the nobility and gentry, and the constant residence of many opulent invalids, as well as of numerous votaries of dissipation. The poor who come here to

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drink the waters, may be received into a magnificent hospital. The baths are distinguished by the names of the Cross, the Hot, the Kings, the Queens, the Corporation, and the duke of Kingston bath. This city conjoined with Wells, constitute one bishopric. The cathedral was the church of a monastery; and there are eight parish churches, besides chapels and meeting-houses. Bath exceeds every town in England in splendour and elegance of buildings; they being constructed of a white stone, and many of them quite open to the country. The number of inhabitants was 32,200 in 1801, and 31,496 in 1811. It is seated on the Avon, which is navigable hence to the sea, 13 m *SE* Bristol, and 106 W London. Lon. 2° 21' W, lat. 51° 22' N.

Bath, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the *w* side of the Kennebec, 13 m *sw* of Wiscasset.

Bath, a town of Virginia, in Berkeley county, noted for its warm springs; situate at the foot of a mountain, 45 m *NE* Alexandria.

Bath, a town of Virginia, chief of a county of the same name. Here are hot medicinal springs, near the foot of a mountain. It stands near Jackson river, a branch of the James, 130 m W Fredericksburg. Lon. 80° 10' W, lat. 38° 10' N.

Bath, a town of New York, in Steuben county, seated near the source of the Tioga, 42 m *SE* Williamsburg.

Batha; see *Bath*.

Bathgate, a town of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, which has a manufacture of muslin, and extensive quarries of freestone. It is 18 m W by S Edinburgh.

Bathumi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Guriel, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in the Black sea, 30 m N by E Gonieh.

Batnir, or *Batinda*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Moultan, 150 m *SE* Moultan, and 170 *NW* Agimere.

Bato, one of the Ladrone islands. Lon. 142° 0' E, lat. 12° 0' N.

Batoa, a small island in the Indian ocean, near the *w* side of Sumatra, on the equinoctial line, in lon. 98° 0' E.

Battenburg, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, with a castle on the N bank of the Meuse, 10 m *sw* Nimeguen.

Battenburg, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Hesse, seated on the Eder, 14 m N Marburg.

Battersea, a village in Surry, 4 m *sw* London. Here was the seat of the St. Johns, where the famous lord Bolin-

BAV

broke was born, and died. On the site of it now stand a distillery and a horizontal air-mill. Here is a timber bridge over the Thames to Chelsea.

Batticaloa, a fortress on the E side of Ceylon, built by the Dutch. It is of great importance, on account of the extreme fertility of the adjacent country, which, during a war, or times of scarcity, in the district of Trincomalee, can supply the garrisons there with all kinds of provisions. It surrendered to the English in 1796; and is situate at the head of a deep bay, 54 m SSE Trincomalee.

Battle, a town in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. Between this place and Hastings, William duke of Normandy defeated Harold king of England, in 1066, and in memory of this victory he founded here an abbey, which from its remains appears to have been magnificent. This town is famous for a manufacture of gunpowder. It is 24 m E Lewes, and 56 SE London.

Battlefield, a village in Shropshire, 5 m N Shrewsbury. Here the decisive victory was gained by Henry IV, over Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur.

Batuculla, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, with two mosques, and upward of 70 temples. It is seated near the mouth of the Sancada, which waters a beautiful valley, 27 m NNW Kundapura.

Bavaria, a circle of Germany, bounded on the W by Suabia, NW by Francoonia, NE by Bohemia, E by Austria and Stiria, and S by Carinthia and Tyrol. It contains Bavaria Proper, the palatinate of Bavaria, the principalities of Ratibon, Freisingen, and Passau, and the duchies of Neuburg, Sulzbach, and Salzburg.

Bavaria Proper, a duchy and the principal part of the circle of Bavaria. It is 125 m long and 87 broad, and divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria. Toward the S the country is mountainous, intersected with forests, lakes, morasses, and pastures, and toward the N are large plains which produce plenty of corn: there are likewise many salt works, medicinal springs and baths, mines of copper, silver, and lead, and quarries of excellent marble. The principal rivers are the Danube, Inn, Isar, and Nab. The inhabitants are deemed the most zealous catholics in Europe. The capital is Munich.

Bavaria, Palatinate of, a duchy, sometimes called *Nordgau*, from its situation in the N part of the circle of Bavaria, and sometimes the Upper Palatinate, to distinguish it from the late palatinate of the Rhine, often called the Lower

BAY

Palatinate. It is very fertile, and watered by the Nab, and several smaller rivers. The capital is Amberg.

Bayay, a town of France, in the department of Nord. It was taken by the Austrians in 1792, but recovered the same year. It is 6 m NE Quefnoy, and 12 SW Mons.

Bauge, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Coënon, 18 m E Angers.

Bauleah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the left bank of the Danube, 22 m NE Moorsheadabad.

Baume les Nonnes, a town of France, in the department of Doubs. It has a nunnery, from which it received its appellation; and is seated on the Doubs, 15 m NE Besançon.

Bauman Islands, three islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Bauman, a Dutchman, who accompanied Roggevin, in 1772. They are covered with fruit trees, and divers sorts of vegetables. The inhabitants are numerous, and armed with bows and arrows; but of a gentle and humane disposition, and friendly to strangers. The largest island is about 22 m in circumference. Lon. 170° 0' W, lat. 14° 0' S.

Bausk, or **Bautko**, a town of Courland, on the frontiers of Poland, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the Musza, 15 m SE Mittau.

Bautzen, or **Budissen**, the capital of Upper Lusatia, with a citadel on a rock, called Ortenburg. The trade arising from various manufactures is considerable. It stands on the Spree, 30 m E by N Dresden. Lon. 14° 30' E, lat. 51° 10' N.

Baux, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, seated on a rock, at the top of which is a castle, 10 m E by N Arles.

Bawtry, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a trade in lead, millstones, and grindstones; and is seated on the river Idle, 9 m S by E Doncaster, and 153 N London.

Baya, or **Baja**, a town of Lower Hungary, on the Danube, 32 m N Essek.

Baya, a seaport of Guinea, on the Gold coast, 60 m ESE Acra. Lon. 1° 50' E, lat. 5° 45' N.

Bayamo, a town on the E part of Cuba, on the river Estero, which forms a bay on the coast, 20 m below the town. It gives name to a channel, between Cuba and the islands called the Queens Gardens, and is 20 m WSW St. Jago. Lon. 77° 20' W, lat. 20° 45' N.

Bayazid, a city of Turkish Armenia, with a strong castle on a hill. It is surrounded by a wall and ramparts, and is governed by a pacha. Here is a mo-

nastery famous for antiquity, and grande the confines of Persia of Mount Ararat. Lon. 44° 15' E, lat. 38° 15' N.

Bayerfeldorf, a town of Prussia, the principality of Hesse, of justice and a large town on the Rednitz, 4 m N Bayreuth.

Bayeux, a town of France, in the department of Calvados. The cathedral here are seventeen altars. The chief trade is in leather. The river Aure, 4 m N, channel, and 140 m N, 42° W, lat. 49° 17' N.

Baylen, a town of Spain. In 1808, the Spanish French near this place. Jean.

Bayon, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe and Moselle, 12 m N Nancy.

Bayona, a town of France, on a small gulf of the Atlantic, a convenient harbor. Tuy.

Bayonne, a city and bishopric, in the department of the Gironde, and a bishop's see. The Adour unite their waters at the distance of a league, which is deeper and more rapid. The Adour, divides the town into equal parts, the smaller called the Bourgneuf. They have a commodious timber bridges. A baymouth of the Adour, the entrance of the harbor, the citadel is the strongest frontier barrier to the bay. The cathedral is remarkable for the nef, and the columns which support the roof. The bayonet, this city, in which it was invented, chocolate of Bayonne, also exports wines, cottons, &c. The chief of its relation with Spain, of emporium for the country. It is 23 m S by W Paris. Lon. 1° 45' S, lat. 43° 29' N.

Baypour, a town of Persia, the province of Mazanderan, capable of receiving vessels. It is 15 m S by E Calicut. **Bayreuth**, or **Bareith**, a city of Prussia, capital of a principality, with a palace, and a famous college. N

BAY

Bay famous for its architecture, antiquity, and grandeur. It is situate on the confines of Persia, and at the foot of Mount Ararat, 180 m SSE Erzerum. Lon. 44 13 E, lat. 39 23 N.

Bayersdorf, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, with a seat of justice and a large synagogue, seated on the Rednitz, 4 m N Erlang.

Bayeux, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is very noble, and there are seventeen other churches. The chief trade is in leather. It is seated on the river Aure, 4 m from the English channel, and 140 W by N Paris. Lon. 0 41 W, lat. 49 17 N.

Baylen, a town of Spain, in Andalusia. In 1808, the Spaniards defeated the French near this place. It is 20 m N Jean.

Bayon, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, on the river Moselle, 12 m S Nancy.

Bayona, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on a small gulf of the Atlantic, with a convenient harbour, 12 m W by N Tuy.

Bayonne, a city and seaport of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and a bishop's see. The Nive and Adour unite their streams in the middle of the city, and proceed to the sea, at the distance of a mile. The first, which is deeper and more rapid than the Adour, divides the town into two unequal parts, the smallest of which is called the Bourgneuf, or new town. They have a communication by three timber bridges. A bank of sand, at the mouth of the Adour, renders the entrance of the harbour difficult. The citadel is the strongest in France, and a frontier barrier toward Spain. The cathedral is remarkable for the height of the nef, and the delicacy of the pillars which support it. The military weapon the bayonet, bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. The chocolate of Bayonne is famous; and it also exports wines, woollen cloths, silks, cottons, &c. The chief trade arises out of its relation with Spain, and it is a kind of emporium for the merchandise of that country. It is 23 m SW Dax, and 425 S by W Paris. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 43 29 N.

Baypour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malabar, on a river capable of receiving vessels of 400 tons. It is 15 m S by E Calicut.

Bayreuth, or **Baireith**, a city of Franconia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a palace, a fine castle, and a famous college. Near it, forming a

BEA

kind of suburb, is the town of Georgen, which has a large castle, a manufacture of excellent brown and white porcelain, and a house of correction, in which the marble of the country is polished by means of a machine. In 1783, the archives of the principality were brought to Bayreuth from Plassenburg; see *Culmbach*. Bayreuth is 32 m N Bamberg. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Baza, a town of Spain, in Granada, built at the foot of a high mountain. The front of the market-house is supported by nine iron cannon, which, in 1480, aided in taking this place from the Moors. It is 21 m SSE Guadix.

Bazardjik, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the river Maritsa, 14 m NNW Philippopolis, and 56 SSE Sofia.

Bazas, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, and lately an episcopal see. It is seated on a rock, 3 m from the river Garonne, and 42 SE Bordeaux. Lon. 0 2 W, lat. 44 22 N.

Beachy Head, the highest promontory on the S coast of England, between Hastings and Seaford, in Suffex. Lon. 0 20 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Beaconsfield, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. The poet Waller lived here, and is interred in the churchyard. It is seated on a hill, 23 miles WNW London.

Beaminster, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, and manufactures of canvas, iron, and copper. This place suffered greatly by fire in 1781. It is 13 m WNW Dorchester, and 132 W by S London.

Bearn, a late province of France, 40 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the E by Bigorre, S by Spanish Navarre, and N by Gascony and Armagnac. The plains are fertile, especially in pastures, and the hills are loaded with vines. It now forms, with Basques, the department of Lower Pyrenees.

Beat, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, the houses built of marble, there being no other stone in the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Garonne, 12 m SSE St. Bertrand.

Beaucaire, a town of France, in the department of Gard, situate on the Rhone, opposite Tarascon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. Much trade is carried on here, and its annual fair, held for six days, is one of the most famous in Europe. It is 11 m E Nîmes.

Beauce, a late province of France, between the Isle of France, Blois, and Orleans. It is so fertile in wheat, that

B E A

It is called the granary of Paris. It now forms the department of Eure and Loire.

Beaufort, a district of S Carolina, which lies on the sea-coast between Combahee and Savannah rivers. The N part has forests of cypress; and the lands produce rice, indigo, &c. Coosawatchie is the capital.

Beaufort, a seaport of S Carolina, in Orangeville county. The courts formerly held here are now removed to Coosawatchie. It has a safe and commodious harbour; and is situate on the island of Port Royal, 45 m SW Charleston. Lon. 80 46 W, lat. 32 30 N.

Beaufort, a seaport of N Carolina, chief town of Carteret county. It is situate on the NE side of Core sound, 55 m SSE Newbern. Lon. 77 10 W, lat. 34 38 N.

Beaufort, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with a castle, 15 m E Angers.

Beaufort, a town of Savoy, on the river Oron, 12 m NE Moutier.

Beaugency, a town of France, in the department of Loire, famous for its wines; seated on the river Loire, 6 m W Orleans.

Beaune, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, with an ancient castle; seated on the Ardriere, at the foot of a mountain, 13 m NNW Villefranche.

Beauvois, a late province of France, 30 m long and 24 broad. It lies N of Lyonnois, and both of them now form the department of Rhone.

Beauley, a river of Scotland, in Invernessshire, formed by the union of the rivulets Farrar, Cannich, and Glaf, on the borders of Rossshire. It takes a NE course, and after forming the falls of Kilmorack and other cascades, flows to the town of Beauley, where it enters the head of Moray frith.

Beauley, a town of Scotland, in Invernessshire, at the mouth of the river Beauley, 12 m NW Inverness.

Beaulieu, a village in Hampshire, on a river of its name, 6 m SSW Southampton. It has a manufacture of coarse sack; and on the opposite side of the river are the remains of its famous abbey, founded by king John.

Beaulieu, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, situate on the Indre, opposite Loches.

Beaumarchez, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 13 m W Mirande.

Beaumaris, a borough of Wales, and the county-town of Anglesey, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the

B E C

strait of Menai, was fortified with a castle by Edward I. and has a good harbour. The number of inhabitants was 1776 in 1801, and 1810 in 1811. It is 39 m W by W Chester, and 251 NW London. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Beaumont, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated between the Maese and Sambre, 10 m E Maubeuge.

Beaumont de Lomagne, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Gimone, 14 m SE Lectoure.

Beaumont le Roger, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 22 m SW Rouen.

Beaumont le Vicomte, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 10 m N Mans.

Beaumont sur Oise, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, on the river Oise, 20 m N Paris.

Beaune, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, remarkable for its excellent wine. It is 25 m SSW Dijon.

Beauvais, a city of France, capital of the department of Oise, and lately an episcopal see. The cathedral is admired for its fine architecture; and the church of St. Stephen is remarkable for its curious windows. It was besieged in 1463, by the duke of Burgundy, at the head of 80,000 men, when the women, under the conduct of Jean de Hachette, obliged the duke to raise the siege. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in beautiful tapestry. It is seated on the Thelin, 42 m N Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Beauvoir, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, on the bay of Biscay, 32 m NNW Sables d'Olonne.

Beblingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle on a hill, 10 m NW Stuttgart.

Bec, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a noble Benedictine abbey, 18 m SW Rouen.

Becles, a corporate town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It has a noble church, with a lofty steeple; and a grammar school, endowed with 10 scholarships for Emanuel college, Cambridge. It is seated on the Waveney, 12 m SW Yarmouth, and 109 NE London.

Becerril, a town of Spain, in Leon, 12 m NW Palencia.

Bechin, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, in which are several medicinal springs and mines of salt. It has an ancient fortified castle, and stands on the river Lausnitz, 57

m S by W Prague 49 18 N.

Beckum, a town and principality of Munster, the Verse, 20 m SE.

Bedale, a town in a market on Tummel, and 222 m NW.

Bedariens, a town in the department of Hérault, a manufacture of druggists' stuffs; seated on the Beziers.

Beddington, a village in Croydon. Here is one of the many fine residences of quakers; the church is a Gothic structure in the manner of a castle. **Beden**, or **Beding**, 14 m W Lewis, near New Shoreham.

Beder, a town of the department of Ille and Vienne, near Rennes.

Beder, a fortified station, in Dowlatabad, a considerable kingdom, celebrated for the number of its pagodas. It is 78 2 E, lat. 17 2 N.

Bedford, a borough town of Bedfordshire, Tuesday and Saturday a mayor, and feast which divides it into two by a bridge with a gate; has five churches; a strong castle, whose flag is green. The number was 3948 in 1801, and it is 27 m E by N London. 50 N by W London. 52 8 N.

Bedford, a town of the county of the is seated near one of the Juniata, 186 m W Philadelphia, 34 W, lat. 40 0 N.

Bedford, a town of New York.—Another New York.—Another end of Long Island, 6 m.

Bedford, a town of Middlesex county, 13 m.

Bedford, New, a town in Bristol county, navigation on the Ac by E Boston. Lon. 7 41 N.

Bedford Level, a tract about 300,000 acres, in

B E D

Bed by w Prague. Lon. 14 28 E, lat. 49 13 N.

Bedum, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, at the source of the Verfe, 20 m SE Munster.

Bedale, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 m SE Richmond, and 222 NNW London.

Bedariens, a town of France, in the department of Herault, with a manufacture of druggets, and other woollen stuffs; seated on the Orbre, 16 m N Beziers.

Beddington, a village in Surrey, 2 m W Croydon. Here is Beddington-park, one of the many said to have been the residence of queen Elizabeth. The church is a Gothic pile, with stalls in the manner of a cathedral.

Bedon, or **Beding**, a village in Suffex, 14 m W Lewis, near a river of its name, which enters the English channel, at New Shoreham.

Beder, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 10 m WNW Rennes.

Beder, a fortified town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, once the capital of a considerable kingdom, and still celebrated for the number and magnificence of its pagodas. It is 80 m NW Hyderabad. Lon. 78 2 E, lat. 17 48 N.

Bedford, a borough and the county-town of Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Ouse, which divides it into two parts, united by a bridge with a gate at each end. It has five churches; and formerly had a strong castle, whose site is now a bowling-green. The number of inhabitants was 3948 in 1801, and 4605 in 1811. It is 27 m E by N Buckingham, and 50 N by W London. Lon. 0 28 W, lat. 52 8 N.

Bedford, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated near one of the sources of the Juniatta, 186 m W Philadelphia. Lon. 78 34 W, lat. 40 0 N.

Bedford, a town of the state of New York, in W Chester county, 33 m N by E New York.—Another, near the W end of Long island, 6 m SE New York.

Bedford, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, 13 m NW Boston.

Bedford, New, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, at the head of navigation on the Accushnet, 58 m S by E Boston. Lon. 70 52 W, lat. 41 41 N.

Bedford Level, a tract of fenny land, about 300,000 acres, in the counties of

B E E

Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln. After various unsuccessful attempts to drain these fens, William earl of Bedford, in 1649, undertook and completed it; and a corporation was established for the government of this great level. In these fens are several decoys, in which innumerable quantities of wild fowl are taken during the season.

Bedfordshire, a county of England, bounded on the N E by Huntingdonshire, E by Cambridgeshire, SE by Hertfordshire, SW by Buckinghamshire, and NW by Northamptonshire. Its utmost length is 35 m and its greatest breadth 22, containing 275,200 acres. It is divided into 9 hundreds, and 124 parishes; and has 10 market-towns. The number of inhabitants was 61,393 in 1801, and 70,213 in 1811. It sends four members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Ouse and the Ivel. Its chief products are corn, butter, and fullers earth; its manufactures, lace, straw hats and baskets, and toys.

Bedmore; see *Nagara*.

Bedouins, tribes of wandering Arabs, who live in tents, and are dispersed all over Arabia, Egypt, and the N of Africa, governed by their own chiefs, in the same manner as the patriarchs lived and governed anciently: the principal employment of both, the grazing of cattle.

Bedwin, Great, a borough in Wiltshire, which has neither market nor fair. It is 5 m SW Hungerford, and 70 W London.

Beemah, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains to the N of Poona, and flows SE upward of 300 m till it joins the Kistna, near Edghir.

Beer, or *Heerick*; see *Bir*.

Beerig Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 90 m long and 30 wide, 30 leagues E of Kamtschatka. Lon. 166 30 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Beerig Bay, a bay on the W coast of N America, 270 leagues NNE of Nootka. See *Port Mulgrave*.

Beerig Strait, the narrow sea between the W coast of N America and the E coast of Asia. It is 13 leagues wide, in the narrowest part, between the capes Prince of Wales and Tchukotskoi.

Beerso, a country of Negroland, between Zahara on the N and Bambara on the S. Walet is the capital.

Bees, St. a village in Cumberland, near the sea, 5 m S Whitehaven. Here is a noted free-school; also the remains of a priory, the nave of its church being

B E I

now used as the parish church. Two m to the NW is a lofty promontory, called St. Bees Head, on which is a light-house.

Beefto, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, with a cloth manufacture; seated on the Spree, 40 m SE Berlin.

Befort, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with manufactures of excellent iron. It stands at the foot of a mountain, 34 m SW Colmar.

Begia, or **Begjah**, a town of the country of Tunis, with a strong castle, and a great trade, especially in corn. It is situate on the side of a hill, 50 m W Tunis.

Beguieres; see **Aboukir**.

Behaban, a town of Persia, in Farsistan. The walls are 3 m in circumference, and it is the residence of a beglerbeg, whose palace occupies the NE corner of the town. Three m to the W are the ruins of the ancient city of Ragian, on the banks of the Jerahi. Behaban is situate in an extensive and well-cultivated plain, 153 m WNW Shiras. Lon. 50 24 E, lat. 30 16 N.

Behat; see **Chelum**.

Beherah, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, seated on the Chelum, 75 m W by N Lahore.

Behker, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name, on the E side of the Indus. It stands in an island, formed by the Indus, 160 m S by W Moulton. Lon. 70 2 E, lat. 27 32 N.

Behnbur, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, 85 m N by W Lahore.

Beja, a city of Portugal, in Alentejo, and a bishop's see; seated on an eminence in an extensive plain, near a lake of its name. 72 m SE Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 37 58 N.

Bejapour; see **Vijapour**.

Beichlengen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 17 m N Weimar.

Beilstein, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Moselle, 22 m SW Coblenz.

Beilstein, a town of Germany, in Westerwald, seated on the Umbach, 12 m WNW Wetzlar.

Beinghein, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Sur, near its conflux with the Rhine, 22 m NNE Straßburg.

Beira, the largest province of Portugal, bounded on the N by Tra los Montes

B E L

and Entre Douro e Minho, and on the S by Estremadura. It produces all the necessaries of life. Coimbra is the capital.

Beith, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with manufactures of linen and silk gauze; seated on an eminence, 7 m N Irvine.

Beit el Faki, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, famous as being a great mart for coffee. It is 24 m ESE Lohaida.

Belabre, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 25 m SW Chateauroux.

Belbeis, a town of Egypt, 35 m NE Cairo, and 45 NW Suez.

Belcastro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated on a mountain, 8 m from the gulf of Squillace, and 12 SW Severino.

Belchite, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Almonazir, 20 m S Saragossa.

Belchoe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, seated on Lough Nilly, 18 m SE Ballyshannon.

Belclare, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 22 m SW Sligo.

Belem, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the N side of the Tajo, 4 m below Lisbon. Here is a royal monastery, where the kings and queens of Portugal are interred; a strong fort, which defends the entrance to the city; and, to the N, a noble modern aqueduct.

Beleslat, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 27 m SW Carcassonne.

Belfast, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, at the mouth of the Lagan, in Carrickfergus bay. It is one of the most commercial towns in Ireland, and in 1791 contained 10,320 inhabitants. It sends a member to parliament. Here are manufactures of cotton, cambric, canvas, linen, glass, sugar, and earthen ware. A canal connects the harbour with Lough Neagh. It is 96 m N Dublin. Lon. 5 52 W, lat. 54 46 N.

Belfast, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on the W side of the Penobscot, at its entrance into Penobscot bay, 40 m NE Wiscasset. Lon. 69 10 W, lat. 44 26 N.

Belford, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Thursday, 15 m S by E Berwick, and 322 N by W London.

Belgard, a town and castle of Pomerania, on the river Persante, 18 m SE Colberg.

Belgern, a town of Saxony Proper

with a good tra
Elbe, 8 m SE T

Belgium; see

Belgrade, a ci
capital of Servi
see. The inhab
25,000. It was
in 1717, and key
ceded to the
taken, in 1789, a
of Reichenbach
on the Danube,
flux of the Save,
240 W Bucharest
46 N.

Belgrade, or **B**
ropean Turkey,
strait of Constant
stantinople.

Belgrado, a tow
seated near the T
W Udina.

Belich, or **Belike**
of Westphalia, on
ENE Arensburg.

Belida, or **Bled**
giers, in the provi
foot of a ridge of
Algers.

Belitz, a town of
Middle mark, with
cloth; seated on
name, 27 m SW Ber

Bellac, a town of
partment of Upper
the Vienne, 20 m N

Belleaire, a town
tal of Harford cour
Bush river, 22 m NE
WSW Philadelphia.

Bellegarde, a fort
department of Easte
important place, on
a pass to the Pyrene
the Spaniards in 17
next year. It is 15

Bellegarde, a tow
partment of Saone
river Saone, 15 m NE

Belleisle, an island
from the coast of Br
long and 3 broad, div
mountains, salt-work
The principal place
town, with a citadel
the English in 176
1763. Lon. 3 5 W, lat.

Belleisle, an island
channel between La
foundland, called the
which leads into the
rence. The island i
and has a harbour for

BEL

with a good trade in beer; seated on the Elbe, 8 m SE Torgau.

Belgium; see *Netherlands*.

Belgrade, a city of European Turkey, capital of Servia, and a Greek bishop's see. The inhabitants are estimated at 25,000. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1717, and kept till 1739, when it was ceded to the Turks. It was again taken, in 1789, and restored at the peace of Reichenbach in 1790. It is seated on the Danube, a little below the influx of the Save, 200 m SSE Buda, and 240 W Bucharest. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 44 46 N.

Belgrade, or *Beligrad*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the strait of Constantinople, 20 m N Constantinople.

Belgrado, a town of Italy, in Friuli, seated near the Tojamenta, 81 m S by W Udina.

Belich, or *Belike*, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Mone, 16 m ENE Arensburg.

Belida, or *Bleeda*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Titeri, at the foot of a ridge of mountains, 15 m SE Algiers.

Belitz, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a manufacture of cloth; seated on a river of the same name, 27 m SW Berlin.

Bellac, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Vinçon, 20 m N Limoges.

Belleaire, a town of Maryland, capital of Harford county. It is seated on Bush river, 22 m NE Baltimore, and 86 WSW Philadelphia.

Bellgarde, a fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, and an important place, on account of its being a pass to the Pyrenees. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is 15 m S Perpignan.

Bellegarde, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, on the river Saone, 15 m NE Chalons.

Belleisle, an island of France, 15 m from the coast of Bretagne. It is 10 m long and 3 broad, diversified with craggy mountains, salt-works, and fertile plains. The principal place is Palais, a fortified town, with a citadel. It was taken by the English in 1761, and restored in 1763. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 47 17 N.

Belleisle, an island at the NE end of a channel between Labrador and Newfoundland, called the Strait of Belleisle, which leads into the gulf of St. Lawrence. The island is 20 m in circuit, and has a harbour for small craft on the

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W side. Lon. 55 15 W, lat. 51 38 N.

Bellefme, a town of France, in the department of Orne, with an ancient castle, 24 m ESE Alençon, and 80 SW Paris.

Belley, a town of France, in the department of Ain, and lately a bishop's see; seated near the Rhone, 40 m SE Bourg. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 45 47 N.

Bellingham, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the N branch of the Tyne, 15 m NNW Hexham and 300 London.

Bellinzona, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Tessin. It is seated on the Tessino, 5 m above its entrance into the lake Maggiore, and 22 WSW Chiavenna. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Bellunese, a district of Italy, lying between Friuli, Cadorno, Feltrino, and Tyrol. It has large woods, and iron mines; and is fertile in corn, wine, and fruit. Belluno is the only place of note.

Belluno, a town of Italy, capital of Bellunese, and a bishop's see. It has 14 churches, and various good buildings; also a profitable trade in wood and timber. It is seated among the Alps, on the river Piave, 15 m NE Feltri. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 43 13 N.

Belluza, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a citadel, both of them strongly fortified with a mud wall and a ditch. In the vicinity is much fine rice ground, and a great number of sheep are bred. It is 38 m N Seringapatam.

Belper, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday. It was lately a village of little note, but now a considerable manufacturing place, and in 1811 contained 5778 inhabitants. Here are several cotton mills, a bleaching-mill, and an iron-forge. It is seated on the Derwent, 8 m N Derby, and 134 NNW London.

Belpre, a town of the state of Ohio, on the river Ohio, at the influx of the Hockhocking, 14 m SW Marietta, and 46 NE Gallipolis.

Belpuig, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a famous convent, 18 m ENE Lerida.

Belt, Great, a strait of Denmark, between the islands of Zealand and Funen, which forms a communication between the Cattegat and the Baltic. It is not so commodious, nor so frequented, as the Sound.

Belt, Little, a strait, W of the Great

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Belt, between Funen and N Jutland. It is one of the passages from the Cattegat to the Baltic, though not 3 m in breadth, and very crooked.

Belturbet, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, on the river Erne, 9 m NNW Cavan.

Belz, or **Belz**, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is 30 m N by W Lemburg. Lon. 24 5 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Belvedere, a town of European Turkey, capital of a fertile province of the same name, in Morea. The raisins, called *Belvederes*, come from this place. It is 17 m NE Chirenza. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 0 N.

Belvez, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 27 m SSE Périgueux.

Belum, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, near the mouth of the Ofte, 24 m NNW Stade.

Belur, a town of Uftec Tartary, capital of a province of the same name, which is a hilly country, bounded on the N and E by the Belur Tagler, or Dark Mountains, anciently the Imaus. Belur is 200 m E Badakhshan. Lon. 74 10 E, lat. 36 35 N.

Belzig, a town of Saxony Proper, with a castle, seated on the Walse, 25 m NNW Wittenburg.

Bemba, a country of Africa, to the S of Congo. It is little known to the Europeans.

Benamenil, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, 7 m E Lunéville.

Benares, a district of Hindoostan, in the NE part of the province of Allahabad, between those of Bahar and Oude. It contains the circars of Benares, Jionpour, Chunar, and Gazypour; and was ceded to the English in 1775.

Benares, a populous city of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name. It is celebrated as the ancient seat of Braminical learning, and built on the left bank of the Ganges. Several Hindoo temples embellish the high banks of the river; and many other public and private buildings are magnificent. The streets are narrow; the houses high, and some of them inhabited by different families; but the more wealthy Gentoos live in detached houses with an open court, surrounded by a wall. Nearly in the centre of the city is a considerable Mohamedan mosque, built by emperor Aurungzebe, who destroyed a magnificent Hindoo temple to make room for it; and round

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the city are many ruins of buildings, the effects of Mohamedan intolerance. An insurrection here, in 1781, had nearly proved fatal to the English interests in Hindoostan; in consequence of which, Cheyt Sing, the rajah, was deposed in 1783. Benares is 136 m W by S Patna, and 380 m NW Calcutta. Lon. 83 10 E, lat. 25 20 N.

Benavarre, a town of Spain, in Aragon, capital of the county of Ribagorza. It is 30 m N Lerida, and 70 E by N Saragossa.

Benavente, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Esla, 35 m SSW Leon.

Benavente, a town of Portugal, in Alentego, on the river Soro, near its conflux with the Tago, 30 m ENE Lisbon.

Benbecula, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides between N and S Uist, from the last of which it is separated by a narrow channel, nearly dry at low water. It is of a circular form, including the inlets of the sea, 9 m in diameter. The soil is sandy and unproductive, but much kelp is made from the sea weed thrown on the coast.

Bencoolen, a town on the SW part of the island of Sumatra, belonging to the English. In 1690, the E India Company built the fort, and called it Fort York. In 1693 a great mortality happened here, the governor and council all dying in a short time; the town standing on a morass, not favorable to European constitutions. Marlborough Fort has since been erected, in a more wholesome part. The adjacent country is mountainous and woody. The chief trade is in pepper. Lon. 102 10 E, lat. 3 49 S.

Bencoasse, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantine, 25 m SSE Settef.

Bender, or **Teken**, a fortified town of Russia, capital of Bassarbia, which lately belonged to the Turks. Here Charles XII of Sweden resided, after his defeat at Pultowa. The inhabitants are estimated at 11,000. It was taken by the Russians in 1789, restored in 1790 to the Turks, and by them ceded to Russia in 1812. It is seated on the Dniester, 100 m E by S Jassy. Lon. 29 24 E, lat. 46 53 N.

Bene, a town of Piedmont, defended by a castle, 7 m S Cherasco.

Benedetto, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, near the river Po, 15 m SSE Mantua.

Benedict, a town of Maryland, in Charles county, situate on the Patuxent, 16 m W Port Tobacco, and 30 SE Washington.

Beneshow, a famous for its marble, m S Prague.

Benevento, a town of the department of Campania.

Benevento, a city of the archbishop's see, Ultra, and of a immediately belonging cathedral is a large or rather Saracenic materials. It was greatly by earthquake 1688, when the arch of the ruins alive city in Italy can be of ancient sculpture in this place. It is the flux of the Sabato Naples. Lon. 14

Benfeld, a town of the department of Lo river Ill, 12 m SSW

Bengal, a country 100 m long and 300 broad W by Orissa and B by Affam and Cassa of Bengal. It consists of the most fertile mon with other p annually renders t parts, even three crops products are sugar opium, rice, saltpe It is compared to the Ganges dividing streams, and, like overflowing the co been subject, ever English E India Co the capital.

Bengasi, a seaport Baria, defended by a ward the sea, and s uriant country. It of an excellent ha Derna. Lon. 19 20

Benguela, a king Congo, bounded on E by Bemba, S by p W by the Atlantic. pernicious to Euro wear skins about the round their neck; a darts headed with ir and arrows. The w of copper round th of cloth, made of tl round their waist; a their legs.

Benguela, the capital of Benguela, where t

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Beneschow, a town of Bohemia, famous for its manufacture of paper, 24 m s Prague.

Benevento, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, 10 m NNW Bourgueuf.

Benevento, a city of Naples, and an archbishop's see, capital of Principato Ultra, and of a small duchy of its name, lately belonging to the pope. The cathedral is a large edifice in the Gothic or rather Saracenic manner, but of ancient materials. Benevento has suffered greatly by earthquakes, particularly in 1688, when the archbishop was dug out of the ruins alive. Except Rome, no city in Italy can boast of so many ruins of ancient sculpture as are to be found in this place. It is seated near the conflux of the Sabato and Caloro, 35 m NE Naples. Lon. 14 47 E, lat. 41 8 N.

Benfeld, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, on the river Ill, 12 m SSW Straßburg.

Bengal, a country of Hindoostan, 400 m long and 300 broad; bounded on the W by Orissa and Bahar, N by Bootan, E by Assam and Caffay, and S by the bay of Bengal. It consists of one vast plain, of the most fertile soil, which, in common with other parts of Hindoostan, annually renders two, and, in some parts, even three crops. The principal products are sugar, silk, fruit, pepper, opium, rice, saltpetre, lac, and civet. It is compared to Egypt for fertility; the Ganges dividing here into several streams, and, like the Nile, annually overflowing the country. Bengal has been subject, ever since 1765, to the English E India Company. Calcutta is the capital.

Bengasi, a seaport of Barbary, in Baria, defended by a wall and castle toward the sea, and surrounded by a luxurious country. It stands on the W side of an excellent harbour, 145 m WSW Derna. Lon. 19 20 E, lat. 32 18 N.

Benguela, a kingdom of Africa, in Congo, bounded on the N by Angola, E by Bemba, S by parts unknown, and W by the Atlantic. The climate is very pernicious to Europeans. The men wear skins about their waist, and beads round their neck; and are armed with darts headed with iron, and with bows and arrows. The women wear a collar of copper round their neck; a kind of cloth, made of the bark of a tree, round their waist; and copper rings on their legs.

Benguela, the capital of the kingdom of Benguela, where the Portuguese have

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a fort. It stands on the N side of a bay, 350 m S Loanda. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 10 30 S.

Benicarlo, a town of Spain, in Valencia, celebrated for its wines; seated on the seacoast, between Peníscola and Vinaroz.

Benin, a kingdom of Guinea, bounded on the NE by unknown parts, SE by Biafara and Majombo, and S and W by the gulf of Guinea and Dahomy. The country exhibits many beautiful landscapes; but the air is noxious, near the coast, on account of the gross vapours from the marshes. Oranges and lemons grow on the sides of the roads; cotton abounds every where; and the pepper produced here is smaller than that of the Indies. Among the animals are elephants in great number, tigers, leopards, stags, wild boars, civet and mountain cats, hories, hares, and hairy sheep; a vast number of serpents and other reptiles; and the principal birds are paroquets, pigeons, partridges, storks, and ostriches. The dress of the natives is neat. The rich wear white calico or cotton petticoats, but the upper part of the body is commonly naked. The women use great art in dressing their hair, which they reduce into a variety of forms. The people are skilful in making various sorts of dyes; and they manufacture and export cotton cloths. Polygamy is allowed, and the number of wives is limited by the state of their circumstances only. Though jealous of each other, they offer their wives to Europeans. The religion is paganism. The king is absolute, and has a great number of petty princes under him.

Benin, the capital of the kingdom of the same name. In the streets, which are long and broad, are many shops filled with European merchandise, as well as with the commodities of the country. The houses are all built of clay, and covered with reeds, straw, or leaves. The royal palace is of vast extent, but neither elegant nor commodious. All male slaves here are foreigners; for the inhabitants cannot be sold for slaves, only they bear the name of the king's slaves. Benin is situate on the river Benin or Formosa, 80 m from its mouth. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 6 50 N.

Benisuef, a town of Egypt, with manufactures of carpets and woollen and linen stuffs; seated on the Nile, 60 m S Cairo.

Benlawers, a mountain of Scotland, in Perthshire, on the E side of Loch Tay. It rises in a conical shape to the

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height of 4015 feet above the level of the sea.

Benlomond, a mountain of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, on the E side of Loch Lomond, rising to the height of 3462 feet above the level of the sea. Its sides, particularly toward the lake, are finely covered with trees, and it produces a number of rare plants.

Bennevis, a mountain of Scotland, in Invernesshire, 6 m ESE Fort William. It is the highest in Great Britain, rising 4370 feet above the level of the sea. On the NE side it presents a precipice, nearly perpendicular, of about 1500 feet in height. Toward the W, about a quarter of a mile up the river Nevis, it is easily ascended. It affords good pasturage for sheep, a great way up its sides; but the summit is continually covered with snow.

Bennington, a village in Hertfordshire, 4 m E Stevenage. Here the Mercian kings had a palace; and the castle, in which a council was held in 850, still remains near the church.

Bennington, a town of Vermont, capital of a county of its name. Though the largest and oldest town in the state, the judicial courts are commonly held at Rutland and Windsor alternately. Here colonel Stark gained two battles, on August 16, 1777, which contributed to the subsequent surrender of general Burgoyne's army. Bennington is situated at the foot of the Green Mountains, near the SW corner of the state, 30 m ENE Albany. Lon. 73 4 W, lat. 42 52 N.

Bensberg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 7 m E Mulheim.

Bensheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 25 m NNW Heidelberg.

Bentheim, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a fortified castle. It was taken by the French in 1795. It is seated on the Vecht, 32 m NW Munster. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 52 23 N.

Bentivoglio, a town of Italy, in Bologna, 10 m NE Bologna.

Berar, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Malwa and Allahabad, E by Orissa, S by Golconda, and W by Dowlatabad and Candeish. The principal part of it is subject to a rajah; the other to the nizam of the Deccan. The rajah's country extends 550 m from E to W, and, in some places, 200 from N to S. Its capital is Nagpour. Less is known of the interior parts of Berar than most of the other countries in Hindoostan.

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That about Nagpour is fertile and well cultivated; but the general appearance of the country, particularly between Nagpour and Orissa, is that of a forest, thinly set with villages and towns.

Berat, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the right bank of the Krevasta, 30 m NE Vallona.

Beraun, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. It has manufactures of fire-arms and earthen ware, and is seated on the Misa, 16 m WSW Prague. Lon. 14 17 E, lat. 49 57 N.

Berbice, a Dutch settlement, on a river of the same name, in Guayana, to the W of Surinam. The land is low and woody, and produces coffee, sugar, and cotton. It was taken by the English in 1796, and in 1803. The river enters the Atlantic in lon. 32 13 W, lat. 6 25 N.

Berburg, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, 12 m NE Luxemburg.

Berchtoldsgaden, a town of the duchy of Salzburg, and the capital of a county of its name. It serves all the neighbourhood with salt; and is seated on the Achen, 14 m S Salzburg.

Berdaa, a town of Persia, in Erivan, seated in a fertile plain, 16 m ESE Ganega.

Berdoa; see *Burgu*.

Bere Alston, a borough in Devonshire, but a poor place, seated between the Tamar and the Tave, 10 m N by W Plymouth, and 212 W by S London.

Bere Regis, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. On Woodbury-hill, a little to the NE, is a circular Roman camp, enclosed within three trenches. The town is seated on the Bere, near its conflux with the Piddle, 12 m E by N Dorchester, and 112 SW London.

Bereilly, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Rohilla, which was conquered by the nabob of Oude in 1774. It is 120 m NNW Lucknow. Lon. 79 40 E, lat. 28 30 N.

Berelos, a lake of Egypt, between Damietta and Rosetta, of an oval form, 32 m long and 10 broad.

Berezino, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, situated on the Beresina, 56 m E by S Minsk.

Berg, a duchy of Westphalia, lying along the Rhine, to the S of the duchy of Cleve, about 60 m in length and from 10 to 22 in breadth. It is full of woods and mountains, but fertile on the banks of the Rhine and in the vallies; and has mines of lead, iron, and coal. Dusseldorf is the capital.

Berga, a town seated on the Lona.

Bergamasco, a town bounded by Br Milanese. Towns of iron; some of the wine and oil; and Bergamo it is very

Bergamo, a city of Bergamo, with famous for its festival on St. Bartholomew to be merchants stands on a hill, Brembo and Serio, 9 47 E, lat. 45 46

Bergara, a town with a royal palace SW Tolosa.

Bergas, a town in Romania, and a sec, on the river Landople. Lon. 27 40

Bergen, a city and capital of a government, and a bishopric. It forms a semicircle of the sea, and is a town in Norway, inhabitants. On the defended by mountains other by several fort churches and many stone, but most of constructed of wood. The dral are remarkable on a great trade in and dried fish, and Christiania. Lon. 5

Bergen, a town for two battles, in English and Russian the Dutch and French ed in favour of the among woods, 4 m

Bergen, a town of a county of the inhabitants are most the Dutch settlers. water, except on the by the river Hudson New York, 3 m distant

Bergen op Zoom, Brabant, capital of same name. It is one of the strong lands, seated partly on the river Zoom, cates with the Scheldt has several times been purpose; but was taken in 1747, and in 17

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Berga, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Lobrogat, 18 m ENE Solsona.

Bergamaseo, a province of Italy, bounded by Brescia, Valteline, and Milanese. Toward the N it is mountainous and rocky, and has mines of iron; some of the vallies produce much wine and oil; and in the vicinity of Bergamo it is very fertile.

Bergamo, a city of Italy, capital of Bergamaseo, with a citadel. It is famous for its sewing silk; and its fair on St. Bartholomew's day, is resorted to by merchants from distant parts. It stands on a hill, between the rivers Brembo and Serio, 30 m NE Milan. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 45 46 N.

Bergara, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a royal patriotic seminary, 14 m SW Tolosa.

Bergas, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, and a Greek archbishop's see, on the river Larissa, 40 m SE Adrianople. Lon. 27 48 E, lat. 41 14 N.

Bergen, a city and seaport of Norway, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It forms a semicircle round a small gulf of the sea, and is the most populous town in Norway, containing 19,000 inhabitants. On the land side it is defended by mountains, and on the other by several fortifications. All the churches and many of the houses are of stone, but most of the latter are constructed of wood. The castle and cathedral are remarkable edifices. It carries on a great trade in skins, fir-wood, tar, and dried fish, and is 198 m W by N Christiania. Lon. 5 14 E, lat. 60 23 N.

Bergen, a town of N Holland, noted for two battles, in 1799, between the English and Russian forces opposed by the Dutch and French, which terminated in favour of the former. It is situate among woods, 4 m NNE Alcmær.

Bergen, a town of New Jersey, capital of a county of the same name. The inhabitants are mostly descendants from the Dutch settlers. It is surrounded by water, except on the N, and separated by the river Hudson from the city of New York, 3 m distant.

Bergen op Zoom, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a marquisate of the same name. It is a handsome place, and one of the strongest in the Netherlands, seated partly on a hill, and partly on the river Zoom, which communicates with the Scheldt by a canal. It has several times been besieged to no purpose; but was taken by the French in 1747, and in 1794. It is 15 m N

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Antwerp, and 22 SW Breda. Lon. 4 23 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Bergerac, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the Dordogne, 24 m S by W Périgueux.

Bergoo, a country of Negroland, to the S of Bornou, on the borders of Nubia and Darfour. Wara is the capital.

Bergues, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord, on the river Colme, at the foot of a mountain, 5 m S Dunkirk.

Bergzabern, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the Erlbach, 6 m SSW Landau, and 34 SE Deux Ponts.

Berisa, a town of Negroland, in Cassina, seated on the Niger, 120 m W Cassina.

Berkhamsted, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday. Roman coins have been often dug up here; and on the N side are the remains of a castle, the residence of the kings of Mercia. In 697, a parliament was held here and Ina's laws published. Here William I, swore to his nobility to maintain the laws made by his predecessors. Henry II kept his court in this town, and granted to it many privileges; and James I, whose children were nursed here, made it a corporation; but this government was dropped in the civil wars. The church is a handsome Gothic structure. It is seated on the W branch of the river Gade, and on the Grand Junction canal, 26 m NW London.

Berkley, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It has a trade in timber, coal, malt, and cheese, which is benefited by means of a canal from Gloucester. Here is an ancient castle on a rising ground, in which Edward II was murdered. It is seated on the Little Avon, near its conflux with the Severn, 15 m SW Gloucester, and 114 W London.

Berkley, a town of S Carolina, in a county of the same name, situate near Cooper river, 15 m NNE Charleston.

Berkshire, a county of England, bounded on the E by Surry, S by Hampshire, W by Wiltshire, and N by Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. It is 50 m long and from 6 to 25 broad, containing 476,160 acres; is divided into 20 hundreds and 156 parishes; has 12 market-towns; and sends 9 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 109,215 in 1801, and 118,277 in 1811. The principal rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Lamborn, and Loddon. The N part has much uncultivat-

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ed land, as Windfor forest and its appendages; the w and middle parts produce grain in great abundance. Reading is the capital.

Berlambont, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 6 m ESE Quefnoy.

Berleburg, a town of Germany, in Westerwald, with a castle, seated on the Berlebach, near its conflux with the Eder, 20 m NW Marburg.

Berlin, a city of Germany, capital of the marquisate of Brandenburg. It is defended partly by walls, partly by palisades, and has 15 gates. The streets are straight, wide, and long; and its large squares, magnificent palaces, churches, and other buildings, are scarcely to be equalled. It is 12 m in circumference; but within this enclosure are numerous gardens; and many beautiful houses are let in stories to mechanics. In 1785, the number of inhabitants was 146,647. The royal palace contains a fine library, a rich cabinet of curiosities and medals, and the supreme colleges of government. Near the palace stands the magnificent cathedral. Here are also several academies and hospitals, an observatory, a superb arsenal, and a royal cloth manufacture. Berlin has a flourishing trade, occasioned by its numerous manufactures of silk, wool, cotton, camels hair, linen, Prussian blue, cutlery, and porcelain; and by its enamelled, inlaid, and embroidered works. It is seated on the Spree, from which there is a canal to the Oder on the E, and another to the Elbe on the W; that it has a communication by water, both with the Baltic sea and the German ocean. This city was taken in 1760, by an army of Russians, Austrians, and Saxons, who were obliged to evacuate it in a few days. In 1806, soon after the battle of Jena, the French entered this city, and Bonaparte held a court in the palace. It is 100 m N Dresden, and 185 NW Breslau. Lon. 13 22 E, lat. 52 31 N.

Berlin, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, on the SW side of Cone-wago creek, 13 m W by N York, and 41 E by S of Shippensburg.

Bermeo, a town of Spain, in Biscay, on the bay of Biscay, near the cape of Machicaco, 15 m N Bilbao.

Berrada Hundred, or *City Point*, a port of Virginia, in Chesterfield county, situate on the point of a peninsula, formed by the confluence of the Appamattox with James river. The exports from this place are chiefly collected at

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Richmond, 20 m above it. City Point, from which it is named, is on the S bank of James river, 4 m SSW of the town. Lon. 77 31 W, lat. 37 20 N.

Bermudas, or *Sommers Islands*, four islands in the Atlantic ocean, 500 m E of Carolina, and surrounded by numerous rocks and shoals, which render them difficult of approach. They were discovered by Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, in 1522; but not inhabited till 1600, when sir George Sommers was cast away upon them; and they have belonged to Britain ever since. They contain above 10,000 inhabitants, who carry on some trade with America, and the W Indies. They abound in swine, and with a sort of cedar much prized for building small vessels; they also produce coffee and cotton. Three of them are small; and the principal one is called St. George.

Bern, the largest of the cantons of Switzerland, being 150 m long and 75 broad. It is the most fertile country in Switzerland, and divided into two principal parts, called the German and Roman; but the last is most commonly called Pays de Vaud. The religion is Calvinism.

Bern, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Bern. Here is a celebrated academy, and a rich library. It is a strong place, in a peninsula formed by the river Aar, and estimated to contain 13,000 inhabitants. The houses are built of freestone, and pretty uniform, particularly in the principal street; and there are piazzas on each side, with a walk raised above the level of the street. The streets are traversed by a canal, and the public buildings are magnificent. In the arsenal are preserved the figure and armour of the celebrated William Tell, in the act of taking aim at the apple on his son's head. Bern was taken in 1798 by the French. It is 70 m NE Geneva. Lon. 7 29 E, lat. 46 52 N.

Bernard, Grand St. a mountain of the Pennine Alps, on the frontiers of Piedmont, 15 m NNE Aosta. On the summit is a large convent, where the monks entertain all travellers gratis for three days.

Bernard Castle, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of stockings and camblets. It takes its name from a castle built by Bernard Baliol, great grandfather to John Baliol, king of Scotland, who founded an hospital here. It is seated on the Tees, 24 m SW Durham, and 246 NNW London.

Bernardstown, a town in Somerset.

Bernau, a fortified town, in the Mid-Principal comme ce large quantities on the Pancho, 1

Bernay, a town in the department of Eure, 20 m SW

Bernburg, a town in the principality of the Saale, 22 m SW

Berneville, a town in the department of Sarre, in the electorate of forgoed wine, and 18 m NE Treves.

Berngries, a town in the principality of Altmuhl, 17 m NE Ratibon.

Bernstadt, a town in the principality of Oels, 20 m SE Weida, 2

Berre, a town of the department of Mouth, formerly one of the Provence. It stands the same name, at the m SW Aix.

Berry, a late parish bounded on the N by Blaisois, E by Nivernois, S by Bourbonnois, and W by Touraine. It is fertile in corn, fruit, and there is excellent places. It now forms of Cher and Indre.

Bersello, a town in the ducal de Parma, with a castle at the influx of the Parma.

Bertinero, a town in the ducal de Parma, with a citadel, 10 m SSE Forli.

Bertrand, St. a town in the department of Upernavik, was lately an episcopate, 10 m S Auch. Lon. 0 48 E

Bervie, or *Inverberie*, a town in Scotland, in Kincardine, mouth of the Bervie harbour for small ships, 10 m NE Montrose.

Berwick, a borough of England and Scotland, a mayor, with a market. It was once a strong importance when England and Scotland were hostile nations, to alternately belonged, as a district separate

BER

Bernardsloun, a town of New Jersey, in Somerset county.

Bernau, a fortified town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark. The principal commerce is in beer, of which large quantities are brewed. It is seated on the Pancho, 15 m NNE Berlin.

Bernay, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Carantonne, 20 m SW Rouen.

Bernburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, seated on the Saale, 22 m SW Magdeburg.

Berncastlle, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It is famous for good wine, and seated on the Moselle, 18 m NE Treves.

Berngries, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Aichstadt, on the Altmuhl, 17 m NE Aichstadt, and 28 w Ratibon.

Bernstadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, with a castle, seated on the Weida, 20 m E Breslau.

Berre, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, formerly one of the strongest towns of Provence. It stands on a lake of the same name, at the influx of a river, 18 m WSE Aix.

Berry, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Orleans and Blaisois, E by Nivernois and Bourbonnois, S by Bourbonnois and Marche, and W by Touraine and Poitou. It is fertile in corn, fruit, hemp, and flax; and there is excellent wine in some places. It now forms the departments of Cher and Indre.

Bersello, a town of Italy, in Modene, with a castle; seated on the Po, at the influx of the Linza, 10 m NNE Parma.

Bertinero, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with a citadel, seated on a hill, 10 m SSE Forli.

Bertrand, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne. It was lately an episcopal see, and is 45 m S Auch. Lon. 0 48 E, lat. 42 56 N.

Bervie, or *Inverbervie*, a borough of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, at the mouth of the Bervie, which forms a harbour for small fishing-boats, 12 m NE Montrose.

Berwick, a borough on the borders of England and Scotland, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was once a strong fortress, of great importance when England and Scotland were hostile nations, to each of which it alternately belonged, or was considered as a district separate from both coun-

BES

tries. It is now a county of itself, with a district 8 m in compass, on the Scotch side of the Tweed, called Berwick Bounds, which in 1747 was annexed to England, as part of the bishopric of Durham. The town is still fortified, and has good barracks for the garrison; but the castle is in ruins. It has a good trade in wool, eggs, corn, and salmon; and has manufactures of facking, diaper, linen, muslin, cotton, stockings, carpets, and felts. The number of inhabitants was 7187 in 1801, and 7746 in 1811. It is seated on the N side of the Tweed, near the sea, 54 m SE Edinburg, and 337 N by W London. Lon. 1 58 W, lat. 55 45 N.

Berwick, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, with an incorporated academy; seated, on Salmon-fall river, 7 m NW York, and 86 N by E Bolton.

Berwick, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, at the head of Conewago creek, 13 m W by S York, and 45 ESE Shippensburg.

Berwick, New, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, on the E branch of the Susquehanna, opposite Nescopech creek, 34 m NE Sunbury.

Berwick, North, a borough of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, on the frith of Forth, 9 m NNE Haddington, and 22 ENE Edinburg.

Berwickshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called the Merse, bounded on the N by Haddingtonshire, E by the German ocean, S by the English border and Roxburghshire, and W by Selkirkshire and Edinburghshire. It is 34 m long and 19 broad, containing 326,400 acres, and is divided into 32 parishes. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 30,621, and 30,779 in 1811. The S part is a fertile and pleasant tract; and being a low and flat country, is sometimes called the How [Hollow] of the Merse. The E angle is occupied by Berwick Bounds; a district governed by English laws. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Leader, Whiteadder, and Eye. The capital is Greenlaw, but Dunfermline is the largest town.

Besalu, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated near the Fluvia, 14 m NNW Gerona.

Besangon, a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Doubs, and an archiepiscopal see. It has a citadel, on a high rock, the base of which touches two sides of the Doubs, which here forms a peninsula; also a university, an academy of science, as

B E T

literary military society, and a public library in the abbey of St. Vincent. The triumphal arch of Aurelian, and other Roman antiquities, are still to be seen. It is 52 m E Dijon, and 208 SE Paris. Lon. 6 3 E, lat. 47 14 N.

Befigheim, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with two old castles, at the conflux of the Neckar and Ens, 15 m N by W Stutgard.

Bessarbia, or *Budzac*, a territory of Russia, on the NW coast of the Black sea, between the mouths of the Danube and the Dniester. On the banks of the last river the Tartar inhabitants rove from place to place. Their common food is the flesh of oxen and horses, cheese, and mares milk. This country belonged to the Turks, who, by the treaty of peace in 1812, ceded it to the Russians. Bender is the capital.

Bessay, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 8 m S Moulins.

Besse, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 18 m S Clermont.

Bessenay, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, 12 m W Lyon.

Bestrícia, a town of Transylvania, with gold mines in its neighbourhood. It is 85 m WW Hermanstadt. Lon. 23 45 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Betanzos, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Mandeo, at its entrance into a bay of the Atlantic, 38 m NNE Compostella. Lon. 8 6 W, lat. 43 20 N.

Bethabara, a town of N Carolina, in the district of Wachovia, noted for being the first settlement of the Moravians, in those parts, begun in 1753. It is 6 m N Salem.

Bethany, a town of N Carolina, in the district of Wachovia. It is a Moravian settlement, and 9 m NW Salem.

Bethlehem, a town of Syria, in Palestine, famous for the birth of Christ. It is seated on the ridge of a hill, and now an inconsiderable place, but much visited by pilgrims. Here is a monastery covering the Cave of the Nativity; also the Chapel of Joseph, and another of the Holy Innocents. It is 6 m S Jerusalem.

Bethlehem, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, situate on the Leigh, a branch of the Delaware. Here is a considerable manufacture of oil, from the seed of the sunflower, which is used for the same purposes as olive oil. The town being partly on an eminence, and partly on the bank of the Manakes (a fine creek) has a pleasant and healthy situation, and is visited in summer by

B E V

the gentry from different parts. It is the principal settlement in America of the Moravians, who were fixed here by count Zinzendorf, in 1741. Divine service is performed and education given, both in the German and English languages. Bethlehem is 53 m NNW Philadelphia. Lon. 75 23 W, lat. 40 37 N.

Bethlehem, a town of New York, in Albany county, noted for excellent butter.

Bethune, a fortified town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, with a castle. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and restored by the treaty of Utrecht. It is seated on a rock, by the river Brette, 120 m N Paris. Lon. 2 25 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Betley, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 18 m NNW Stafford and 157 London.

Bethis, a city of Asiatic Turkey, and the northern capital of Kurdistan. It is the residence of a bey, who is neither subject to the Turks nor Persians, and has a numerous army of horsemen and infantry. It stands on the Khabur, in a highly cultivated valley, and has a castle on the top of a mountain that bounds the plain on the W. It is 110 m E by N Diarbeker. Lon. 42 30 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Bettioh, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, 85 m NNW Patna.

Betuwe, an island of Holland, in Gelderland, 40 m long and 10 broad, formed by the bifurcation of the Rhine above Nimeguen, and by the union of its streams, under different appellations, near Worcum. It was the ancient Batavia, and formerly gave the name of Bataveeren, or Batavians, to the inhabitants of the Dutch Netherlands. In this island the ancestors of the present race first settled, when they emigrated from Germany. The principal place is Nimeguen.

Bevecum, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 m S Louvain.

Beveland North, and *South*, two islands of Holland, in Zealand, between the E and W branches of the Scheldt.

Bevergern, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, on the river Ems, 5 m NW Tecklenburg.

Beverley, a borough in E Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has two churches, beside the minster; and a large market-place, adorned with a beautiful cross. The chief trade is in malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather. It is famous for being the retirement of John de Beverley, archbishop of York,

who lived here for a monastery, and died whom several kings, who chose him, dowed the place. The number of in 1801, and 6731 in near the river Hull and 183 N London 53 52 N.

Beverley, a town in Essex county, separated by a handsome bridge. It has been established in NE Boston.

Beverungen, a town in the principality of the conflux of the Bever and Paderborn.

Bevercyck, a town in the Wyckmeer, with the Wye, 7 11 S by W Alcaer.

Beuthen, a town of a lordship of the fam near a branch of the tiers of Poland, 45 Lon. 18 53 E, lat. 50

Beuthen, a town of the principality of Carolath, 13 m NW Glogau.

Bewdley, a borough in Shire, with a market has a good trade in and iron ware; and a ed by James 1. It Severn, 14 m N Worcester.

Bew, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, noted 43 m SW Bern.

Bexis, a town of Switzerland, and the chief place of ing to the order of Cal on an eminence, surrounded by 22 m NW Segorb.

Beziers, a city of France, in the department of Hérault, famous for its inscriptions, bespeak of its grandeur. It is seated near on a hill, at the foot of Orbre, 40 m SW Montpellier, 3 12 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Bhartpour, a town in Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. The British took it by It is 38 m W Agra.

Bhatgong, a city of Nepal, in the size to the capital, buildings are of more ance, and the streets m 8 m E Catmandu.

Bhawanikudal, a town in Nepal, capital of the N part

B H A

who lived here four years, built a monastery, and died in 721. In honour of whom several kings, particularly Athelstan, who chose him guardian saint, endowed the place with many privileges. The number of inhabitants was 5401 in 1801, and 6731 in 1811. It is seated near the river Hull, 28 m E by S York, and 183 N London. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 53 52 N.

Beverley, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, separated from Salem by a handsome bridge. A cotton manufacture has been established here. It is 22 m NE Boston.

Beverungen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, at the conflux of the Bever and Weser, 24 m SE Paderborn.

Beverwyck, a town of N Holland, on the Wyckmeer, which communicates with the Wye, 7 m N Harlem, and 11 S by W Alcmear.

Beuthen, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name. It stands near a branch of the Oder, on the frontiers of Poland, 45 m NE Ratibon. Lon. 18 53 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Beuthen, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Carolath, on the river Oder, 13 m NW Glogau.

Bewdley, a borough in Worcestershire, with a market on Saturday. It has a good trade in malt, leather, salt, and iron ware; and a free-school founded by James I. It is seated on the Severn, 14 m N Worcester, and 129 SW London.

Bez, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, noted for its salt rocks, 43 m SW Bern.

Bexis, a town of Spain, in Valencia, and the chief place of a district belonging to the order of Calatrava. It stands on an eminence, surrounded by mountains, 22 m NW Segorbe.

Beziers, a city of France, in the department of Herault, lately an episcopal see. The remains of a circus and some inscriptions, bespeak its ancient grandeur. It is seated near the Royal canal, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Orb, 40 m SW Montpellier. Lon. 3 12 E, lat. 43 25 N.

Bharatpur, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. The British took it by storm in 1805. It is 38 m W Agra.

Bhatgong, a city of Napaul, inferior in size to the capital, but its palace and buildings are of more striking appearance, and the streets much cleaner. It is 8 m E Catmandu.

Bhawaniakudal, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the N part of Coimbatore.

B I D

It has a ruinous fort, and two celebrated temples. Many new houses are erected, and the place is rapidly increasing on a regular plan. It is seated in a fine country, at the conflux of the Bhawani with the Cavery, 36 m NE Coimbatore, and 100 SE Seringapatam. Lon. 77 47 E, lat. 11 26 N.

Biafara, a country of Guinea, to the SE of Benin, of which little is known; but is said to have a capital of the same name, on the river Camarones, which enters the Atlantic in lon. 11 30 E, lat. 3 28 N.

Biar, a town of Spain, in Valencia. Its principal riches consist in honey, celebrated for its whiteness and solidity. It is 6 m E Villena.

Biberach, a town of Suabia, with a manufacture of fustians, seated in a fertile valley on the Reuss, 20 m SW Ulm.

Biberberg, a town of Upper Hungary, 15 m N Presburg.

Bibra, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, frequented on account of its mineral spring. It is 9 m S Querfurt.

Bicester, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Friday, 11 m NE Oxford, and 54 m W by N London.

Bichow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, situate on the Dnieper, 20 m NE Rohaczow.

Bickaneer, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar, in the country of Agimere. It is 42 m W Nagore. Lon. 74 0 E, lat. 27 12 N.

Bidache, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a castle, seated on the Bidouze, 12 m E Bayonne.

Bidasoa, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and enters the bay of Biscay, between Andaye and Fontarabia. This river was long a subject of dispute between France and Spain; but it is now common between the two nations, and the duties are paid on the landing side by those who pass over.

Bidburg, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 30 m NE Luxemburg.

Biddeford, a seaport of England, in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It has a trade in coal, culm, timber, and oak bark, also in the herring and Newfoundland fisheries. A great quantity of Welch limestone is burned here; and there is a large pottery. It is seated on the Torridge, 16 m S by W Ilfracomb, and 201 W London. Lon. 4 12 W, lat. 51 4 N.

Biddeford, a seaport of the district of Maine, in York county. The county courts are sometimes held here. It is situate on the seacoast, at the mouth of

BIG

the Saco, 14 m *sw* Portland. Lon. 70 33 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Biddenore; see *Nagare*.

Bidzigur, a town of Hindoostan, in Awhabad, with a fort on a steep and lofty rock, 50 m *s* Benares.

Biecz, a town of Poland, in Cracowia, famous for its mines of vitriol; seated on the Wistula, 50 m *se* Cracow.

Biel, or *Bieme*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, lately the capital of a small territory in the bishopric of Basel. It stands near a lake of the same name, on the river Sura, 18 m *se* Porentru.

Biela, a town of Piedmont, near the river Cerva, 24 m *w* Vercelli.

Bielefeld, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg. The linen made and bleached here is much esteemed. It is 18 m *n* Lipstadt.

Bielgorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk, and an archbishop's see. Previously to 1779, it was the capital of an extensive government, of the same name. It is seated on the Donetz, 80 m *sw* Kursk. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Bielgorod, or *Akerman*, a strong town of Beffarbia, on the coast of the Black sea, at the mouth of the Dniester, 70 m *se* Bender. Lon. 31 15 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Bieloi, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk, 60 m *ne* Smolensk.

Bielozersk, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the s side of the lake Bielo, 210 m *ne* Novogorod. Lon. 37 50 E, lat. 59 40 N.

Bielsk, a town of Poland, capital of Polcia, seated on the Biala, one of the sources of the Narew, 130 m *ene* Warsaw. Lon. 23 39 E, lat. 52 40 N.

Bierovliet, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situate on the W Scheldt, and on a small island of its name, 20 m *nw* Ghent.

Biggarr, a town of Scotland, in Lanerkshire, with a handsome church; seated on a hill, 10 m *se* Cornwath.

Biggleswade, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Ivel, 10 m *ese* Bedford, and 45 *nw* London.

Bignor, a hamlet in Surry, 3 m *nw* Arundel, famous for one of the finest tessellated pavements extant in England, discovered in 1811.

Bigorre, a late province of France, bounded on the *n* by Armagnac, *e* by Comminges, *w* by Bearn, and *s* by the Pyrenees. See *Pyrenees*, *Upper*.

Bigubu, a kingdom on the *w* coast of Africa, watered by the Rio Grande

BIL

The capital is of the same name, seated on the river, 100 m from its mouth. Lon. 13 50 W, 11 13 N.

Bihatz, a town of Hungary, in Croatia, seated on an isle formed by the river Una, 65 m *se* Carlsbad. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 44 51 N.

Bilazora, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, seated on the Vardar, 20 m *se* Scopia.

Bilboa, a seaport of Spain, capital of Biscay. The upper part is built mostly of wood, and has narrow streets, which terminate in a great square; the lower part is of freestone and brick, with fine broad streets. The houses are rather high and fully inhabited. The principal exports are wool, oil, chestnuts, sword-blades, and other manufactures in iron and steel. In 1812, the French evacuated this town, and were effectually resisted by the Spaniards in two attempts to regain possession. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Ibaicabal, which forms a good harbour near the bay of Biscay, 50 m *w* by *s* St. Sebastian, and 180 *n* by *e* Madrid. Lon. 2 48 W, 43 14 N.

Bildeston, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Breton, 12 m *se* Bury, and 63 *ne* London.

Biledulgerid, a country of Barbary, bounded on the *n* by Algiers and Tunisia, *e* by Tripoli, *s* by Guergula, and *w* by Tuggurt. The air is hot and unhealthy. The country is mountainous and sandy, producing little sustenance, except dates, which are in such great abundance that it is frequently called the Land of Dates; and this fruit is exchanged with the neighbouring countries for wheat. It has also a race of horses, famous for their swiftness and rapidity of travelling. The inhabitants are deemed lewd, treacherous, thievish, and cruel. They are a mixture of ancient Africans and wild Arabs; the former living in towns, and the latter in tents. The chief trading towns are Fighig and Gademis.

Bilin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, near a mountain of its name, 17 m *w* Leitmeritz.

Bilitz, a town of Moravia, with a castle, and a considerable manufacture of cloth; situate on the Biala, and the verge of Poland, 18 m *ene* Teschen.

Billerica, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, near the river Concord, 20 m *nw* Boston.

Billericay, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday, seated on a hill, 9 m *sw* Chelmsford, and 23 *e* London.

Billefson, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Friday, 8 m *e* Leicester, and 93 *n* by *w* London.

Bilom, a town of the department of Puy-de-Dôme, an eminence, 10 m *n* Clermont.

Bilmah, a village between Pezzano and Caravans are there.

Biljah, a town of Persia, capital of a district, producing excellent silk. Lon. 50 40 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Bilsen, a town of the territory of Lower Rhenish, a celebration and abbey situate on the Derwent.

Bilstein, a town of Westphalia, situated on the Rhine, 10 m *se* Arensburg.

Bilston, a town of Staffordshire, has a navigable canal with the Staffordshire canals and near it are large stone, &c. also fulling mills; and panned and enamelled number of inhabitants, 9646 in 1811. verhampton, and 10 m *n* by *e* London.

Bimini, one of the Bahama islands, near the channel of the Florida current, and nearly as much as much of the Florida current.

Bimlepatam, a town of the kingdom of Golconda, seated on the coast, 12 m *n* Visigapatam.

Binaros, a town of the kingdom of Morocco, seated near the mouth of a river, 7 m *n* by *e* Tortosa.

Binbrook, a town of the county of Wiltshire, seated on a market on Wednesday, 12 m *n* by *e* London.

Binch, a fortified town of the county of Hainault, 9 m *e* Mons.

Binchefer, a village of Durham, on the river Wear. By several inscriptions, it appears to be a Roman Vinovium; coins have been dug up.

Bingazi, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a harbour for ships, 10 m *n* by *e* Tolometa.

Bingen, a town of the department of Mont Tarn, in the archbishopric of Trier, seated at the confluence of the Rhine, 15 m *w* by *e* London.

Bingenheim, a town of the circle of Upper Rhenish, 10 m *n* by *e* Frankfort.

BIN

Billom, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on an eminence, 14 m ^{ENE} Clermont.

Bilmah, a vast arid desert of Africa, between Fezzan and Bornou, which caravans are ten days passing.

Biljah, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, capital of a circar, noted for producing excellent tobacco. It is 120 m ^E Ougeln. Lon. 77 34 E, lat. 23 30 N.

Bilsen, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege. Near it is Munster Bilsen, a celebrated temporal foundation and abbey for noble ladies. It is situate on the Demer, 17 m ^{NW} Liege.

Bilstein, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, situate on a mountain, 24 m ^{ENE} Arensburg.

Bilston, a town in Staffordshire, which has a navigable canal that communicates with the Staffordshire and Worcester-shire canals and several great rivers. Near it are large mines of coal, ironstone, &c. also furnaces, forges, and slitting mills; and manufactures of japanned and enamelled goods. The number of inhabitants was 6914 in 1801, and 9646 in 1811. It is 2 m ^{SE} Wolverhampton, and 11 ^{NW} Birmingham.

Bimini, one of the Bahama Islands, near the channel of Bahama, 8 m long, and nearly as much broad. It has a good harbour. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 25 0 N.

Bimlepatam, a town of Hindoostan, in Goleonda, seated on the bay of Bengal, 12 m ^N Visigapatam.

Binaros, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated near the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a river, which forms a small harbour, 7 m ^N by ^E Peniscola, and 23 ^S Tortosa.

Binbrook, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday, 30 m ^{NE} Lincoln, and 157 ^N London.

Binch, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the river Haye, 9 m ^E Mons.

Binchefer, a village in the county of Durham, on the river Were, near Durham. By several inscriptions and monuments, it appears to have been the Roman Vinovium; and many Roman coins have been dug up here.

Bingazi, a town of Barbary, in Barca, with a harbour for small vessels, 35 m ^{SW} Tolometa.

Bingen, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the archbishopric of Mentz; seated at the conflux of the Nahe with the Rhine, 15 m ^W by ^S Mentz.

Bingenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 16 m ^{NNE} Frankfurt.

BIR

Bingham, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday, 9 m ^{NE} Nottingham, and 124 ^N by ^W London.

Bingley, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Aire, 14 m ^{SE} Skipton, and 202 ^{NW} London.

Biobio, the largest river of Chili, which rises in the Andes, runs through veins of gold and fields of tartaparrilla, and, passing the city of Concepcion, enters the Pacific ocean in lat. 36 56 S. It is the boundary between the Spaniards and their Indian enemies, which obliges them to keep strong garrisons on its banks.

Biornesburg, a town of Sweden, in Finland, near the mouth of the Kune, in the gulf of Bothnia, 75 m ^N Abo. Lon. 23 5 E, lat. 61 42 N.

Bir, or **Beer**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeck, with a castle. It stands on the Euphrates, near a high mountain, in a fruitful country, 60 m ^{NE} Aleppo.

Birboom, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 66 m ^{SW} Moorshedabad, and 115 ^{NW} Calcutta.

Birkenfeld, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; seated near the river Nahe, 25 m ^{ENE} Treves.

Birmah, an extensive empire in Asia, to the ^E of the bay of Bengal; containing the kingdoms of Birmah, Cassay, Aracan, and Pegu, and all the ^W coast of Siar. The kingdom of Birmah, frequently called Ava, from the name of its ancient capital, has Pegu on the ^S, Assam on the ^N, Aracan and Cassay on the ^W, and China and Upper Siam on the ^E. This kingdom was conquered, in 1752, by the king of Pegu, who carried the Birman monarch prisoner to Pegu, and caused him to be murdered there in 1754. But Alompra, a Birman of low distinction, who was continued by the conqueror as chief at Monchabon, a small place to the ^N of Ava, revolted against the Peguese, got possession of Ava, in 1753, and after continued battles, with various success, became the conqueror of Pegu in 1757. This deliverer of his country continued in a state of warfare to his death in 1760; and his successors have added the other countries, which now form the Birman empire. The climate of Birmah is very salubrious; the seasons being regular, and the extremes of heat and cold seldom experienced. The soil is remarkably fertile, producing rice, sugar-canes, tobacco, indigo, cotton, and all the tropical fruits in perfection; and on the banks of the

BIR

Irrawaddy, which runs through the whole country, is produced pure amber and the finest teak timber in the world. The kingdom of Birmah abounds in minerals; it has mines of gold, silver, rubies, and sapphires; and affords amethysts, garnets, chrysolites, jasper, loadstone, and marble. The general disposition of the Birmans is strikingly contrasted with that of the natives of Hindoostan, though separated only by a narrow ridge of mountains, in several places admitting of an easy intercourse. The Birmans are a lively inquisitive race, active, irascible, and impatient; but the character of their Bengal neighbours is known to be the reverse. The passion of jealousy, which prompts most eastern nations to immure their women, and surround them with guards, seems to have little influence on the minds of the Birmans; for their wives and daughters have as free intercourse with the other sex as the rules of European society admit. The Birmans are extremely fond both of poetry and music; and their language has been highly cultivated in composition, for they have numerous works in religion, history, and science. Their religion is, in fact, that of the Hindoos, though they are not votaries of Bramah, but sectaries of Boodh, which admits not of the distinction of casts, or the separation of the people into hereditary professions. Their system of jurisprudence is distinguished above any other Hindoo commentary for perspicuity and good sense. The emperor of Birmah is a despotic monarch, and like the sovereign of China, acknowledges no equal: the prevailing characteristic of his court is pride. There are no hereditary dignities or employments in the government; for all honours and offices, on the demise of the possessor, revert to the crown. The capital of the kingdom, and metropolis of the empire, is Ummerapoorah.

Birmingham, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Thursday. It is a place of great antiquity, and stands on the side of a hill, forming nearly a half-moon. The lower part is filled with workshops and warehouses, and consists chiefly of old buildings. The upper part contains many new and regular streets, and a handsome square. It has two churches; one in the lower part of the town, which, though lately cased with brick, is a very ancient building, with a lofty spire; the other, a grand modern structure, having a square stone tower, with a cupola and turret: it has also two chapels, several

BIS

meeting-houses, a large school endowed by Edward VI, an elegant theatre, and the completest set of baths in the kingdom. The hardware manufactures of Birmingham have been noted for a considerable period; but of late years, by great additions to its trade from a vast variety of articles, such as metal buttons, buckles, plated goods, japanned and paper ware, &c. it has risen greatly in population. The number of inhabitants was 73,670 in 1801, and 81,753 in 1811. It is plentifully supplied with coal by means of a canal to Wednesbury; and it has a communication with the Grand Trunk from the Trent to the Severn, by a branch passing by Wolverhampton. The Birmingham goods are exported in great quantities to foreign countries, where, in point of cheapness and show united, they are unrivalled. See *Soho*. Birmingham is 18 m NW Coventry and 109 London. Lon. 1° 50' W, lat. 52° 10' N.

Birr, a town of Ireland, in King county, near the borders of Tipperary, 34 m NE Limerick, and 34 m NW Kilkenny.

Birfe, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the Dee, 28 m W Aberdeen.

Birtley, a village in the county of Durham, 10 m N Durham, noted for a valuable salt spring, and an extensive manufacture of salt.

Birviesca, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 13 m N Burgos.

Birza, a town of Poland, in Samogitia, 42 m SE Mittau.

Bisaccia, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 15 m NE Conza.

Biscara, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, and the chief place of the district of Zaab. It is an ancient town, 120 m SSW Constantina. Lon. 5° 12' W, lat. 33° 35' N.

Biscay, a province of Spain, 70 m long and 55 broad; bounded on the N by the bay of Biscay, E by Upper Navarre, S by Old Castile, and W by Asturias. It contains three divisions, Biscay Proper, Guipuscoa, and Alava; and is a kind of republic, in the hands of the nobility, under the protection of the crown. Here are neither garrisons, customhouses, stamps, nor excise; and of all the royal taxes, none are known but the *donativo*, or gratuitous donation. Biscay receives by mere concession a corregidor, and a commissary of marines; but does not permit any order of the Spanish government to be executed without the sanction of the province. It produces apples, oranges and citrons; and has also wood for build-

ing ships, and The Biscayans, a people of the province of Biscay, who speak the Basque language, which is not understood by any other in Europe.

Biscay, Bay, the Atlantic, between 43° 35' W, lat. 43° 35' N, and 44° 35' W, lat. 44° 35' N, of Ushant, in France.

Biscay, New, a province of Spain, in the autonomous kingdom of Castile and Leon, bounded on the N by Cantabria and the Cantabrian mountains, on the E by Castile and Leon, on the S by Castile and Leon, and on the W by the Atlantic. It is a considerable extension of the former province of Biscay, and contains many rich silver mines.

Bischofsheim, a town in the duchy of Württemberg, 20 m N the Tauber, 20 m N Würzburg. Another, seated on the Rhine, 20 m N Würzburg.

Bischofszell, a town in the canton of Appenzel A. O., 10 m N Carniola, with a good wine, 17 m W Birmensdorf.

Bischofsweier, a town in the province of Oberrhein, 1813, the Prussians seized it, and the French are seated on the Weiskirchen.

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Biserta, a seaport in Tunis, with a spacious bay at the entrance of the Mediterranean, which is the inlet of the sea, about 20 m in diameter, communicates by a narrow channel, both of the same depth, and the country extremely fertile.

BIS

ing ships, and mines of iron and lead. The Biscayans are stout, brave, and cholerick to a proverb; and the lowest labourer deems himself a gentleman. They speak the ancient Cantabrian language, which has no affinity with any other in Europe. Bilboa is the capital.

Biscay, Bay of, an extensive bay of the Atlantic, between Cape Ortegal, in lon. 7° 35' W, lat. 43° 48' N, and the isle of Ushant, in lon. 5° 0' W, lat. 48° 30' N.

Biscay, New, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalupe; bounded on the N by New Mexico, E by Cohahuila and New Leon, S by Zacatecas and Guadalupe, and W by Culiacan, Cinaloa, and Sonora. It is of considerable extent, but thinly inhabited; and the frontiers are infested by warlike and savage Indians, who live in huts collected together, and cultivate maize. The province consists principally of high table-land, and contains many rich silver mines. Durango is the capital.

Bischofheim, a town of Franconia, in the duchy of Wurtzburg, seated on the Tauber, 20 m SW Wurtzburg.— Another, seated on the Rhom, 44 m N by E Wurtzburg.

Bischofsack, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a good trade in linen and worked, 17 m W by N Laubach.

Bischofswarda, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. Here, in September 1813, the Prussians gained a victory over the French and Saxons. It is seated on the Weiseritz, 18 m E Dresden.

Bischofswarder, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, on the river Ols, 28 m NE Culm.

Bischofszell, a town of Switzerland, in Thurgau, with a castle; seated at the conflux of the Sitter and Thur, 12 m S Constance.

Bischofweiler, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a fortress, 14 m W by N Haguenau.

Biseglia, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on a hill, near the gulf of Venice, 6 m E Trani.

Biserta, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, with a spacious harbour on a bay of the Mediterranean, defended by a castle and batteries. It stands on the bay at the entrance of a narrow channel, which is the inlet to a circular lake about 20 m in diameter; and this lake communicates by a narrow passage with a second of the same form, but rather less in size; both of them are from 20 to 50 fathoms deep, and surrounded by a country extremely productive. The

BLA

town has a famous fishery, and is 43 m N by W Tunis. Lon. 9° 58' E, lat. 37° 18' N.

Bishop Auckland, and for other places with the same prefix, see *Auckland*, &c.

Bishopscastle, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, much frequented by the Welsh. It is seated near the river Clun, 8 m S Montgomery, and 139 WSW London.

Bisignano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, with a castle; seated on a hill, near the river Boccona, 16 m N Cosenza.

Bisley, a village in Gloucestershire, 3 m NE Stroud. It has a large church, standing on an eminence, and a manufacture of broad cloth.

Bishnagar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Sanore. It was the capital of the ancient kingdom of Narlinga, and formerly a large city. It is seated on the Nigouden, 28 m SE Sanore, and 105 N by W Chitteldroog. Lon. 76° 0' E, lat. 15° 30' N.

Bisnee, a town of Bootan, capital of a district on the borders of Bengal and Assam. It is 50 m NNE Rangamutty, and 130 SE Tabafuldon. Lon. 90° 45' E, lat. 26° 27' N.

Bissagos, a cluster of islands on the W coast of Africa. The largest, called Baffago, is 80 m in circuit, inhabited by Portuguese and Negros, and well cultivated. Its N end is opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande. Lon. 15° 10' W, lat. 10° 58' N.

Bissunpour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar in Bengal, 74 m NW Calcutta.

Bistan, or *Sbaroot*, a town of Persia, in Irak, the capital of Bistan, a fruitful district N of the Great Salt Desert and on the borders of Chorasan. It is 50 m SE Asterabad, and 210 E Teheran. Lon. 54° 45' E, lat. 35° 45' N.

Bistritz, a town of Transylvania, on the river Bistritz, 142 m NE Colofwar. Lon. 25° 3' E, lat. 47° 33' N.

Bitche, a fortified town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a castle on a rock. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Schwelb, 30 m N by W Strasburg. Lon. 7° 44' E, lat. 49° 5' N.

Bitetto, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 11 m SW Bari.

Bitonio, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 10 m WSW Bari.

Bitichen; see *Pitschen*.

Bitterfeld, a town of the duchy of Saxony, seated on the Mulda, 14 m S Dessau.

Black Forest, a forest of Germany.

BLA

in the w part of the circle of Suabia. It is part of the ancient Hyrcinian forest.

Black Sea, the ancient Euxine, an inland sea, or large lake, partly in Europe, and partly in Asia. Its waters are scarcely brackish. It lies between 33 and 44 E lon. and 42 and 46 N lat.

Blackbank, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, 7 m S Armagh.

Blackburn, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. Here are two churches, several meeting-houses, a grammar school founded by queen Elizabeth, and a vast trade in cotton, calicoes, &c. The number of inhabitants was 11,080 in 1801, and 15,083 in 1811. It is seated on a rivulet, and near the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 12 m E Preston, and 203 NNW London.

Blackheath, a village in Kent, on the S side of Greenwich, at the NW point of a lofty plain of the same name. On the heath and its borders are many beautiful villas; also Morden college founded by sir John Morden, for decayed merchants. In the side of the ascent from London to this village is a cavern consisting of seven large rooms, which communicate by arched avenues; the sides and roofs of rocks of chalk; and it has a well of clear water, 27 feet deep.

Blackmore, a village in Essex, on the river Can, 3 m N Brentwood. Near the church, at a spot called Jericho, formerly stood a priory, afterward converted by Henry VIII into a house for occasional retirement; and here his natural son John Henry Fitzroy was born. It is now an elegant house.

Blackness-castle, a fort of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, built on a kind of peninsula on the frith of Forth, 9 m NE Linlithgow. It consists of four bastions, and is one of the forts which, by the articles of union, are to be kept in repair.

Blackpool, a village in Lancashire, 3 m W Poulton. It has a fine beach, and is much resorted to for sea-bathing.

Blackwater, a river of Ireland, which flows E through the county of Cork, by Millstrut, Mallow, and Fermoy, to Lismore and Cappoquin in the county of Waterford, from which last its course is S to Youghall bay.—There are two or three more smaller rivers of the same name.

Blackwater, a river in Essex, which flows by Bradfield, Braintree, Coggeshall, Kelvedon, and Malden, and then enters the estuary, to which it gives the name of Blackwater bay.

Bladenoch, a river of Scotland, which

BLA

risers in the hills in the N part of Wigtonshire, and after a winding course of 24 m enters Wigton bay. Several islands are formed in its bed, which are famous for the resort of eagles.

Bladenburg, a town of Maryland, in Frederic county, on the E side of the E branch of the Potomac, 9 m from its mouth, at Washington, and 38 SW Baltimore.

Blain, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 22 m NNW Nantes.

Blair Athol, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with a castle, the seat of the duke of Athol, 36 m NNW Perth.

Blair Gowrie, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with a manor house built in the form of a castle, 22 m NNE Perth.

Blaisois, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Beauce, E by Orleans, S by Berry, and W by Touraine. It now forms the department of Loir and Cher.

Blaison, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 8 m SE Angers.

Blamont, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Vezouze, 12 m E Luneville.

Blanc, a town of France, in the department of Indre, with a castle, seated on the Creuse, 35 m E Poitiers.

Blanca, an uninhabited island, to the N of Margareta, near Terra Firma. Lon. 64 30 W, lat. 11 50 N.

Blanco, a cape of Patagonia, 130 m NE Port St. Julien. Lon. 64 42 W, lat. 47 20 S.

Blanco, a cape of Peru, which is the N extremity of that country, and the S point of the gulf of Guayaquil. Lon. 83 0 W, lat. 3 45 S.

Blanco, a cape on the W coast of Africa, 180 m N of the river Senegal. Lon. 17 10 W, lat. 20 55 N.

Blandford, a corporate town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. In 1731, almost all the town was burnt down; but it was soon rebuilt, and a neat townhall of Portland stone, on columns, in which is a pump, was erected in remembrance of that dire disaster, and provision against the like. It has a considerable manufacture of thread and shirt buttons, and is seated on the river Stour, near the downs, 18 m NE Dorchester, and 103 W by S London.

Blandford, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 25 m SW Northampton, and 116 W by S Boston.

Blandford, a town of Virginia, in Prince George county. It has a large trade in tobacco, and is situate on the

branch of the Peterburg.

Blancs, a town near the mouth of Gironne.

Blankenberg, Netherlands, in German ocean.

Blankenberg, in the duchy of 12 m E Bonn.

Blankenburg, ony, capital of same name. The craggy mountain finest buildings of It is 30 m SE W

10 S, lat. 51 51 N. **Blaregnies**; see

Blas, St. a seaport Guadalaxara, and pot in all the cour yards, magazines, and equipment of on an island at the Jago, 170 m W

Lon. 105 16 W, lat. **Blaubeuren**, a town

duchy of Wirtemberg a hill. Great quantities of linen cloth are made at the conflux of

Blau, 11 m W Ulm. **Blaye**, a seaport of

partment of Gironde citadel, and a fort of Gironde, which is here

Its trade consists in adjacent country. It is frequented, and the Bourdeaux are obliged

guns here. It is 17 Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 45 7

Blekingen, a province Gothland, on the coast

It is 90 m long and though mountainous, agreeable countries in

The principal trade is in tar, tallow, hides, and chief town is Carlscrona

Blenheim, a village on the Danube, 3 m N is memorable for the

gained over the French in 1704, by the duke of

Blere, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Cher, 18 m E by S

Blesle, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 12 m W Clermont.

Blesington, a borough

BLE

branch of the Appamattox, 4 m NE Petersburg.

Blanes, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near the mouth of the Tordera, 20 m S Gironne.

Blankenberg, a town and fort of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situate on the German ocean, 8 m NE Ostend.

Blankenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, on the river Sieg, 12 m E Bonn.

Blankenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name. The castle stands on a craggy mountain, and is one of the finest buildings of the kind in Germany. It is 30 m SE Wolfenbuttel. Lon. 12 10 S, lat. 51 51 N.

Blaregnies; see *Malplaquet*.

Blas, St. a seaport of New Spain, in Guadalupe, and the chief marine depot in all the country, having dockyards, magazines, &c. for the building and equipment of ships. It is seated on an island at the mouth of the St. Jago, 170 m W by N Guadalupe. Lon. 105 16 W, lat. 21 40 N.

Blaubeuren, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle on a hill. Great quantities of fustian and linen cloth are made here. It is seated at the conflux of the Ach with the Blau, 11 m W Ulm.

Blaye, a seaport of France, in the department of Gironde. It has a good citadel, and a fort on an island in the Gironde, which is here above 2 m wide. Its trade consists in the wines of the adjacent country. Its harbour is much frequented, and the ships which go to Bourdeaux are obliged to leave their guns here. It is 17 m N Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 35 W, lat. 45 7 N.

Blekingen, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, on the coast of the Baltic. It is 90 m long and 21 broad; and, though mountainous, is one of the most agreeable countries in the kingdom. The principal trade is in potash, pitch, tar, tallow, hides, and timber. The chief town is Carlscrona.

Blenheim, a village of Suabia, seated on the Danube, 3 m NE Hochstat. It is memorable for the signal victory gained over the French and Bavarians, in 1704, by the duke of Marlborough.

Blere, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, on the river Cher, 18 m E by S Tours.

Blesse, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, situate on the Alaignon, 12 m W Brioude, and 33 Clermont.

Blessington, a borough of Ireland, in

BOB

the county of Wicklow, seated on a rising ground, near the Liffey, 17 m SW Dublin.

Bletchingly, a borough in Surry, which has no market; seated on a hill, 4 m E Ryegate, and 21 S London.

Block Island, an island of the state of Rhode Island, lying 21 m SSW of Newport, and in Newport county. It is 46 m in length, and 38 in its extreme breadth, and famous for cattle, sheep, butter, and cheese. The S part of it is in lat. 41 8 N.

Blockxyl, a town of Holland, in Overijssel, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the Aa, on the Zuyder Zee, where there is a good harbour, 8 m NW Steenwick. Lon. 5 39 E, lat. 52 44 N.

Blois, a city of France, capital of the department of Loir and Cher, and lately an episcopal see. The cathedral is a large structure, seated on an eminence at one extremity of the city, and on another eminence at the other end is a magnificent castle. In this castle was born the good Lewis XII; and here, in 1588, Henry III caused the duke of Guise, and his brother the cardinal, to be assassinated. Here are some fine fountains, supplied by an aqueduct, supposed to have been erected by the Romans. The principal commerce is in wine and brandy; and the chief manufactures are ferges and ticken. It is seated on the Loire, 37 m ENE Tours, and 100 SSW Paris. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 47 35 N.

Bloniez, a town of Poland, in Masovia, 20 m W Warsaw.

Blore, a village in Staffordshire, 10 m N Utoxeter. Its heath is famous for a battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Nevil earl of Salisbury, for York, with 500 men only, defeated lord Audley with 10,000. The latter was killed, and on the spot is erected a stone cross to his memory.

Bluehill, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on Union river, 13 m E Castine.

Blyth, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are some remains of a castle and priory. It is 23 m NNW Newark, and 151 N by W London.

Blyth, a village in Northumberland; at the mouth of the Blyth, 14 m NNW Newcastle. It has a quay, and exports much coal and salt.

Boad, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, on the river Mahanada, 65 m SSE Sumbulpour, and 115 W Cattack.

Bobbio, a town of Italy, in Milanese, on the river Trebia, 25 m SE Pavia.

BOD

Bodenhausen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Gersprenz, 3 m SE Frankfurt.

Bober, a river of Germany, which rises in Silesia, on the borders of Bohemia, flows N by Lowenburg, Buntzlau, and Sagan, and joins the Oder below Crossen.

Boberberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, and duchy of Crossen; seated on the side of a hill, by the river Bober, 5 m S Crossen.

Bobrousk, or **Bobruysk**, a strong town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, situate on the Berezina, 86 m SE Minsk.

Boca del Drago, a channel between the island of Trinidad and Cumana in Terra Firma. See *Trinidad*.

Bochetta, a chain of mountains, in the territory of Genoa, over which is the road into Lombardy. On the highest mountain is a strong pass that will hardly admit three men to go abreast; and this is, properly, the Bochetta. It is the key of Genoa, and was forced by the French in 1796, and by the Austrians in 1800.

Bochnia, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, with large salt mines, 20 m ESE Cracow.

Bocholt, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, on the river Aa, 42 m W Munster.

Bockenheim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, on the river Netze, 13 m SSE Hildesheim.

Bocking, a large village in Essex, adjoining to Braintree. It has a spacious church, and a great manufacture of bays.

Bockum, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, 26 m SE Wesel.

Boden See; see *Constance, Lake of*.

Bodmin, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. The summer assizes are held here and at Truro alternately. It has some manufactures of serge, and a trade in wool and yarn. The church is the largest in the county, and the remains of an episcopal palace and a priory are still to be seen. It is 32 m NE Falmouth, and 235 w by S London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 50 32 N.

Bodon, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see; seated on the Danube, 26 m W Widdin. Lon. 23 54 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Bodroch, or **Bodrog**, a town of Hungary, on the river Danube, 100 m SE Buda.

Bodrun, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in

BAJ

Natolia, on the N side of the gulf of Scalanova, 18 m S Smyrna.—Another, on the site of the ancient Halicarnassus, on the N side of the gulf of Stanchio, 45 m W by S Melassa.

Boschot, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Nethe, 12 m NE Mechlin.

Bog, a river which rises on the S border of Volhynia, in Poland, flows through Podolia and Budzac Tartary, and enters the estuary of the Dnieper a little above Oczakow.

Bogdoi, a country of Tartary, lying to the N of China. It is of great extent and populous, and subject to the Chinese.

Boglio, or **Beuil**, a town of Savoy, situate on the Tinea, 21 m NNW Nice.

Boglipour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar in Bengal; seated on the Ganges, 112 m NE Moorshedabad. Lon. 87 5 E, lat. 25 15 N.

Bognor, a village in Suffex, 7 m SE Chichester. It is an improving place, and much frequented in summer for sea-bathing.

Bohemia, a kingdom in Germany, 200 m long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by Misnia and Lusatia, E by Silesia and Moravia, S by Austria, and W by Bavaria. It is fertile in corn, saffron, hops, and pasture. The chief rivers are the Muldau, Elbe, and Oder. In the mountains are mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, iron, lead, and quicksilver: above 100 towns and places might be named where mine-works have been established. All kinds of marble are likewise dug in Bohemia. Almost every kind of precious stones are found here, but, in general, deficient in hardness; the silver, and, in part, milkwhite pearls, gathered in many places, are extremely beautiful. The Roman catholic religion is the principal; but there are many protestants. The language is Sclavonian, with a mixture of German. It is divided into 16 circles, and subject to the house of Austria. The capital is Prague.

Bohmisch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, 22 m ENE Leutmeritz.

Bohmisch Aich, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, 20 m N Jung Buntzlau.

Bohmisch Brod, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, 14 m ESE Prague.

Bohol, one of the Philippine islands, to the N of Mindanao. Lon. 121 5 E, lat. 10 0 N.

Bajador, a cape on the W coast of

Africa, double
1433. Lon. 14

Boiano, a town of the county of Me Apennines, near 1803 it suffered a quake, and most destroyed. It Lon. 14 25 E, lat.

Bois le Duc, a town of Brabant, capital name, which comes from the castle named Pa to the S are two and St. Antony.

French in 1794. morasses, on the it receives the Breda, and 45 ss

5 24 E, lat. 51 45

Boiscommun, a town of the department of lemans.

Boitzenburg, a town of Prussia, in Mecklenburg, on the Boitze with t Schwerin.

Boitzenburg, a town of Prussia, in the Ucker mark.

Bokhara, a city of Bokharia. It stands surrounded by a ste and a dry ditch, on river Sodg. The h

mostly built of mud

faries and mosques,

ous, are all of brick

part of them are n

tion of the priests.

Jews and Arabians f

and the trade with h

considerable. It is

marcand. Lon. 62

Bokharia, or **Buch**

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Turkestan, E by Ca

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Bolivia, a country of South America, bounded by the Portuguese in the east, the Spanish in the north and west, and the Argentine in the south. It is 14° 27' W, lat. 26° 12' N.

Bolzano, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, at the foot of the Apennines, near the river Tiferno. In 1803 it suffered greatly by an earthquake, and most of the inhabitants were destroyed. It is 45 m NNE Naples. Lon. 14° 25' E, lat. 41° 30' N.

Bois le Duc, a fortified city of Dutch Brabant, capital of a district of the same name, which contains also the towns of Helmont and Eindhoven. It has a castle named Papen-briel; and a little to the S are two forts, called Isabella and St. Antony. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is situate among morasses, on the river Dommel, where it receives the Aa, 22 m E by N Breda, and 45 SSE Amsterdam. Lon. 5° 24' E, lat. 51° 45' N.

Boiscommun, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 25 m NE Orleans.

Boitzenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, at the conflux of the Boitze with the Elbe, 30 m SW Schwerin.

Boitzenburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 10 m W Prenzlau.

Bokhara, a city of Ulbec Tartary, in Bokharia. It stands on a rising ground, surrounded by a slender wall of earth, and a dry ditch, on the S side of the river Sogd. The houses are low, and mostly built of mud; but the caravansaries and mosques, which are numerous, are all of brick. The bazars have been lately buildings, but the greatest part of them are now in ruins. Here is also a stately building for the education of the priests. Great numbers of Jews and Arabians frequent this place; and the trade with Russia and Persia is considerable. It is 138 m W by S Samarcand. Lon. 62° 56' E, lat. 39° 4' N.

Bokharia, or **Bucharia**, a country of Ulbec Tartary, bounded on the N by Turkestan, E by Cashgur, S by Hindoostan and Persia, and W by Chorasam and Charafin. It is fertile in corn and fruit, and the best cultivated of any part of Tartary. The inhabitants are in general tawny, with black hair, but some are white and well made. They are cleanly in their food, which often consists of minced meat; and tea is the general drink. They are not warlike, but use the bow, lance, and sabre. Samarcand is the capital.

Bokharia, Little; see *Cashgur*.

Bolabola, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean, four leagues NW of Otahe. On the SW side is a spacious

BOL

harbour called Oteavanoa. Lon. 151° 43' W, lat. 16° 18' S.

Bolcherefsk, a town of Kamtskatka, on the river Bolchoireka, 22 m from its mouth, in the sea of Okotsk. Lon. 156° 37' E, lat. 52° 54' N.

Boli, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and the capital of a sangiacate. It is surrounded by an open palisade, has numerous streets and bazars, and is well peopled. To the W of it is a large forest of its name, which supplies an unceasing source of timber to the arsenals at Constantinople. It stands under a hill, and on a plain that is quite a garden, 110 m NE Chiutaga, and 145 E by S Constantinople. Lon. 31° 40' E, lat. 40° 40' N.

Bolingbroke, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is the birthplace of Henry IV, and has a manufacture of earthen ware. It stands at the source of a river which flows to the Witham, 29 m E Lincoln, and 133 N by E London.

Bolkowitz, a town of Silesia, 12 m S Glogau.

Bologna, a city of Italy, capital of Bolognese, and an archbishop's see. The university is one of the most ancient and celebrated in Europe; and the Institutio di Bologna is a magnificent building, where the various arts and sciences have their respective halls. The church of St. Petronius is the largest in Bologna; and on the pavement of this, Cassini drew his meridian line. There are above 160 other churches, most of them full of paintings by celebrated artists, and particularly Albano. The school of painting is immortalized by the number of great masters it has produced; and the public theatre is one of the largest and most beautiful in Italy. Many of the palaces of the nobility are furnished in a magnificent taste, having been built and ornamented when the finest works of architecture and painting could be procured on easier terms. Most of the public streets are accommodated with covered walks; but the buildings in general are not celebrated for beauty. The inhabitants, estimated at 70,000, carry on a considerable trade in rich silks and velvets. The surrounding country produces immense quantities of oil, wine, flax, and hemp, and furnishes all Europe with confectionary, distilled waters, and essences. The river Rheno, which runs near the city, turns 400 mills for the silk works; and there is a canal hence to the Po. The celebrated church of la Madonna di St.

B O M

Luca stands on a high hill, about 3 m from the city; and for the accommodation of its numerous visitors, a noble portico extends from the gate of the city to the entrance of this sanctuary. Bologna is seated at the foot of the Apennines, 22 m SE Modena, and 175 NW Rome. Lon. 11 21 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Bolognese, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by Ferrarese, W by Modena, S by Tuscany, and E by Romagna. It is watered by many small rivers, and produces all sorts of grain and fruit, particularly rich muscadine grapes. Some miles before the entrance into Bologna, the country seems one continued garden. The vineyards are divided by rows of elms and mulberry-trees; the vines hanging in festoons, from one tree to another. There are also mines of alum and iron. This province lately belonged to the Ecclesiastical State, but is now a part of the new formed kingdom of Italy. Bologna is the capital.

Bolsena, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a lake of its name, 19 m NNW Viterbo.

Bolsover, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Friday. It has a spacious castle, on the brow of a hill; and is noted for the manufacture of tobacco pipes. It is 6 m E Chesterfield, and 145 m NNW London.

Bolsvaert, a town of Holland, in Friesland, near the Zuyder Zee, 10 m N Sloten.

Bolton, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It has a canal to Manchester, and manufactures of fustians, counterpanes, dimities, calicos, and muslins. The number of inhabitants was 12,549 in 1801, and 17,070 in 1811. Two m to the N is Little Bolton, which contained 7079 inhabitants in 1811. Bolton is 11 m NW Manchester, and 197 m NNW London.

Bolton, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, noted for fine limestone, 18 m NE Worcester, and 34 W Boston.

Bolzeno; see *Botzen*.

Bomal, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Ourt, 20 m S Liege.

Bombay, an island on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan, 7 m in length and 20 in circumference. It came to the English by the marriage of Charles II with Catharine of Portugal; and is one of the three presidencies of the English E India Company, by which their oriental territories are go-

B O N

verned. It contains a strong and capacious fortress, a city, dockyard, and marine arsenal. Here the finest merchant ships are built, and all of teak, supplied from the neighbouring countries. The ground is in general barren, and good water scarce; but it has abundance of cocoa-nuts. The inhabitants are of several nations, and very numerous. It is 150 m S Surat. Lon. 72 38 E, lat. 18 57 N.

Bombi, a town of the kingdom of Congo, on the river Loze, 140 m SSW St. Salvador.

Bomene, a seaport of Holland, in Zealand, on the N shore of the island of Schowen, 3 m E Browerhaven.

Bommel, a town of S Holland, in the isle of Overflacke, 7 m W Williamstadt.

Bommel, a strong town of Holland, in Gelderland, in the island of Bommelwert, on the river Waal, 21 m S by E Utrecht. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Bommelwaert, an island of Holland, formed by the junctions of the Waal and Maese. It lies in the province of Gelderland, except a small district of the W end, which belongs to S Holland. It is 15 m in length, from Lowestein to Fort St. Andrew, and is not more than 4 in the broadest part. It was taken by the French in 1672, and again in 1794.

Bona, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Constantina. Near it are the ruins of the ancient Hippo Regius. It has a trade in corn, oil, hides, wax, and wool; and SE of the town excellent ship timber grows in abundance. It is seated near the mouth of the Seibouse, 90 m NE Constantina. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 36 52 N.

Bonaire, an island near the N coast of Terra Firma, to the E of Curacao. It is 60 m in circuit, abounds in cattle and salt mines, and has a good harbour and road on the SW side. Lon. 68 19 W, lat. 12 13 N.

Bonaventura, a bay, harbour, and fort of New Granada, in the province of Popayan. It is the staple port of the province, and 90 m W Cali. Lon. 75 18 W, lat. 3 20 N.

Bonavista, one of the Cape Verde islands, so called from its beautiful appearance to the first discoverers, in 1450; but it is now become barren through the extreme idleness of the inhabitants. Lon. 22 47 W, lat. 16 6 N.

Bonavista, a cape and bay on the S side of the island of Newfoundland. The cape lies in lon. 52 22 W, lat. 45 52 N.

Bonderf, a town of Suabia, capital

a county which 28 m NNW Zurich.

Bonef; see *Bone*.

Bonifacio, a town of Corsica, with a good fishery. It stands at the S extremity of the island.

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Bonila, a town of Albania, chief of the garians taken in 1791.

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a county which joins the Brisgau. It is 28 m NNW Zurich.

Boness; see *Borowsonness*.

Bonifacio, a fortified seaport of Corsica, with a good harbour, and a coral fishery. It stands on a small peninsula, at the s extremity of the island, 40 m SSE Ajaccio. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Bonila, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, chiefly inhabited by Bulgarians taken in the expedition against Paswan Oglou. Here is a school of artillery; and to the E of the town are a palace and gardens belonging to the pacha, and a rivulet that flows N into the lake Acherusia. It is 6 m S by E Janina.

Bonn, a city of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It was the residence of the elector, and his palace had a rich cabinet of natural curiosities. Bonn has a flourishing university, four parish churches, and several religious foundations. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1703, and by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 14 m S by E Cologne. Lon. 7 9 E lat. 50 40 N.

Bonnetable, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 15 m NE Mans.

Bonneval, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, seated on the Loire, 8 m N Chateaudun.

Bonneville, a town of Savoy, capital of Faucigny. It is seated on the Arve, at the foot of a mountain called the Mole, 20 m SE Geneva. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 46 4 N.

Bontham, a seaport of the island of Celebes, on the NE part of a large bay, where ships may lie in security during both the monsoons. The town has a palisadoed fort, and stands on the S side of a small but deep river. Lon. 117 28 E, lat. 5 11 S.

Bontory, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracław. 22 m E Bracław.

Bony, a town of the island of Celebes, capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the S coast. The people are called Bonginese, or Buggeses, and are the most powerful nation of the island. The town stands on the NW side of Bony bay, called also Bugges bay, which is large, but full of rocks and shoals. Lon. 120 35 E, lat. 2 50 S.

Bongebooge, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the country of Cutch. It is 140 m SE Tatta, and 230 W by N Amadabad. Lon. 69 2 E, lat. 23 16 N.

Booneton, a town of New Jersey, in Suffolk county, 12 m ESE Newton.

Boonstrough, a town of Kentucky, in Madison county, seated on the

BOR

Kentucky, at the influx of Otter creek, 30 m ESE Lexington.

Boorooserd, a town of Persia, in Irak, capital of a wealthy district, governed by a prince. It stands in a circular plain, covered with cultivation and villages, and surrounded by mountains, 75 m SE Kirmansha.

Booshah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 98 m NE Calcutta.

Bootan, a country of Asia, between Napani, Bengal, Assam, and Tibet, of which last it is a feudatory. It abounds in mountains covered with verdure, and rich with abundant forest-trees: there is scarcely a mountain whose base is not washed by some torrent, and many of the loftiest bear populous villages, amid orchards and plantations, on their summits and on their sides. The southernmost ridge of the Bootan mountains rises near a mile and a half above the plains of Bengal, in a horizontal distance of only 15 miles; and from the summit the astonished traveller looks on the plains below as on an extensive ocean. The Bootecas are much fairer and more robust than their neighbours the Bengalees, with broader faces and higher cheek bones: their hair is invariably black, and cut short; their eyes small and black, with long pointed corners; and their skins remarkably smooth. The houses are built on props, though the country is hilly, and ascended by a ladder: the lower part, closed on all sides, serves for holding stores, and accommodating hogs, cows, and other animals. The capital is Tassafudon.

Bopalitol, a town of Hindoostan, in Malway, 98 m E by S Ougein.

Bopfingen, a town of Suabia, on the river Eger, 19 m NW Donawert.

Boppard, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhine, 8 m S Coblenz.

Borahs, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 38 m E Gotheburg.

Borburato; see *Porto Cabello*.

Borch, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Elbe, 14 m NE Magdeburg.

Borchloen, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 15 m NW Liege.

Bordentown, a town of New Jersey, in Burlington county, on the W side of the Delaware, at the influx of Crosswick creek, 6 m below Trenton, and 23 NE Philadelphia.

Borg, a town of Denmark, the chief place in the island of Femern, with a

BOR

fort, on Femern sound. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 54 35 N.

Borgo, a town of Sweden, in Nyland, and a bishop's see; seated near the gulf of Finland, on a river navigable for small vessels, 24 m ENE Helsingfors.

Borgo St. Donino, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, seated on the Stirone, 18 m SW Piacenza.

Borgo di St. Sepolcro, a town of Tuscany, in Fiorentino, with a fort, seated near the source of the Tiber, 12 m NE Arezzo.

Borgoforte, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, on the river Po, at the influx of the Oglio, 10 m S Mantua.

Borja, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in a fruitful spot near Mount Cayo, 42 m WNW Saragossa.

Borja, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito; situate on the head waters of the river Amazon, 300 m E by N Paiza. Lon. 76 36 W, lat. 4 15 S.

Boriquen, an island in the W Indies, near Porto Rico. It is uninhabited, though fertile, and the water good. Here is a great number of land crabs, whence some call it Crab Island. Lon. 66 0 W, lat. 18 0 N.

Borjow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, with a bridge over the Berezina. This pass was possessed by the French in 1812; but on November 21 the Russian army, that was on its return from the Danube, took the bridge by storm and 3000 prisoners: three days after the French attempted to recover the bridge, but were repulsed. It is 36 m ENE Minsk.

Borkelo, a strong town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, remarkable for having been the subject of two wars; one in 1665, against the bishop of Munster, and the other with France, in 1672. It is seated on the river Borkel, 15 m ENE Zutphen.

Borken, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with a collegiate church, seated on the Aa, 38 m W Munster.

Bormio, the capital of a county of its name, on the confines of Tyrol, lately subject to the Grisons, but now annexed to the kingdom of Italy. About a mile from the town are medicinal baths. It is seated at the foot of the mountains, on the Erdoleso, near its conflux with the Adda, 40 m SE Coire. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 46 17 N.

Borna, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a manufacture of stuffs; seated near the Pleyße, 13 m ESE Leipzig.

Borneo, an island in the Indian ocean,

BOR

discovered by the Portuguese in 1541. It is of an oval figure, 900 m long and 600 broad. The inland country is mountainous; but toward the sea low and marshy; especially on the northern side, where it is covered with forests of large trees, which penetrate for scores of miles toward the centre of the island. It produces rice, pepper, fago, diamonds, gold, pearls, canes, bees-wax, camphor, dragonsblood, edible bird-nests, and sandal wood. The orang-outang abounds in this island. The English had factories here; but differences arising between them and the natives, they were driven away, or murdered, in 1706. The Dutch are now the only Europeans who have settlements here, and their chief factories are at the mouth of the Banjer and the Pontiana. The seacoast is usually overflowed half the year, and when the waters go off, the earth is covered with mud; for which reason some of the houses are built on floats, and others on pillars. The muddy flats are divided by rivers, which branch into numerous canals, and are the only roads into the interior parts. The countries on the coast are inhabited by a mixture of Malays, Moors, Javanese, and Macassars. The real natives of this island are the Biadjous, or Dajakkefe, who are blacks and pagans, and live in the interior part, on the W side of the Banjer; but their country is little known. They are of middle stature, and well made, go almost naked, and are tattooed blue. They come down the Banjer in rude boats to the port of Bangermassing, with gold dust and other articles; the Moors called Banjareens being the factors. The chiefs extract one or two of the fore teeth, substituting others of gold; and strings of the teeth of tigers, a real badge of courage, are worn round the neck. The coast of this island is divided into several kingdoms, the principal of which are Borneo and Banjermassing.

Borneo, a kingdom on the NW side of the island of Borneo, governed by a sultan, who lives in great state. The capital, of the same name, is large and populous, with a good harbour. Lon. 112 27 E, lat. 4 55 N.

Bornholm, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, of an oval form, about 22 m in circumference, and nearly surrounded by rocks. The soil is stony, but fertile, with excellent pasture; and there are mines of coal, and quarries of marble. It lies 10 m SE of Schonen, in Sweden. The chief town is Ronne.

Bornou, an extensive empire of No-

proland, having Nubia on the N, a number of oases, or lakes, with arid wastes to be characterized not by uniformity, one commencing in April, the other in October, division is introduced by the 22 and 23; W. luge of sultry rain of thunder and multitudes of the people. At the second season sides; the air becomes the weather perfect, the horse common kidney and indigo, are cerefigs, grapes, ap lemons, limes, and valuable tree is form and height resembling that of a nut, the kernel in great estimation the last on account duces. Horses, beeves, goats, the flesh of which is the common animal, numerous, that the away as an article game consists of par and ostriches, the prized above ever animals are the lion, wolf, fox, elephant and cameleoparda many snakes, scorp toads. The complexion is black; but they cast. The dress consists of shirts of factured in the co brought from Tr muslin turban from of gold are worn b ple. But the on poorer sort is a ki waist. In their ma courteous and humonately fond of pl of draughts, and chess. More than guages are said to b and its dependenci religion is the Moh narchy is elective. sovereign, the priv successor from am ferred on three per

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groland, having Cassina on the w, and Nubia on the e. It consists of a number of oases, or fertile spots, interspersed with arid wastes. The climate is said to be characterized by excessive, though not by uniform, heat. Two seasons, one commencing soon after the middle of April, the other at the same period in October, divide the year. The first is introduced by violent winds from the s.w. and s.; with intense heat, a deluge of sultry rain, and such tempests of thunder and lightning, as destroy multitudes of the cattle and many of the people. At the commencement of the second season, the ardent heat subsides; the air becomes soft and mild, and the weather perfectly serene. Maize, rice, the horsebean of Europe, the common kidneybean, cotton, hemp, and indigo, are cultivated; and there are figs, grapes, apricots, pomegranates, lemons, limes, and melons. The most valuable tree is called Redeynah, in form and height like an olive, the leaf resembling that of a lemon, and bearing a nut, the kernel and shell of which are in great estimation; the first as a fruit, the last on account of the oil it produces. Horses, asses, mules, dogs, heeves, goats, sheep, and camels; (the flesh of which is much esteemed) are the common animals. Bees are so numerous, that the wax is often thrown away as an article of no value. The game consists of partridges, wild ducks, and ostriches, the flesh of which is prized above every other. The other animals are the lion, leopard, civet cat, wolf, fox, elephant, buffalo, antelope, and cameleopardalis; and there are many snakes, scorpions, centipedes, and toads. The complexion of the natives is black; but they are not of the Negro cast. The dress of the greater part consists of shirts of blue cotton manufactured in the country, of a red cap brought from Tripoli, and a white muslin turban from Cairo. Nose-rings of gold are worn by the principal people. But the only covering of the poorer sort is a kind of girdle for the waist. In their manners the people are courteous and humane: they are passionately fond of play; the lower classes of draughts, and the higher excel in chess. More than 30 different languages are said to be spoken in Bornou and its dependencies; and the reigning religion is the Mohamedan. The monarchy is elective. On the death of the sovereign, the privilege of choosing a successor from among his sons is conferred on three persons, whose age and

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character for wisdom are denoted by the title of elders. The sultan is said to have 500 ladies in his seraglio; and that his stud likewise contains 500 horses. His dominions extend beyond the desert into the fertile country of Negroland, of which he possesses a large portion. He has a vast army, which consists almost entirely of horse: the sabre, pike, and bow, are their weapons of offence, and a shield of hides is their armour.

Bornou, the capital of the empire of the same name, with a palace like a citadel. The whole city is surrounded by a high wall, encompassed with a ditch; but the other towns of the kingdom are open. The principal trade is in gold dust, slaves, horses, ostriches feathers, salt, and civet. It is seated on the Gazel, 750 m ENE Cassina. Lon. 23 5 E, lat. 19 45 N.

Borodino, a village of Russia, in the government of Moscow, on the river Kaloya, which flows to the Moskwa, 8 m w by N Mojaisk. Here, on Sept. 7, 1812, was a great battle between the Russians, under prince Kutusoff, and the French, under Bonaparte; the former lost upward of 25,000 men, and the French a far greater number, with above 20,000 horses: both sides claimed the victory, but the French retreated from the field.

Boroughbridge, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, and a trade in hardware. Here Edward 11, in 1322, defeated the rebel earl of Lancaster. It is seated on the Ure, over which is a stone bridge, 18 m NW York, and 256 N by W London.

Borriano, a town of Spain, in Valencia, at the mouth of the Millas, 21 m N Valencia.

Borrowdale, a village in Cumberland, 6 m S Kewick. It stands at the head of a narrow and crooked valley, and is famous for mines of wadd, or black-lead, a substance almost peculiar to England.

Borrosstonness, or *Bonefs*, a town of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, with a safe and commodious harbour on the frith of Forth. It has a considerable trade in ship-building and coal, and extensive manufactures of salt and stoneware. It is 5 m N Linlithgow, and 12 w by N Edinburgh.

Bosa, a seaport of Sardinia, and a bishop's see, with a castle, on a river of the same name, 17 m SSE Algeri. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 40 29 N.

Boscawen Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 10 m in circumference. Lon. 175 10 W, lat. 15 50 S.

B O S

Bosco, or **Boschi**, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on the Orbe, 5 m s Alexandria.

Boscobel, a village in Shropshire, 9 m s s Newport, where Charles II was concealed in an oak, after the battle of Worcester.

Bosnia, a province of European Turkey, 120 m long and 70 broad; bounded on the n by Slavonia, s by Servia, s by Albania, and w by Dalmatia and Croatia. It is mountainous, but fertile, especially near the rivers. Serai is the capital.

Bosra, a town of Syria, where Mohamed is said to have received much information from a Nestorian monk, toward founding his religious doctrines. It is 100 m s Damascus. Lon. 37 10 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Bosiny, a borough in Cornwall, that has now no market; seated near the Bristol channel, 17 m n w Launceston, and 233 w by s London. See *Tintagel*.

Bost a strong town of Persia, in Sigestan. It is seated on the Heermund, 170 m w s w Candahar. Lon. 64 15 E, lat. 32 30 N.

Boston, a borough in Lincolnshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and a trade in wool. It is seated on the Witham, not far from its entrance into the sea; but its harbour can admit vessels of inferior burden only. It has a navigation to Lincoln, partly by the Witham, and partly by a canal; and there is another canal to Bourn. The lofty tower of its large Gothic church is a noted seamount. The number of inhabitants was 5926 in 1801, and 8180 in 1811. It is 47 m s s Lincoln, and 113 n London. Lon. 03 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Boston, the capital of Massachusetts, and of Suffolk county, seated on a peninsula, at the w end of Massachusetts bay, covered by numerous islands and rocks, and defended by a castle. The peninsula is formed by the harbour and the river Charles, and contains about 700 acres; it is connected to the mainland, on the s, by an isthmus a mile in length, and about a quarter where broadest. The city extends in the form of a crescent about the harbour; and the country rising gradually beyond, affords a delightful prospect. There is only one safe channel to approach the harbour, and that so narrow, that two ships can scarcely sail abreast. Within the harbour there is room for 500 ships to anchor; and at the Long Pier, which is near 2000 feet in length, ships of the greatest burden may come close. Most

B O T

of the public buildings are handsome, and some of them elegant. Franklin Place is a great ornament to the town; it contains a monument of Dr. Franklin (who was born here) and is encompassed on two sides with buildings of superior elegance. On the w side of the town is the Mall, a beautiful public walk; and opposite it, on Beacon-hill, is a magnificent state-house. The streets are handsome, particularly that extending from the pier to the townhouse. Here are 19 edifices for public worship, belonging to sects of various denominations; seven free-schools, supported at the public expense; and two elegant bridges over Charles river, which have draws for the admission of vessels. One of them, called Charles River Bridge, connects the city with Charleston; and the other, West Boston Bridge, 3483 feet in length, leads to Cambridge. In 1800 the number of inhabitants was 24,937, and now it is deemed to be upward of 30,000. The foreign and domestic trade is very considerable; and the principal manufactures consist of rum, loaf sugar, canvass, cordage, beer, pot and pearl ash, glass, tobacco, and chocolate. Fifteen of the islands in the harbour afford pasture and corn, and furnish agreeable places of resort in summer to parties of pleasure. In the neighbourhood of Boston, the first hostilities commenced, in 1775, between the colonists, and the troops of the mother country, who evacuated the town in 1776. It is 251 m n s New York. Lon. 71 0 w, lat. 42 18 N.

Bosworth, Market, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Wednesday. In its vicinity was fought the famous battle between Richard III, and the earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, in which the former lost his crown and life. It is seated on a hill, 13 m w Leicester, and 106 n w London.

Botany Bay, a bay of New S Wales, discovered by Cook in 1770, and so called from the great quantity of herbs found on the shore. The promontories which form its entrance are named Cape Banks and Point Solander. It was originally fixed on for a colony of convicts from Great Britain, which, in the sequel, took place at Port Jackson, 13 m further to the n. Lon. 151 21 E, lat. 34 0 S.

Botany Island, a small island, in the Pacific ocean, to the s s of New Caledonia. Lon. 167 17 E, lat. 22 27 S.

Botejdale, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated in a valley, 15 m n s Bury and 86 London.

Bothnia, *Eay* In Finland, on Bothnia, between and Finland 300 m in length in breadth. O ward the s, the and the summer destroy great p inhabitants are large space, the numerous. Th timber, butter, tar. This prov Cajani. The ca

Bothnia, *Wesl* In Nordland, on of Bothnia. It tween the sea and land, and from The soil is tolera frosts in July oft and it has mines and numerous ficles of commercermine, bears, w &c. The capital

Bothnia, *Gulf of* branching n from of Aland, and be and s by the du On its coasts are n

Botley, a village Southampton, on noted for a confide

Botterford, a vill on the confines of Lincolnshire, 7 m

Near it, on a lofty castle, the ancient Rutland. In the c numents of that many Roman au found in the neighb

Botwar, a town duchy of Wirtemb same name, 15 m s

Botzen, or *Bolz* many, in Tyrol, ca of Etichland, with brated for its exce four noted annual great numbers of C Italiane. It stands surrounded by mo Brixen. Lon. 11 15

Bowa, a town of Ultra, 20 m s s Regg

Bouchain, a fortific in the department of two parts by the Sci by the allies in 171 year following; and

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Bothnia, East, a province of Sweden, in Finland, on the E side of the gulf of Bothnia, between the provinces of Kimi and Finland Proper and Russia. It is 300 m in length, and from 90 to 220 in breadth. On the seacoast, and toward the S, the land is low and marshy; and the summers are often so cold as to destroy great part of the crops. The inhabitants are thinly spread over this large space, the cattle small, and bears numerous. The principal exports are timber, butter, whale oil, pitch, and tar. This province is sometimes called *Cajani*. The capital is Uleaborg.

Bothnia, West, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, on the W coast of the gulf of Bothnia. It is 230 m in length, between the seacoast and Swedish Lapland, and from 25 to 50 in breadth. The soil is tolerably fertile, but sudden frosts in July often destroy the crops; and it has mines of copper and iron, and numerous forests. The chief articles of commerce are the skins of foxes, ermines, bears, wolves, reindeer, otters, &c. The capital is Umea.

Bothnia, Gulf of, a sea or large gulf, branching N from the Baltic, at the S of Aland, and bounded on the W, N, and E by the dominions of Sweden. On its coasts are many small islands.

Botley, a village in Hampshire, 6 m S Southampton, on the river Hamble, noted for a considerable trade in flour.

Bottesford, a village in Leicestershire, on the confines of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, 7 m W by N Grantham. Near it, on a lofty eminence, is Belvoir castle, the ancient seat of the dukes of Rutland. In the church are several monuments of that noble family; and many Roman antiquities have been found in the neighbourhood.

Botzwar, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on a river of the same name, 15 m SSW Hailbron.

Bolzen, or **Bolzano**, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, capital of the district of Etschland, with a castle. It is celebrated for its excellent wine, and has four noted annual fairs, frequented by great numbers of Germans, Swiss, and Italians. It stands on the Eisack, surrounded by mountains, 22 m SW Brixen. Lon. 11 15 E, lat. 46 32 N.

Bova, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 20 m SE Reggio.

Bouchain, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord, divided into two parts by the Scheldt. It was taken by the allies in 1711, but retaken the year following; and was invested by the

BOU

Austrians in 1793, but soon relieved. It is 9 m W Valenciennes.

Bouchart, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, situated on an island in the river Vienne, 15 m SSW Tours.

Bouchemain, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 4 m S Angers.

Bouclans, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, 8 m S Befançon.

Boudry, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Neuchâtel, 4 m SW Neuchâtel.

Bouvelles, a town of France, in the department of Somme, 6 m SSW Amiens.

Bouvignes, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, on the river Meuse, 10 m S Namur.

Bouillon, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxembourg, with a castle, on an almost inaccessible rock. The French took it in 1676, when Lewis XIV gave it to the duke of Bouillon. In 1794 it was taken by storm, by general Beaulieu, after defeating a body of French republicans, and given up to pillage. It is seated near the Semoy, 6 m NNE Sedan, and 46 W by N Luxembourg. Lon. 5 20 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Bouilly, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 7 m S Troyes.

Bovino, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, at the foot of the Apennines, 15 m NE Benevento.

Boulay, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 13 m NE Metz.

Boulogne, a seaport of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, lately an episcopal see. It is divided into two towns, the higher and the lower. The harbour has a mole for the safety of the ships, and to prevent it from being choked up. It is seated at the mouth of the Liane, 14 m SSW Calais. Lon. 1 37 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Bourbon, an island in the Indian ocean, 60 m long and 45 broad, lying 300 m E Madagascar. It has not a safe harbour, but there are many good roads for shipping. On the SE is a volcano. It is a fertile island; producing, in particular, excellent tobacco. The French settled here in 1672, and have some considerable towns; and here their India ships used to touch for refreshments. It surrendered to the English in 1810. The chief town is St. Denys. Lon. 55 20 E, lat. 20 52 S.

Bourbon, a town of Kentucky, chief of a county of the same name. It stands on a point of land formed by two of the

BOU

6 branches of the Licking, 20 m **ENE** Lexington.

Bourbon Lancy, a town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire, celebrated for its hot mineral waters, and a large marble pavement, called the Great Bath, which is a work of the Romans. It is 28 m **SW** Autun.

Bourbon l'Archambaud, a town of France, in the department of Allier, celebrated for its hot baths, and for giving name to the family of the late king of France. It is situate near the river Allier, 15 m **W** Moulins.

Bourbonne les Bains, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, famous for its hot baths, 18 m **ENE** Langres.

Bourbonnois, a late province of France, bounded on the **N** by Nivernois and Berry, **W** by Berry and Marche, **S** by Auvergne, and **E** by Burgundy and Forez. It abounds in corn, fruit, pasture, wood, game, and wine. It now forms the department of Allier.

Bourbourg, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated near the river Aa, and on a canal that communicates with Calais and Dunkirk, 10 m **SW** Dunkirk.

Bourdeaux, a city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Gironde, and an archiepiscopal see. It has a university, an academy of arts and sciences, a public library, and a large hospital, in which are many manufactures. The city is built in the form of a bow, of which the river Garonne is the string; and the harbour is large, with grand and extensive quays. It has 12 gates, and is deemed the second city in France for magnitude, riches, and population. The cathedral is much admired. The cattle, called the Trumpet, is surrounded by the river; and near another castle are fine walks. The most remarkable antiquities are the palace of Galienus, built like an amphitheatre, and several aqueducts. It has a considerable trade, particularly in claret and brandy. Here Edward the black prince, of England, resided several years, and his son, afterward Richard II, was born. It is 87 m **S** Rochelle, and 325 **SW** Paris. Lon. 0 34 **W**, lat. 44 50 **N**.

Bourdines, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, 5 m **NW** Huy.

Bourg, a city of France, capital of the department of Ain. Near it is the magnificent church and monastery of the Augustins. The principal commerce is in corn, horses, cattle, and white

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leather. It stands in a marshy but fertile country, on the river Reissouffe, 26 m **NE** Lyon, and 233 **SE** Paris. Lon. 5 19 **E**, lat. 46 11 **N**.

Bourg, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, with a tide harbour on the Dordogne, near the point of land formed by the junction of that river with the Garonne. It has a great trade in wine, and is 15 m **N** by **E** Bourdeaux.

Bourg, a town of Guayana, in the island of Cayenne. Lon. 52 50 **W**, lat. 5 2 **N**.

Bourg d'Oisans, a town of France, in the department of Isere, seated on the Romanche, 20 m **SE** Grenoble.

Bourgneuf, a town of France, in the department of Creuse. Here is a lofty tower, faced with stones cut diamond-wise, erected by Zülm, brother of Bajazet II, emperor of the Turks, when he was obliged to exile himself, after the loss of a decisive battle. Bourgneuf is seated on the Taurion, 20 m **NE** Limoges.

Bourges, a city of France, capital of the department of Cher, and an archiepiscopal see, with a university, founded by Lewis XI, the Nero of France, who was born here. In extent it is one of the greatest cities in France, but the inhabitants hardly exceed 20,000. The principal manufactures are cloth, woollen stuffs, and stockings; but the trade is inconsiderable. It is seated at the conflux of the Auron and Yevre, 25 m **NW** Nevers, and 125 **S** Paris. Lon. 2 24 **E**, lat. 47 5 **N**.

Bourget, a town of Savoy, on a lake of the same name, near the Rhone, 6 m **N** Chamberry.

Bourgneuf, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire. The chief trade is in salt, made from the adjacent salt-marshes. It stands on a bay to which it gives name, between the ile of Noirmoutier and the continent, 20 m **SW** Nantes. Lon. 2 3 **W**, lat. 47 4 **N**.

Bourgueil, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 22 m **W** Tours.

Bourmont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, on a steep mountain, 20 m **E** by **N** Chaumont.

Bourn, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It has a navigable canal to Boston, and is seated at the source of a rivulet that flows to Spalding, 35 m **S** Lincoln, and 97 **N** London.

Bouro, one of the Molucca islands, between Celebes and Ceram, 90 m long and 30 broad. Some mountains in it

are extremely
side is uncon-
nutmegs and
trees, and man-
by the Dutch.
the same name
the bay on which
25 **E**, lat. 3 30 **S**
Bourthes, a town
partment of
Boulogne.

Bouffac, a town
partment of Cr
rock, 25 m **NE**

Boston, one of
the Indian oce
Lon. 123 30 **E**,

Bouzonville, a
department of
Nied, 27 m **NE**

Bow, a town
market on the
source of a river
Taw, 14 m **NW**
London.

Bow, a village
London. It has
tures, and distil-
over which is a
first stone one bul-
from its arches the
name of Bow.

Bow, an island
about 30 m in
141 10 **W**, lat. 18 2

Bownes, a villa
on the **E** side of
m **W** by **N** Kendal
for fish and charco
for trading and p
navigating the lake

Bowness, a villa
the **W** end of the
frith, 13 m **W** by
Roman station, cal
and hence Antoni
rary.

Boxberg, a town
circle of Upper R
cattle on an emin
Tauber, 13 m **W** **N**

Boxford, a villa
Sudbury. It has
and a manufactur
and deer skins in oi

Boxley, a village
stone, famous for a
1146, some remains
In this abbey, Ed
charter to the city
ering them to elect

Boxtel, a town
in Brabant, seated

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are extremely high, and the sea on one side is uncommonly deep. It produces nutmegs and cloves, cocoa and banana trees, and many vegetables introduced by the Dutch. The chief town is of the same name, also called Cajeli, from the bay on which it is seated. Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 3 30 S.

Bourthes, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 m SE Boulogne.

Bouffac, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, with a castle on a rock, 25 m NE Gueret.

Bouton, one of the Molucca islands, in the Indian ocean, 12 m SE Celebes. Lon. 123 30 E, lat. 5 0 S.

Bouzonville, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, on the river Nied, 27 m NE Metz.

Bow, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday; seated at the source of a river, which flows into the Taw, 14 m NW Exeter, and 188 w by S London.

Bow, a village in Middlesex, 2 m ENE London. It has many mills, manufactures, and distilleries, on the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the first stone one built in England, and that from its arches the village received the name of Bow.

Bow, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 30 m in circumference. Lon. 141 10 W, lat. 18 23 S.

Bownes, a village in Westmorland, on the E side of Windermere-water, 9 m W by N Kendal. It is a great mart for fish and charcoal, and the chief place for trading and pleasure boats used in navigating the lake.

Bownes, a village in Cumberland, at the W end of the Piels wall, on Solway frith, 13 m W by N Carlisle. It was a Roman station, called Blat'n Belgium; and hence Antoninus began his Itinerary.

Boxberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with an ancient castle on an eminence; seated on the Tauber, 13 m W Mergentheim.

Boxford, a village in Suffolk, 5 m from Sudbury. It has a great trade in malt, and a manufacture for dressing sheep and deer skins in oil.

Boxley, a village in Kent, 4 m N Maidstone, famous for an abbey, founded in 1146, some remains of which still exist. In this abbey, Edward II granted the charter to the city of London, empowering them to elect a mayor.

Boxtel, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the river Bommel,

BRA

and furnished with sluices. Here the British and Dutch troops, under the duke of York, were defeated by the French in 1794. It is 8 m S Bois le Duc.

Boxtede, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, seated on the Elbe, which flows into the Elbe, 12 m SW Hamburg.

Boyle, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon. Here are the ruins of an abbey, near the lake Key, and manufactures of linen and yarn. It is seated on the river Boyle, 23 m N Roscommon.

Boyne, a river of Ireland, which rises in the N part of the county of Kildare, crosses the county of Meath, and enters the Irish channel, below Drogheda. In this river and on its banks James II was defeated by William III, in 1690.

Bozolo, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, seated on the Oglio, 15 m SW Mantua.

Braan, a river of Scotland, in Perthshire, which descends from the hills E of Loch Tay, and flows into the Tay above Dunkeld. Upon this river is a grand scene, at a place called the Rumbling bridge. Under an arch, thrown over a narrow chasm, between two projecting rocks, the river is precipitated in a fall of near 50 feet.

Brabant, a territory of the Netherlands, bounded on the N by Holland and Gelderland, E by Liege, S by Namur, and W by Hainault, Flanders, and Zealand. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Meuse, Dommel, Nethe, and Dyle. The northern part belongs to Holland, under the denomination of Dutch Brabant, of which Bois le Duc is the capital. The southern part, lately denominated Austrian Brabant, now belongs to France, and is divided into the departments of Two Nethes and Dyle, of which Antwerp and Brussels are the chief towns.

Bracciano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, celebrated for some warm baths in its vicinity. It is situate on a lake of the same name, 12 m NW Rome.

Braccigliano, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 7 m NNW Salerno.

Brackley, a borough in Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It contains two churches, and had formerly a college, now a free-school. It is seated on the Ouse, 18 m SSW Northampton, and 63 NW London.

Bracław, a strong town of Poland, capital of the palatinate of its name, in

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Podolia. It stands on the river Bog, 85 m N Kaminieck. Lon. 28 36 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Bradfield, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Blackwater, 16 m N Chelmsford, and 44 NW London.

Bradford, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Monday. It is the centre of the greatest fabric of superfine cloths in England. It stands on the side of a rocky hill, on the Avon, 10 m N by W Wainminster, and 100 W London.

Bradford, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It has a canal, which is a branch from the Leeds and Liverpool. The manufactures are tammies, calamancoes, woollen cloths, wool-cards, combs, and leather boxes; and in the vicinity is a capital iron foundry. The number of inhabitants was 6393 in 1801, and 7767 in 1811. It is 10 m W Leeds, and 196 NW London.

Bradford, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, where some vessels are built, and shoes made for exportation. It is situate on the Merrimac, opposite Haverhill, 10 m W Newbury Port.

Brading, a corporate town in Hampshire, near the E angle of the isle of Wight, at the head of a large haven, which admits small vessels to the quay at high water. It is 6 m E Newport, and 8 S Portsmouth.

Braga, a city of Portugal, capital of Entre Douro e Minho, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of Portugal. It contains four churches, beside the cathedral, and eight convents. Here are some ruins of an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Cavado, 120 m N Lisbon. Lon. 8 29 W, lat. 41 42 N.

Braganza, a city of Portugal, in Trallos Montes. It is divided into the old and the new town: the former stands on an eminence, surrounded by double walls, now in ruins; and the latter on a plain, at the foot of a mountain, defended by a fort. It is seated on the Fervanza, 32 m NW Miranda, and 88 NE Oporto. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 42 2 N.

Braila, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, with a castle; seated on the Danube, 110 m SE Tergovisto.

Brailow, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 30 m NW Bracław.

Brain le Comte, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 m SSW Brussels.

Braintree, a town in Essex, with a market on Wednesday. It has a consi-

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derable manufacture of bays, and is joined on the N by the extensive village of Bocking. It is seated on the river Blackwater, 11 m N by S Chelmsford, and 40 NE London.

Braintree, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, the birthplace of John Adams, the first vice-president, and the second president of the United States. It is seated on a bay, 8 m S by N Boston.

Brakel, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, on the rivulet Brught, 16 m E Paderborn.

Brallo, a mountain of the Alps, in the canton of Grisons, which separates the valley of Munster from the county of Bormio. It is supposed to be the same that Tacitus mentions under the name of Jura Rhætica.

Bramant, a town of Savoy, on the river Arc, 20 m E St. Jean de Maurienne.

Bramber, a borough in Suffex, which is now without either market or fair; seated on the Adur, adjoining to the S of Steyning, 51 m S by W London.

Brampton, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday. On the top of a high hill is a fortified trench, called the Mote. It is seated on the Irthing, 9 m ENE Carlisle, and 311 NW London.

Bramsledt, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, near which is a medicinal spring. It is seated on the Bram, 21 m N Hamburg.

Branaw, a town of Bohemia, with a manufacture of coloured cloth, 11 m NW Glatz.

Brancaleone, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 9 m SE Bova.

Brancafter, a village in Norfolk, 4 m W by N Burnham. It was the ancient Branodunum, a considerable Roman city, and has now a great trade in malt.

Brandeis, a town of Bohemia, on the river Elbe, 10 m NE Prague.

Brandenburg, a marquissate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the W by Luneburg, N by Pomerania and Mecklenburg, E by Poland, and S by Silesia, Lusatia, Saxony Proper, and Magdeburg. It is divided into five parts: the Old mark, the mark of Pregnitz, and the Middle, Ucker, and New mark; and their chief towns are Stendal, Perleberg, Brandenburg, Prenzlau, and Custrin. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Havel, Spree, Ucker, Oder, and Warthe. The country is in general sandy, and the soil meagre; but it produces some corn, and abounds in wood, wool, iron, flax, hemp, hops,

and tobacco. Inhabitants are papists are tolerated.

Brandenburg, a town of Prussia, capital of the Mark. It is a new town, by which separates the French refugees introduced their religion. It is a profane m W by S Berlin, 27 N.

Brandenburg, a town, in Mecklenburg, ed by walls. The straight, the church large structure, worthy of notice. Tollenfee, 72 m N, lat. 52 34 N.

Brandenburg, a town, with an ancient castle of the Frisch Haffenberg.

Brandon, a town, market on Friday. Little Ouse, over one mile below is a goods to and from has a great trade in timber, &c. and in tenfive rabbit warren. Bury, and 78 m N.

Bransford, a town, Newhaven county, works in its neighbourhood on a river of the same into Long Island Sound, haven, and 40 S by V.

Brasfa, a town on the river Merish, 55.

Brasil, a country which gives the title heir apparent of the crown. Its length, from the Para to that of the river ward of 2100 m, and is 50 to 1000. It was 1500, by Alvarez Cab who was forced upon and it had its name from of brasil wood found taguei have not penetrated the country; but the divided into the provinces Marannan, Seaca, Rio Tamarica, Fernambuco, Saints Bay, Ilheos, Spiritu Santo, Rio Janeiro, and Rey. The climate temperate and mild,

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and tobacco. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans; but the papists are tolerated. Berlin is the capital.

Brandenburg, a city of Germany, capital of the Middle mark of Brandenburg. It is divided into the old and new town, by the river Havel, which separates the fort from both. Some French refugees, having settled here, introduced their manufactures, and rendered it a prosperous place. It is 33 m w by s Berlin. Lon. 12 46 E, lat. 52 17 N.

Brandenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, surrounded by walls. The streets are wide and straight, the church of St. Mary is a large structure, and the townhouse is worthy of notice. It is situate on the Tollence, 72 m N Berlin. Lon. 13 20 E, lat. 53 34 N.

Brandenburg, a town of E Prussia, with an ancient castle, at the SE end of the Frisch Haff, 13 m SW Konigsberg.

Brandon, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday. It stands on the Little Ouse, over which is a bridge, and one mile below is a ferry for conveying goods to and from the Isle of Ely. It has a great trade in corn, malt, coal, timber, &c. and in the vicinity are extensive rabbit warrens. It is 15 m N by W Bury, and 78 MNE London.

Branford, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, which has many iron works in its neighbourhood. It stands on a river of the same name, which runs into Long Island sound, 10 m E Newhaven, and 40 s by W Hartford.

Branika, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merish, 35 m S Weissenburg.

Brasil, a country of S America, which gives the title of prince to the heir apparent of the crown of Portugal. Its length, from the mouth of the river Para to that of the river Plata, is upward of 2100 m, and its breadth is from 50 to 1000. It was discovered in 1500, by Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, who was forced upon it by a tempest; and it had its name from the abundance of brasil wood found here. The Portuguese have not penetrated far into the country; but the coast they have divided into the provinces of Para, Marannan, Seara, Rio Grande, Paraiba, Tamarica, Fernambuco, Sergippy, All Saints Bay, Ilheos, Porto Seguro, Spiritu Santo, Rio Janeiro, St Paul, and Rey. The climate of Brasil is temperate and mild, when compared

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with Africa; owing chiefly to the refreshing wind, which blows continually from the sea. The rivers annually overflow their banks, and the soil, in many places, is very rich. More sugar is brought from this country than from all other parts of the world. It produces tobacco, maize, several sorts of fruit, and medicinal drugs. Beside the valuable brasil wood there are spacious woods of citron, ebony, mastic, cotton, and five species of palm-trees. The mines of gold and diamonds, first opened in 1681, yield above five millions sterling annually, of which sum a fifth belongs to the crown. The cattle increase so prodigiously, that they are killed for their hides only, 20,000 being sent annually to Europe; and there is great plenty of deer, hares, and other game. In some of the provinces are found a great variety of noxious insects and reptiles, as the liboya, or roebuck snake, which is said to grow to the length of 30 feet; the rattle-snake; the ibibaboka, a serpent said to 21 feet long, whose bite is almost instant death. No country produces a greater number of beautiful birds; in particular the colibri, whose body is not much larger than that of a maybug, and which sings as harmoniously as a nightingale. The natives, who inhabit the inland parts, are people of different languages; but they all agree in wearing no clothes. They are of a copper colour, with long, coarse, black hair on their heads, but without any on the other parts of their bodies, like the rest of the Americans. They are strong, lively, and gay, and subject to few diseases. They love to adorn themselves with feathers, and are fond of feasts, at which they dance immoderately. They have no temples, nor any other sign of religion; and they make no manner of scruple to marry their nearest relations. They have huts made of the branches of trees, and covered with palm leaves. Their furniture consists chiefly in their hammocks, and dishes, or cups, made of calabashes, painted without of a red colour, and black within. Their knives are made of a sort of stone and split canes; and they have baskets of different sizes, chiefly made of palm leaves. Their arms are bows, arrows, and wooden clubs. When they travel, they fasten their hammocks between two trees, and sleep all night therein. The capital of the Portuguese settlements is St. Sebastian.

Braflaw, a city of Lithuania, in the

palatinate of Wilna, on the N side of a lake which communicates with the Dwina, 76 m NNE Wilna. Lon. 26 48 E, lat. 55 46 N.

Braffe, one of the Shetland islands, four miles long and two broad. Between this and the principal island, called Mainland, is the noted Braffe Sound, where 1000 sail may at once find commodious mooring. See *Lerwick*.

Brassau, or Cronstadt, a strong town of Transylvania, on the river Burezel, 50 m E by N Hermanstadt. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 49 25 N.

Brafs Town, a town of Tennessee, situate near the source of the Hiwassee, about 100 m s Knoxville. Two m s of this town is the Enchanted Mountain, much famed for the curiosities found on its rocks, which consist of impressions resembling the tracks of turkies, bears, horses, and human beings, as perfect as they could be made on snow or sand.

Brattleborough, a town of Vermont, in Windham county, on the river Connecticut, 40 m E Bennington, and 90 wnw Boston.

Brava, a seaport on the coast of Ajan, with a good harbour, 90 m sw Magadoxo. Lon. 43 25 E, lat. 1 20 N.

Brava, one of the Cape Verd islands, 12 m wsw of Fuego, and inhabited by the Portuguese. The land is high and mountainous, but fertile; and horses, beeves, asses, and hogs, are numerous. It has three harbours, but Porto Ferro on the s side is the best for large ships. Lon. 24 39 W, lat. 14 52 N.

Braubach, a town of Germany, in Westerwald, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, 8 m w by s Naffau.

Braunau, a fortified town of Bavaria, formerly the residence of the elector. In 1742 it was taken by the Austrians; and, in 1779, by the peace of Teschen, the town and its district were ceded to Austria. In 1805 it was captured by the French and Bavarians. It is seated on the river Inn, 28 m sw Passau. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 48 14 N.

Braunfels, a town of Germany, in Westerwald, capital of the county of Solms. Here is a magnificent palace, the feat of the prince of Solms-Braunfels; and near it is the decayed castle of Solms. It is feated near the Lahn, 10 m w by s Wetzlar. Lon. 8 18 E, lat. 50 30 N.

Braunsburg, a town of W Prussia, in Ermeland. It has an academy for catholics, established in 1783; and is seated on the Passarge, near its entrance into

the Frisch Haß, 18 m NE Elbing. Lon.
19 58 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Braunston, a village in Northamptonshire, 4 m NW Daventry, on the confines of Warwickshire. Here commences the Grand Junction canal to the Thames, which, with the Oxford and Coventry canals, render it the central place of inland navigation to the four principal seaports of England.

Bray, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, on the river Bray, near St. George channel, 12 m SSE Dublin.

Bray, a village in Berkshire, one m s Maidenhead. It is famous in song for its vicar, who was twice a papist and twice a protestant, in four successive reigns, and when taxed with being a turncoat, said, he always kept to his principle, 'to live and die vicar of Bray.'

Brazza, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Dalmatia, 30 m long and 10 broad. The soil is stony, but it produces much excellent wine, and this article, with fire-wood and sheep, form the chief trade. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 17 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Forfar, a borough of Scotland, in Forfarshire, anciently a bishop's see and the county-town. The cathedral is partly ruinous, but one of its aisles serves for the parish church. At the NE corner of the cathedral stands a square tower, 120 feet high, built at the same time with the church; and at the SW corner is a curious antique round tower, 103 feet high, which tapers from the bottom, and is very slender in proportion to its height. Here are manufactures of canvas, linen, and cotton, and a considerable brewery. The number of inhabitants was 5466 in 1801, and 5559 in 1811. It is seated on the S Esk, 8 m W Montrose, and 12 ENE Forfar.

Brecknock, or *Brecon*, a borough of Wales, capital of Brecknockshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and on Friday for cattle. It is an ancient place, as appears by the Roman coins that are often dug up; and its once magnificent castle is now an insignificant ruin. It contains three churches, one of which is collegiate; and in that part of the town called the Watton is a fine arsenal. It has a good trade in clothing. The number of inhabitants was 2576 in 1801, and 3196 in 1811. To the E of the town is a considerable lake, well stored with fish, whence runs a rivulet into the Wye; and to the S are lofty mountains called the Brecknock

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lat. 51 54 N.

Brecknockshire, bounded on the north by Monmouthshire, on the west by Carmarthenshire, and on the south by Brecknockshire, is 167,840 acres; it contains 67 towns, and a population of 181,111. It is the seat of a large fishery, which yields plentiful numbers of trout, and is also famous for its sheep, which are large and fine. The principal rivers are the

Breda, a fortified
town, surrounded
by morasses.

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m NE Halle.

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Beacons, the principal of which, denominated Cader Arthur, is the highest mountain in S Wales. Brecknock is seated on the Hondey, at its conflux with the Usk, 34 m NW Monmouth, and 171 w by N London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Brecknockshire, a county of Wales, bounded on the N by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, S by Glamorganshire, W by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire, and N by Radnorshire. It is 38 m long and 28 broad, containing 467,840 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 67 parishes; has four market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 31,633 in 1801, and 37,735 in 1811. It is full of mountains, some of which are exceedingly high; but there are large fertile plains and vallies, which yield plenty of corn, and feed great numbers of cattle. The S part abounds with coal and iron. The principal rivers are the Wye and Usk.

Breda, a fortified city of Dutch Brabant, surrounded on all sides by water and morasses. The great church is a noble structure, with a lofty spire. In 1625, the Spaniards, after a memorable siege of 10 months, reduced this city; but, in 1637, the prince of Orange retook it. In 1793, it surrendered to the French, after a siege of only three days, but was retaken soon after. It is seated on the river Merk, 25 m NNE Antwerp, and 60 S Amsterdam. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 51 37 N.

Bredon, a village in Leicestershire, 5 m NNE Ashby de la Zouch; seated at the base of a high limestone rock, on the summit of which the church stands and commands very extensive views.

Bredstedt, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 21 m WNW Sleswick.

Breeds Hill, an eminence on the N side of Charleston, in Massachusetts, celebrated for the stand made by the Americans against the British troops, at the commencement of hostilities with the mother country. This action, usually called the battle of Bunkers Hill (another hill near it) happened on the 17th of June, 1775.

Bregentz, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a castle on an eminence; seated at the mouth of a river of its name, on the S end of the lake of Constance, 6 m SE Lindau.

Brehar, the most mountainous of the Scilly islands, 30 m W of the Lands-end. Lon. 6 47 W, lat. 50 2 N.

Brehna, a town of the duchy of Saxony, 8 m NE Halle.

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Brema, a town of Italy, in Milanese, near the conflux of the Sesia with the Po, on the frontiers of Montferrat, 28 m W Pavia.

Bremen, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lying between the Weser and the Elbe; the former of which separates it from Odenberg, and the other from Holstein. The country is fertile and populous, but in winter is subject to inundations. It formerly belonged to the Swedes, but was sold to the elector of Hanover in 1719. Stade is the seat of regency.

Bremen, a city of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of the same name. The Weser divides it into the old and new town, both of which are fortified: the former is the largest, and in it stands the cathedral. It has a harbour, 9 m below the town, and carries on an extensive trade. In 1757 it was taken by the French, who were driven out in 1758 by the Hanoverians. In 1810 it became subject to France. It is 22 m E Oldenburg, and 62 WNW Zell. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 53 5 N.

Bremenward, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, defended by a castle. The chancery of the duchy is kept here. It stands near the Oste, 32 m N by E Bremen.

Bremgarten, a town of Switzerland, in the free lower bailiwicks, between the cantons of Zurich and Bern. The inhabitants deal chiefly in paper. It is seated on the Reufs, 10 m W Zurich.

Breno, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, seated on the Oglio, 36 m N Brescia.

Brenta, a river which rises in the principality of Trent, passes by Bassano and Padua, and enters the gulf of Venice, a little S of Venice.

Brentford, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Thames, into which, at the W end of the town, enters the rivulet Brent and the Grand Junction canal. Here the freeholders of Middlesex elect the knights of the shire. It is a long town, divided into old and new Brentford, which last contains the church and market-place. It is 7 m W London.

Brentwood, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on an eminence, 11 m WSW Chelmsford, and 18 m ENE London.

Brescia, a city of Italy, capital of Bresciano, and a bishop's see. It is well fortified, and has a good citadel, which stands on a rock. The cathedral and the palace are adorned with beautiful paintings, and in the former is shown the standard of Constantine. Here are

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several flourishing manufactures, and its fire-arms are particularly celebrated. This city was taken by the French in 1796, retaken by the Austrians in 1799, and again possessed by the French in 1800. It is seated on the Garza, 41 m NW Mantua. Lon. 10 5 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Brescia, a province of Italy, bounded on the S by Mantua and Cremonese, W by Bergamasco, N by the country of the Grisons, and E by the principality of Trent, Veronese, and Mantuan. It is watered by several small rivers, and fertile in wine, oil, and maize, with excellent pasturages, and some mines of copper and iron. Brescia is the capital.

Bressello, a town of Italy, in Modenese, on the river Po, 27 m NW Modena.

Breslau, a beautiful city, capital of Silesia, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the conflux of the Odra with the Oder, the first of which runs through several of the streets, and forms two islands. It is surrounded by walls, strengthened by ramparts and other works; has a great trade in linen, leather, Hungarian wines, &c. and contains 60,000 inhabitants. The public squares are spacious, the streets tolerably wide, and the houses lofty. The royal palace was obtained by the jesuits, where they founded a university in 1702. The two principal churches belong to the protestants; near one of which is a college. This city became subject to the king of Prussia in 1741. It was taken by the Austrians in 1757, but regained the same year. It was for some time besieged by the French, and surrendered to them in 1787. It is 112 m NE Prague, and 165 N Vienna. Lon. 17 9 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Bresse, a river of France, which divides the department of Lower Seine from that of Somme, and enters the English channel at Treport.

Bresse, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Burgundy and Franche Comté, E by Savoy, S by Viennois, and W by Lyonois. It now forms the department of Ain.

Bressuire, a town of France, in the department of Deux Sevres, with a college, 35 m NW Poitiers.

Brest, a seaport of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle on a craggy rock by the seaside. The harbour, one of the best in the kingdom, has a narrow and difficult entrance, and both sides well fortified. The streets are narrow, crooked, and steep. The quay is above a mile in length. The arsenal was built by Lewis XIV, whose successor established a marine academy; and it has every accommodation for the navy.

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The English attempted in vain to take this place in 1694. It is 30 m SE Morlaix, and 325 N Paris. Lon. 4 29 W, lat. 48 23 N.

Bretagne, or *Britany*, a late province of France, 150 m long and 112 broad. It is a peninsula, united on the E to Maine, Anjou, and Poitou. The air is temperate, and it has large forests. It now forms the departments of Finisterre, Cotes du Nord, Ille and Vilaine, Lower Loire, and Morbihan.

Breteuil, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 14 m NNE Beauvais, and 18 S Amiens.

Breteuil, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Iton, 15 m SW Evreux.

Breton, *Cape*, an island of N America, separated from Nova Scotia by the gut of Canso. It is 110 m in length, and from 20 to 80 in breadth, but is penetrated by large inlets of the sea. The country is mountainous, subject to fogs throughout the year, and covered with snow in the winter. In 1745 it was taken from the French by the English; restored in 1758, and afterward retaken; and by the peace of 1763, it was ceded to Great Britain. There is an excellent cod fishery on the coast. The capital is Louisburg.

Bretten, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, 20 m S Heidelberg.

Brevord, a strong town of Holland, in the county of Zutphen, with a castle, situate in a morass, 24 m SE Zutphen.

Brewers, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county; seated at the mouth of the Scoodick, in Passamaquoddy bay, 25 m NNE Machias. Lon. 67 35 W, lat. 44 58 N.

Brewington, *Fort*, in the state of New York, at the W end of Lake Oneida, 24 m SE Fort Oswego, and 45 W Fort Stanwix.

Brewwood, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 m S by W Stafford, and 129 NW London.

Brey, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, on the river Neer, 14 m N Maestricht.

Briançon, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, with a castle on a craggy rock, and other fortifications. In its neighbourhood manna is gathered from a sort of pine tree. It had a handsome church, and a noble bridge over the Durance, 20 m N Embrun. Lon. 6 32 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Briançonnet, a fortress of Savoy, near the town of Moustiers, situate on a rock inaccessible every way, except by

the side of a by two or common pa by this fort

Briançon, a venment of which here b by N Orel, at *Briare*, a to partment of I and has a can the Loing, ne. ESE Orleans.

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Bridgenorth, a with a market on churches, and a and maintains 18 fity of Oxford. It with walls, and ruins. Here are stockings, and iron both by land and It is seated on t Shrewsbury, and 1 23 W, lat. 52 36

Bridgetown, the of Barbados, situa of Carlisle bay, wh contain 500 ships soul, and apt to c city was burnt dow fered also greatly b

and 1767. Before t 1500 houses; and built. The streets a high, the wharfs a and the forts strong large as some cathe

free-school, an hosp the latter erected propagating the go will of colonel Co dowed it with 20 town had scarcely mities already ment torn from its founda in 1780, in which ma perished. It is no 29 50 W, lat. 13 5 N

Bridgetown, a to chief of Cumberlar situate on Cohanzy Philadelphia. Lon. 7

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the side of a river, where it is ascended by two or three hundred steps. The common passage from Savoy to Italy is by this fortress.

Brianth, a town of Russia, in the government of Orel, seated on the Desna, which here becomes navigable, 70 m w by N Orel, and 120 SE Smolensk.

Briare, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, and has a canal between that river and the Loing, near Montargis. It is 40 m ESE Orleans.

Bride, St. a village of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, 7 m WSW Milford. It stands on the S side of a fine bay, to which it gives name, and had formerly a great trade in herrings.

Bridgend, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Saturday, and a woollen manufacture. Two m to the N is Coity castle. It is seated on the Ogware, 7 m WSW Cowbridge, and 181 w London.

Bridgenorth, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches, and a free-school that sends and maintains 18 scholars at the university of Oxford. It was formerly fortified with walls, and had a castle, now in ruins. Here are manufactures of cloth, stockings, and iron tools; and the trade both by land and water is considerable. It is seated on the Severn, 23 m SE Shrewsbury, and 137 NW London. Lon. 228 W, lat. 52 36 N.

Bridgetown, the capital of the island of Barbados, situate in the inmost part of Carlisle bay, which is large enough to contain 500 ships, but the bottom is foul, and apt to cut the cables. This city was burnt down in 1688; and suffered also greatly by fires in 1756, 1766, and 1767. Before these fires it contained 1500 houses; and it has since been rebuilt. The streets are broad, the houses high, the wharfs and quays convenient, and the forts strong. The church is as large as some cathedrals. Here also is a free-school, an hospital, and a college; the latter erected by the society for propagating the gospel, pursuant to the will of colonel Codrington, who endowed it with 2000l a year. The town had scarcely risen from the calamities already mentioned, when it was torn from its foundations by a hurricane in 1780, in which many of the inhabitants perished. It is now restored. Lon. 59 50 W, lat. 13 5 N.

Bridgetown, a town of New Jersey, chief of Cumberland county. It is situate on Cohanzy creek, 36 m SSE Philadelphia. Lon. 75 5 W, lat. 39 32 N.

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Bridgetown, a town of Maryland, in Queen Ann county, on the W side of Tuckahoe creek, 8 m E Centreville, and 65 SSW Philadelphia.

Bridgewater, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county. In and near it large quantities of hardware, nails, &c. are manufactured. It is 5 m NNE Raynham, and 30 S by E Boston.

Bridgewater, a borough in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It is seated on the Parret, over which is a stone bridge, and near it vessels of 100 tons burden may ride. It has a large church, and carries on a considerable coasting trade. The summer assizes are held here and at Wells alternately. In the wars between Charles I and the parliament, the forces of the latter reduced great part of the town to ashes; and the castle was then so far demolished, that few vestiges of it are now observable. It is 8 m S of the Bristol channel, 31 SSW Bristol, and 138 W by S London. Lon. 20 W, lat. 51 8 N.

Bridlington, or *Burlington*, a seaport in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. The harbour is commodious, and defended by two strong piers. Its mineral waters, and accommodations for sea-bathing, draw much company in summer; and its trade is considerable. It is seated on a creek near Flamborough-head, 40 m ENE York, and 206 N London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 54 8 N.

Bridport, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between the rivers Brit and Bride, and has a harbour that will contain about 40 small vessels. The market is remarkable for hemp; and here are large manufactures of canvass, small cordage, and nets. It is 12 m W Dorchester, and 135 W by S London.

Brieg, a fortified town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a Lutheran cathedral, and several other churches for protestants and catholics. Here is a manufacture of cloth. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741, and its ancient castle burned down during the siege. It is seated on the Oder, 25 m SE Breslau. Lon. 17 37 E, lat. 50 49 N.

Briel, or *Brill*, a fortified seaport of S Holland, capital of the island of Voorn. The Dutch took it from the Spaniards in 1572, which was the foundation of their republic. It is seated at the mouth of the Maese, 20 m WSW Rotterdam. Lon. 4 1 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Briens-bridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, with an excellent

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sulphureous spring; seated on the Shannon, 10 m WNE Limerick.

Brientz, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern, famous for the cheese made in its neighbourhood. It is seated on a lake of the same name (9 m long and 3 broad) 42 m SE Bern.

Brietzen; see *Wriezen*.

Briue, St. a town of France, capital of the department of Cotes du Nord, and a bishop's see, with a small harbour. It is seated among hills, near the English channel, 50 m NW Rennes. Lon. 2 43 W, lat. 48 31 N.

Briey, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, near the river Moselle, 12 m NW Metz.

Brig; see *Glanfordbridge*.

Brighton, or *Brighton*, a town on the coast of Sussex, with a market on Thursday. It has no harbour, and only small vessels can approach the shore. It was formerly inhabited chiefly by fishermen; but having become a place of resort for sea-bathing, it has been greatly enlarged by many handsome houses, with public rooms, hot and cold baths, a theatre, &c. The prince of Wales has here an elegant pavilion and superb stables; and adjoining is a chapel royal. The church stands on a hill above the town; and to the W of it is a chalybeate spring much frequented. There are also a chapel, several meeting-houses, a Romish chapel, and a synagogue. The number of inhabitants was 7339 in 1801, and 19,012 in 1811. Here Charles II embarked for France in 1651, after the battle of Worcester. It is 8 m SW Lewes, and 56 S London. Lon. 0 6 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Brignoles, a town of France, in the department of Var, famous for its prunes; seated among the mountains, in a pleasant country, 20 m NNE Toulon.

Brihuega, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a manufacture of cloth, and a trade in wool. Here general Stanhope and an English army were taken prisoners, in 1710. It is seated on the Tajuna, 43 m NE Madrid.

Brilon, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Mone, 27 m E by S Arensburg.

Brindisi, a city of Naples, in Otranto, and an archbishop's see, with a fortress. The trade is trifling, and the air unhealthy; but both are improving by cleansing the harbour and draining the marshy places. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 32 m E Tarento. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 40 45 N.

Brinn; see *Brunn*.

Brioude, a town of France, in the de-

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partment of Upper Loire. Near it is a small town called Church Brioude, on account of a famous chapter. Brioude stands on the Allier, over which is a bridge of one arch, 173 feet in diameter. It is 32 m NW Puy, and 34 S by E Clermont.

Brisach, Old, a town of Suabia, once the capital of Brisgau. In 1741 the fortifications were demolished, and the artillery removed to Friburg. It stands on the E side of the Rhine, 8 m W by S Friburg.

Brisach, New, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated about a mile W of the Rhine, opposite Old Brisach, and 8 m E Colmar.

Brisago, a town of Italy, in Milanese, on the lake Maggiore, 5 m S Locarno.

Brisgau, a territory of Suabia, on the E side of the Rhine, which separates it from France. The chief part belonged to the house of Austria; but by the treaty of Presburg, in 1805, it was ceded to the elector of Baden, who was formerly possessed of a few places. The chief town is Friburg.

Brislino, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, 11 m SSW Manfredonia.

Brisac, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Aubence, 13 m S Angers.

Bristol, a city and seaport in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. For wealth, trade, and population, it has long been reckoned the second in the kingdom; though Liverpool now claims the preeminence as a seaport alone. It is seated on the Avon, at the influx of the Frome, 10 m from the entrance of the Avon into the Bristol channel. The tide rising to a great height in these narrow rivers, brings vessels of considerable burden to the quay, which extends above a mile along the inner shores of the Frome and Avon; but at low water they lie aground in the mud. Here is a dock which will contain ten large ships, with a smaller one above the influx of the Frome. At the mouth of the Avon are several dockyards, and a very extensive floating dock. The city has 18 churches, beside the cathedral, a guildhall, a customhouse, and an exchange. The number of inhabitants was 63,645 in 1801, and 76,433 in 1811. Bristol is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and has the assizes held here in the spring. Here are no less than 15 glass-houses; and the sugar-refinery is one of its principal manufactures. The Hot Well, about a mile below the city, on

the side of the sea, and has obtained a consumptive cal above this well, crystals, so well of Bristol stones, ings on the top of of Clifton, and i gentry, on account its air. The c demolished long a one gate now sta sledges instead o vaults and commu jured by them. Bath, 34 SSW G London. Lon. 2 *Bristol*, a seapo chief town of a name. It has a harbour; and is noted for garden-f Bristol bay, 13 m SSE Providence. 41 40 N.

Bristol, a town Bucks county, seat 21 m SSE Newtown delphia.

Bristol Bay, a bay on the coast of America, 1779. It opens between the N, and Alaska on the S; and name enters at the 157 50 W, lat. 58 20 N.

Britain, or *Great Britain*, a large island, extending 550 m from E to W. France, from which the English channel was Albion, which gave way to that of was known to Julius the division of the land, England, and

Britain, New, a country, comprehending Canada, commonly called New N and S Wales Great Britain; and 70 N lat. and 60 and are innumerable la which are covered w great part of the ye settlements belong to son Bay Company. Hudson Bay, and La Britain, New, an island in the ocean, to the E of the Strait which sepa

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the side of the Avon, is of great purity, and has obtained a high reputation in consumptive cases. In St. Vincent Rock, above this well, are found those native crystals, so well known under the name of Bristol stones. The numerous buildings on the top of this rock, has the name of Clifton, and is the chief resort of the gentry, on account of the salubrity of its air. The city walls have been demolished long ago; and there is only one gate now standing. Here are used sledges instead of carts, because the vaults and common sewers would be injured by them. Bristol is 13 m WSW Bath, 34 SSW Gloucester, and 114 W London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 27 N.

Bristol, a seaport of Rhode Island, chief town of a county of the same name. It has a commodious and safe harbour; and is seated in a rich soil, noted for garden-stuff, on the E side of Bristol bay, 13 m N Newport, and 24 S Providence. Lon. 71 14 W, lat. 41 40 N.

Bristol, a town of Pennsylvania, in Bucks county, seated on the Delaware, 21 m SSE Newtown, and 20 NE Philadelphia.

Bristol Bay, a large bay on the NW coast of America, explored by Cook in 1779. It opens between Cape Newenham on the N, and the peninsula of Alaska on the S; and a river of the same name enters at the E extremity, in lon. 157 50 W, lat. 58 20 N.

Britain, or *Great Britain*, the most considerable of all the European islands, extending 550 m from N to S, and 290 from E to W. It lies to the N of France, from which it is separated by the English channel. Its ancient name was Albion, which, in process of time, gave way to that of Britain, by which it was known to Julius Cæsar. The general division of the island is into Scotland, England, and Wales.

Britain, New, a country of N America, comprehending all the tract N of Canada, commonly called the Esquimaux country, including Labrador, and New N and S Wales. It is subject to Great Britain; and lies between 50 and 70 N lat. and 50 and 100 W lon. There are innumerable lakes and morasses, which are covered with ice and snow a great part of the year. The principal settlements belong to the English Hudson Bay Company. See *Esquimaux*, *Hudson Bay*, and *Labrador*.

Britain, New, an island in the S Pacific ocean, to the E of New Guinea, explored by Dampier, who sailed through the strait which separates it from New

BRO

Guinea; and captain Carteret, in 1767, sailed through a channel, which divides it on the NE from a long island, called New Ireland. New Britain lies in lon. 152 20 E, and lat. 4 0 S. The shores of both islands are rocky, the inland parts high and mountainous, but covered with trees of various kinds, among which are the nutmeg, the cocoa-nut, and different kinds of palm. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed, like Negros, but have not their flat noses and thick lips.

Britany; see *Bretagne*.

Brive, a town of France, in the department of Correze, with manufactures of silk handkerchiefs, muslins, gauzes, &c. It is seated on the Correze, opposite the influx of the Vezere, in a delightful valley, 12 m SW Tulle.

Brixen, a principality of Germany, lately a bishopric, in the E part of Tyrol. It is extremely mountainous; but produces excellent wine.

Brixen, a town of Germany, capital of the principality of Brixen. Beside the cathedral, there are one parochial and six other churches. It was taken by the French in 1796, and again in 1797. It is seated on the Eysach, at the influx of the Rientz, 38 m S by E Inspruc. Lon. 11 48 E, lat. 46 41 N.

Brixham, a small seaport in Devonshire, on the W side of Torbay, celebrated for its fishery. A quay has been built for the purpose of supplying ships with water. The prince of Orange, after William III, landed here in 1688. It is 4 m NE Dartmouth, and 201 W by S London.

Brizen, or *Britzen*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, on the Adah, 18 m NE Wittenberg.

Broadstairs, a village in Kent, on the seashore, 2 m N Ramsgate. It has a small pier, with a harbour for light vessels; and is a fashionable resort for sea-bathing, more retired than Ramsgate.

Brod, or *Brods*, a strong town of Slavonia, on the river Save, where the Austrians gained a victory over the Turks in 1638. It is 5 m SW Essek. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Brod, a town of Moravia, on the frontiers of Hungary, 10 m SSE Hradisch.

Brod. Bohmijch; see *Bohmijch*.

Brod. Teutich, a town of Bohemia, on the river Sazawa, 20 m S by E Czazlau.

Brodera, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, celebrated for its linens, indigo, and lace. It is 62 m

Bruggen, a
partment of
in the duchy
Schwalm, 6 m

BRU

on the *n* side of the island of Schonen, 9 m *sw* Helvoetsluys. Lon. 3 50 *E*, lat. 51 38 *N*.

Brownsville, a town of Pennsylvania, in Fayette county. The trade to Kentucky renders it a flourishing place; and many boats are built here. The vicinity abounds with monuments of Indian antiquity. It is seated on the Monongahela, at the influx of Redstone creek, 30 m *sse* Pittsburg. Lon. 79 55 *w*, lat. 40 2 *w*.

Brseje; see *Brzeje*.

Bruchsal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and late bishopric of Spire. It has a large saltwork, and is seated on the river Satz, 5 m *se* Philippsburg.

Bruck, a town of the duchy of Saxony, 25 m *n* by *w* Wittenberg.

Bruck, a town of Austria, on the river Leyta, 20 m *ese* Vienna.

Bruck, or *Broug*, a town of Switzerland, in Argau, with a college; seated on the river Aar, 22 m *se* Basel.

Bruck, or *Pruck*, a town of Bavaria, on the river Amner, 12 m *w* Munich. —Another, in the Palatinate, 22 m *nse* Ratibon.

Bruck, or *Pruck*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a circle of its name. It stands on the river Muehr, 24 m *nsw* Gratz, and 82 *sw* Vienna. Lon. 15 8 *e*, lat. 47 27 *n*.

Brue, a river in Somersetshire, which rises in Selwood forest, on the borders of Wiltshire, and flows through the county, by Bruton and Glastonbury, into Bridgewater bay.

Brug, a town of Switzerland, in Valais, seated on the Rhone, 39 m *e* Sion.

Bruges, a city of the Netherlands, in Flanders, capital of the department of Lis, and lately an episcopal see. It was once a great trading town; but, in the 16th century, the civil wars drove the trade first to Antwerp, and then to Amsterdam. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000, but it is not populous in proportion to its extent. Its situation still commands some trade, for it has canals to Ghent, Ostend, Sluys, Nieupoort, Furnes, Ypres, and Dunkirk. Bruges has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is 14 m *e* Ostend. Lon. 3 10 *e*, lat. 51 12 *n*.

Brugge, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, on the river Leyne, 12 m *sw* Hildesheim.

Bruggen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Schwalm, 6 m *ne* Ruremonde.

BRU

Brugnato, a town of the territory of Genoa, at the foot of the Apennines, 35 m *ese* Genoa.

Brumau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch, on the frontiers of Hungary, 26 m *e* Hradisch.

Brunn, or *Brinn*, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is defended by a strong fortress, called Spilberg, built on an eminence; and has manufactures of cloth, velvet, and plush. The Prussians besieged it in 1742; but were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated at the conflux of the Zwittau and Schwartz, 33 m *sw* Olmutz. Lon. 16 38 *e*, lat. 49 13 *n*.

Brunnen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Schweiz. Here the cantons of Uri, Schweiz, and Unterwalden formed the alliance which was the foundation of the republic of Switzerland. It is seated on the Waldstædter See, 2 m *sw* Schweiz.

Brunsbottle, a town of Germany, in Holstein, near the mouth of the Elbe, 13 m *nw* Glückstadt.

Brunswick, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the *n* by Luneburg, *w* by Westphalia, *s* by Hesse, and *e* by Anhalt, Halberstadt, and Magdeburg. It contains many mines, several medicinal springs, large forests, and plenty of all the necessaries of life. The principal rivers are the Weser, Ocker, and Leyne. It is divided into four duchies and two counties. The duchies of Brunswick Proper and Brunswick-Wolfenbottle, with the counties of Rheinftein and Blankenburg, were lately subject to the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbottle; while the elector of Hanover was duke of Brunswick-Grubenhagen and Brunswick-Calenburg, which also included the district of Gottingen.

Brunswick, a fortified city of Lower Saxony, and the chief town in the duchy of Brunswick, with a citadel. It has ten Lutheran churches, a rich monastery of St. Blaise, and about 22,000 inhabitants. This town is famous for a kind of strong beer, called Mum, which is exported even to Asia. It is seated on the Ocker, 7 m *n* by *e* Wolfenbottle, and 68 *s* Luneburg. Lon. 10 47 *e*, lat. 52 16 *n*.

Brunswick, a seaport of the state of Georgia, chief town of Glynn county, with a safe harbour, capable of containing a numerous fleet of men of war. It is seated in a fertile country, at the mouth of Turtle river, in St. Simon

BRU

found, 60 m ^{SSW} Savanna. Lon. 81° 0' W, lat. 31° 10' N.

Brunswick, a city of New Jersey, in Middlesex county. Its situation is low, but many houses are now built on a pleasant hill, which rises W of the town. It has a considerable inland trade, and, over the Raritan, one of the most elegant bridges in America. Queens college was in this city, but is now extinct as a place of instruction. Brunswick is 60 m NE Philadelphia. Lon. 74° 30' W, lat. 40° 30' N.

Brunswick, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county. Bowdoin college is established here. It is seated on the S side of Merry meeting bay, at the influx of the Androscoggin, 30 m NE Portland. Lon. 70° 0' W, lat. 43° 52' N.

Brunswick, New, a British province in N America, separated from that of Nova Scotia, in 1784. It is 200 m long and 170 broad; bounded on the W by New England, N by Canada, E by the gulf of St. Lawrence, and S by Nova Scotia and the bay of Fundy. It has several lakes, and is well-watered by rivers. At the conclusion of the American war, the emigration of loyalists to this province was very great. The river St. John opens a vast extent of fine country, most of which is settled and under improvement. The upland is in general well wooded, and the lofty pines afford a considerable supply of masts for the royal navy. The chief place is the city of St. John, but the seat of government is at Fredericton.

Brussels, a fortified city of the Netherlands, capital of the department of Dyle, lately the capital of Brabant, and the seat of the governor of the Austrian Low Countries. It has many magnificent squares, public buildings, walks, and fountains. The Hotel de Ville, in the grand market-place, is a remarkable structure: the turret is 364 feet in height, and on the top is the figure of St. Michael, of copper gilt, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind. Here is a kind of nunnery, called the Beguinage, which is like a little town, and surrounded by a wall and a ditch: the women educated here are allowed to leave it when they choose to marry. Brussels is celebrated for its fine lace, camblets, and tapestry; and contains 80,000 inhabitants. It has a communication with the Scheldt by a canal, 20 m long. It was bombarded by Marshal Villeroy in 1695, by which 14 churches and 4000 houses were destroyed. It has been several times taken since; the last time

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by the French in 1794. It is seated partly on an eminence, and partly on the river Senne, 25 m S Antwerp, and 148 N by E Paris. Lon. 4° 18' E, lat. 50° 51' N.

Bruton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are manufactures of silk and hosiery; a free-school, founded by Edward VI; and a stately almshouse, consisting of the ruins of a priory. It is seated on the river Brue, 12 m SE Wells, and 109 W London.

Brucy, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 11 m ENE Epinal.

Bryanbridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, seated on the Shannon, 8 m N Limerick.

Brzeze, a fortified town of Lithuania, capital of Polesia, or the palatinate of Brzeze, with a castle on a rock. Here is a large synagogue, resorted to by the Jews from all parts of Europe. It is seated on the Bug, at the influx of the Moukhavitz, 110 m S by W Grodno. Lon. 24° 6' E, lat. 52° 4' N.

Brzeze, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated in a marshy plain, 95 m WNW Warsaw. Lon. 18° 30' E, lat. 52° 40' N.

Brzeznitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with manufactures of lace, fire-arms, and hardware, 24 m WNW Saatz.—Another, in the circle of Prachin, 18 m WNW Pisek.

Bua, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, called likewise Partridge island, because frequented by those birds. It is joined by a bridge to the town of Traon.

Buarcos, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the seacoast, at the mouth of the Mondego, 27 m S Aveira.

Buccari, or *Buchari*, a seaport of Morlachia, on the NE part of the gulf of Venice, 12 m E Fiume. Lon. 14° 26' E, lat. 45° 17' N.

Buchanness, the most eastern promontory of Scotland, 2 m to the S of Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire, in lon. 1° 17' W, lat. 57° 26' N. South of this promontory are the Buller of Buchan, Bowness, and other stupendous rocks and precipices, much admired for their awful grandeur.

Bucharia; see *Bokharia*.

Buchau, a town of Suabia, with a nunnery, seated on a small lake, called Feyder See, 25 m SW Ulm.

Buchau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, 26 m SW Saatz.

Bucholz, a town of Brandenburg, in

the Ucker 23 m SSE B

Bucharest, Turkey, on the hospoda patriarchal c ing it is the In a square, is the great patron saint bitants are 1812, a treat between the seated on the Tergovist, n Lon. 26° 8' E.

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Buckingham, land, bounde tonshire, E shire, and Mi w by Oxford 18 broad, co divided into rishes; has 14 members ber of inhab and 117,650 rivers are the Tame. The

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the Ucker mark, seated on the Dahme, 23 m SSE Berlin.

Bucharest, a strong city of European Turkey, capital of Walachia, where the hospodar commonly resides. The patriarchal church is large, and adjoining it is the palace of the archbishop. In a square, near the centre of the town, is the great church of St. George, the patron saint of Walachia. The inhabitants are estimated at 60,000. In 1812, a treaty of peace was signed here between the Turks and Russians. It is seated on the Domboriza, 35 m SSE Tergovist, and 200 N by W Adrianople. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 44 57 N.

Buchorn, a town of Suabia, lately Imperial, seated on the lake of Constance, 18 m ENE Constance.

Buckden, a village in Huntingdonshire, 5 m SW Huntingdon. Here is a superb palace of the bishops of Lincoln, and several of the prelates have been interred in the church.

Buckeburg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, with a castle, on the river Aa, 3 m SSE Minden.

Buckenham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 m E by N Thetford, and 93 NE London.

Buckfastleigh, a village in Devonshire, 3 m S by W Ashburton. Here are some remains of an abbey; and many of the houses are built with materials from its ruins.

Buckingham, a borough and the capital of Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is almost surrounded by the Ouse, over which are three stone bridges. There was formerly a castle, on a mount, in the middle of the town. Here is little trade or manufacture, except lace-making, and some paper-mills on the river. Two m to the NW is Stowe, the celebrated seat of the marquis of Buckingham. The town suffered greatly by fire in 1725. The number of inhabitants was 2605 in 1801, and 2987 in 1811. It is 25 m NE Oxford, and 55 NW London. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 51 58 N.

Buckinghamshire, a county of England, bounded on the N by Northamptonshire, E by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, S by Berkshire, and W by Oxfordshire. It is 39 m long and 18 broad, containing 478,720 acres; is divided into eight hundreds, and 203 parishes; has 15 market-towns; and sends 14 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 107,444 in 1801, and 117,650 in 1811. The principal rivers are the Thames, Coln, Ouse, and Tame. The soil is rich, being chiefly

BUE

chalk or marl; and the woods of the hills, chiefly beech, form a considerable article of profit, both as fuel and timber. The most general manufacture is bone-lace and paper. Buckingham is the county-town, but Aylesbury is the largest.

Bucklers-bard, a village in Hampshire, on Beaulieu river, 9 m SSW Southampton. The inhabitants are principally employed in ship-building; and many frigates have been built here.

Buda, or **Offen**, the capital of Lower Hungary, situate on the side of a hill, on the W side of the Danube, over which is a bridge of boats to Pest. The inhabitants are estimated at 21,000. The churches and public buildings are handsome. In the adjacent country are vineyards, which produce excellent wine; and hot baths that were in good order, with magnificent rooms, while the Turks had possession of this place. The Turks took it in 1529, and it was afterward besieged several times by the Germans to no purpose, till 1686, when it was taken. It is 94 m SSE Pressburg, and 200 NNW Belgrade. Lon. 19 5 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Budelich, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Traen, 12 m ENE Treves.

Buderich, or **Burich**, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on the Rhine, 22 m SE Cleve.

Budin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, with a castle, 9 m S by W Leutmeritz.

Budingen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle; situate on the Sambach, 25 m ENE Frankfort.

Budissen; see *Bautzen*.

Budoa, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. It sustained a siege by the Turks in 1686, and is 30 m SE Ragusa. Lon. 18 58 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Budrio, a town of Italy, in Bolognese, 8 m E Bologna.

Budweis, a fortified town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beehin, and lately a bishop's see. In the environs are mines of gold and silver. It is seated on the Muldau, 75 m S by W Prague. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 49 2 N.

Budzac; see *Bessurbia*.

Buen Ayre; see *Bonair*.

Buenos Ayres, a city and seaport, the capital of Paraguay, and a bishop's see. It is the seat of a vicerealty, established in 1776, which includes the countries of Paraguay, Chaco, and Tucuman; the

jurisdictions of Potosí, Plata, and St. Cruz, in Peru; and that of Mendoza, in Chili. The city is well fortified; and hither is brought a great part of the treasures and merchandise of Peru and Chili, which are exported to Spain. It was founded by Mendoza in 1535, but afterward abandoned; and in 1544, another colony of the Spaniards came here, who left it also; but it was rebuilt in 1582, and inhabited by Spaniards and the native Americans. It has an elegant cathedral, a small Indian church, two monasteries, five convents, a college, a beautiful square, and about 35,000 inhabitants. The trade is carried on with the provinces of Peru by means of carts drawn by oxen, which travel together in caravans. The country around is quite open and level, furnishing every species of American and European productions; but the most extraordinary circumstance is the propagation of cattle, which have multiplied so immensely that all are in common, and a great many are killed merely for their hides. Buenos Ayres was surrendered to the English in July 1806, but they were obliged to abandon it soon after. In July 1807 the English made an unsuccessful attack on this city. It is seated on the Plata, 220 m from the ocean, though the river is here 21 m in breadth. Lon. 48 51 W, lat. 34 35 S.

Bug, a river of Poland, which rises in the palatinate of Lemberg, flows N to Brzesc, crosses Polachia into Masovia, and enters the Vistula above Wischgrad.

Bugia, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Constantia, at the mouth of the Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean. It has a strong castle, but Sir Edward Spragge destroyed several Algerine men of war under its walls in 1671. The harbour is safer and more capacious than that of Algiers, but its entrance is equally dangerous. The principal trade is in instruments of agriculture, made of iron, obtained from mountains near the town. It is 90 m E Algiers. Lon. 5 28 E, lat. 36 49 N.

Bujalance, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in the centre of an extensive plain, rich in vines, olives, and corn, 22 m E Cordova.

Builth, or **Buallt**, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of stockings. Here was an ancient castle, whose keep, its last remains, was burnt down in 1690, and the whole town nearly destroyed. In this neighbourhood the Welch made their last stand for independence, and were defeated by Ed-

ward 1, in 1282. Bulth is feated on the Wye, over which is a bridge into Radnorshire 13 m N Brecknock, and 173 w by London.

Buis, a town of France, in the department of Drôme, 40 m. N. Orange, and 65 m. E. Valence.

Buitrago, a fortified town of Spain, in New Castile, celebrated for the wool collected in its environs. It is seated on the Lozoya, 40 m N Madrid.

Eulac, a town of Egypt, situate on the Nile, a mile to the W of Cairo, and the port of that city. On the N side of it is the Califf, which conveys the waters of the Nile to Cairo. See *Cairo*.

Bulam, an island on the w coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Gambia. The soil is good; and a settlement of free blacks was formed here in 1792, by the English, but the natives of the continent would not permit it to continue. Lon. 16 30 w, lat. 13 0 N.

Bulgaria, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the *n* by Wallachia and Bessarabia, *e* by the Black Sea, *s* by Rumania and Macedonia, and *w* by Servia. It is mountainous, but fertile in the intervening vallies. Sofia is the capital.

Bulness; see *Bowness*.

Bunawe, a village of Scotland, in Argyleshire, on the E side of Loch Etive, at the influx of the river Awe, 15 m ENE Oban. Here is an iron foundry, a valuable salmon fishery, and a safe bay for vessels of small burden.

Bundelcund, or *Bundela*, a circar of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, inhabited by a tribe of Rajpoots. It is a mountainous tract, and contains the celebrated diamond mines of Panna, with some strong fortresses. Chatterpour is the capital.

Bungay, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Wavenay, which is navigable hence to Yarmouth. It has two churches, and the ruins of a nunnery and a castle. It is 36 m N by E Ipswich, and 106 NE London.

Bungo, a kingdom of Japan, in the island of Ximo. The king of this country was converted to Christianity, and sent a solemn embassy to the pope in 1583. The capital is Fumay. Lon. 132° E, lat. 32° 40' N.

Buniya, a mountain of Greece, between Janna and Livadia, extending to the gulf of Zeiton. The ancient name was *Æta*; and it is famous for the pass of Thermopylæ (so called from the hot baths in the neighbourhood) where

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Burg, a town in the
county of Zut
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Burg, a town in the duchy of Berg, where gun-barrels are made on the Wipperf

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Leonidas, and his 300 Spartans, resist-
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army.

Bunkers Hill, see *Breeds Hill*.

Buntingford, a town in Hertfordshire,
with a market on Monday. 31 m N by E
London.

Buntswala, a town of Hindoostan, in
Canara, which has a great inland trade;
situate near the Netrawari, 10 m E
Mangalore.

Buntzlaw, a town of Silesia, in the
principality of Jauer. It has a manu-
facture of brown pottery with gold
and silver flowers; and is seated on the
Bober, 23 m W by N Lignitz.

Buntzlaw, Alt, a town of Bohemia,
seated on the Elbe, 16 m SW Jung
Buntzlaw.

Buntzlaw, Jung, a town of Bohemia,
capital of the circle of Buntzlaw. It
was a royal town under Rodolphus II,
and is seated on the Iser, 28 m NNE
Prague. Lon. 15 0 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Buragrag, a river of Fez, which
enters the Atlantic ocean, at Sallee.

Burdwan, a town of Hindoostan, capi-
tal of a district in Bengal, seated on
the Dummooda, 57 m NW Calcutta.
Lon. 87 56 E, lat. 23 20 N.

Burello, or *Civita Burelia*, a town of
Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 20 m S Lan-
ciano.

Buren, a town of Holland, in Gelder-
land, with a fortified castle, 22 m W Ni-
meguen.

Buren, a town of Westphalia, in the
principality of Paderborn, seated on the
Alme, 10 m S Paderborn.

Buren, a town of Switzerland, in the
canton of Bern, seated on the Aar, 6 m
SW Soleure.

Burford, a town in Oxfordshire, with
a market on Saturday, and manufactures
of saddles, duffels, and rugs; seated on
the Windrush, 17 m W by N Oxford,
and 72 W London.

Burg, a town of Holland, in the
county of Zutphen, seated on the Old
Yssel, 18 m E Nimeguen.

Burg, a town of Lower Saxony, in
the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river
Ilse, 12 m NNE Magdeburg.

Burg, a town of Westphalia, in the
duchy of Berg, with manufactures of
gun-barrels and woollen stuffs; seated
on the Wipper, 18 m SE Dusseldorf.

Burg, a village in Cumberland, 5 m
NW Carlisle. Near it is a column,
erected to denote the spot where Ed-
ward I died, when preparing for an ex-
pedition against Scotland.

Burgas, a town of European Turkey,

in Romania, seated in a fertile plain, 46
m SE Adrianople, and 85 NW Constan-
tinople.

Burgau, a town of Suabia, with a
castle which gives name to a marquis-
ate, lately subject to Austria, but ceded
to Bavaria in 1805. It is seated on the
Mindel, 6 m E Guntzburg, and 22 W W
Augsburg.

Burgdorf, a town of Switzerland, in
the canton of Bern, with a castle, seated
on an eminence, by the river Emmen, 8
m NE Bern.

Burgdorf, a town of Lower Saxony,
in Luneburg, with a castle, on the river
Awe, 15 m S Zell.

Burghann, a town of Germany, in the
principality of Fulda, on the river
Haun, 8 m NNE Fulda.

Burghhead, a town of Scotland, in
Elginshire, on a bay to which it gives
name, on the S side of the Moray frith.
It has the best harbour on this coast;
and on the promontory is the Alatra
Castra of Ptolemy, a Roman station,
which is pretty entire, and extends over
more than 11 acres. In the vicinity are
quarries of freestone and limestone. It
is 9 m WNW Elgin.

Burghengenfel, a town of Bavaria, in
the principality of Neuburg, 16 m NW
Ratisbon.

Burgos, a city of Spain, capital of
Old Castile, and an archbishop's see.
It has an antique castle, once the abode
of the kings of Castile; and the cathed-
ral is one of the most magnificent Go-
thic fabrics in Europe. The squares,
public buildings, and fountains, are fine;
but its trade and manufactures are in-
considerable, and the inhabitants do not
exceed 10,000. In October 1812, it
was besieged by the allied forces; but
failing in an attack on the French in the
castle, the siege was raised. In June
1813, the French blew up the fortifica-
tions, and retreated to Pamplona. Bur-
gos is seated partly on a mountain, and
partly on the river Arlanzon, 95 m E by
S Leon, and 117 N Madrid. Lon. 3 30
W, lat. 42 28 N.

Burgu, or *Berdoa*, a territory of Africa,
in the desert of Lybia, to the S of
Augila and E of Fezzan. The capital
is of the same name, 250 m SW Augila,
and 430 ENE Mourzook. Lon. 21 40 E,
lat. 26 10 N.

Burgundy, a late province of France,
112 m long and 75 broad; bounded on
the E by Franche Comté, W by Bour-
bonnois and Nivernois, S by Lyonois,
and N by Champagne. It is fertile in
corn, fruits, and excellent wines; and

BUR

is now formed into the departments of Côte d'Or, Saône and Loire, and Yonne.

Burhanpour, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Candeish, and, at one period, of the Deccan also. It has a great trade in fine cotton for veils, shawls, &c. In the war with the Mahrattas in 1803 it surrendered to the British. It is situated in a delightful country, on the river Tapty, 23 m N by N Burat. Lon. 76 19 E, lat. 21 23 N.

Burhanpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the river Cossimbazar, 90 m N Calcutta.

Buriano, a town of Tuscany, in Siennese, near the lake Castigleno, 10 m SE Massa.

Burich see *Buderich*.

Burka, a fortified seaport of Arabia, in the province of Aman, 45 m WNW Mascat.

Burken, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, 27 m SE Heidelberg.

Burkhausen, a town of Bavaria, with an old fortified castle on a mountain. It is the seat of a regency, and stands on the river Salza, near its conflux with the Inn, 27 m WNW Salzburg.

Burlington, a town of England. See *Bridlington*.

Burlington, a city of New Jersey, capital of a county of the same name. It stands on an island in the Delaware, which is here a mile broad, and has a safe and convenient harbour. It is 17 m NE Philadelphia. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 40 14 N.

Burlington, a town of Vermont, chief of Chittenden county. It stands on Lake Champlain, and carries on a lucrative trade with St. John, in Canada, not 70 m distant by water. In the vicinity is a richly endowed college. It is 122 m N Bennington. Lon. 73 10 W, lat. 44 25 N.

Burnham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Monday and Saturday. It stands near the sea, on the river Burn, in which is a small harbour. Around it are five villages of the same name, with an addition; and that of Burnham Thorp is the birthplace of the celebrated admiral lord Nelson, whose father was the rector. Burnham is 29 m NW Norwich, and 117 NE London.

Burnham, a town in Essex, at the mouth of the river Crouch, which is here called Burnham Water. The Walsfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of the creeks and pits of this river. Burnham is 11 m SE Malden.

BUR

Burnley, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, and some woollen and cotton manufactures. It stands in a woody vale, almost surrounded by the Leeds and Liverpool canal, 35 m SE Lancaster, and 211 WNW London.

Burnt Island, an island near the coast of Newfoundland, 15 m ESE Cape Ray. Lon. 58 50 W, lat. 47 30 N.

Burnt Islands, a cluster of islands in the Indian ocean, WNW from Goa. Lon. 73 30 E, lat. 16 0 N.

Burntisland, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, with an excellent harbour, and a trade in ship-building. It is seated at the foot of lofty hills, 9 m N Leith.

Burrampooter, or *Megna*, a river which rises in the mountains of Tibet, near the head of the Ganges. These two rivers, issuing from opposite sides of the same ridge of mountains, direct their course toward opposite quarters, till they are more than 1200 m asunder; and afterward meet in one point near the sea, each having performed a winding course of about 1400 m. From its source, the Burrampooter proceeds E through Tibet, where it is named Sapoo, or Zancin; that is, the River: after washing the border of the territory of Lassa, it proceeds SE to within 220 m of Yunan, the westernmost province of China: it then turns suddenly to the W, and passing through Assam, assumes the name of Burrampooter. It enters Bengal on the NE, makes a circuit round the western point of the Garrow Mountains, and then, altering its course to E, meets the Ganges about 40 m from the sea. During the last 60 m before its junction with the Ganges, it forms a stream which is regularly from 4 to 5 m wide.

Bursa, or *Prusa*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, built by Prusias king of Bythia. It was the capital of the Ottoman empire, before the taking of Constantinople; and it now contains about 60,000 inhabitants. It stands upon several little hills, at the bottom of Mount Olympus, and on the edge of a fine plain full of fruit-trees. So many springs proceed from the mount, that every house has its own fountain; and at its foot are splendid hot baths. The mosques are elegant, as are the caravansaries. The bezel-line is a large structure full of warehouses and shops, containing all the commodities of the east, beside their own manufactures in silk. Here are the best workmen in all Turkey who are excellent imitators of the

tapestry of but moufeln in the city much finer, ed with Jew Burfa is 68 and 80 NW 40 10 N.

Bursten, lately a fashionable pott Trent and Newcastle.

Burster, m ESE South Hamble, a nral ships navy.

Burton, a market on near the Lardal, and 23

Burton upon Colnshire, w seated on a Lincoln, and

Burton upon Fordshire, w It has the re over the T a quarter of manufacture spades, and is famous for NE Lichfield

Burwah, Bengal, on t w by N Cal 23 6 N.

Bury, a t market on manufacture and some c the town.

was 7072 in is seated on the flux of the l ter, and 195

Bury St. folk, with a Saturday. Edmund t here; and t founded, of main. Hen which stand Mary's lies was married of Suffolk. met, and e king John. ment here duke of Glo he died he

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tapestry of Italy and France. None but moosefkins are permitted to dwell in the city; but the suburbs, which are much finer, and better peopled, are filled with Jews, Armenians, and Greeks. Bursa is 68 m s by E Constantinople, and 80 m N Klutaja. Lon. 29 12 E, lat. 40 10 N.

Burslem, a town in Staffordshire, lately a small village, but now has extensive potteries. It stands near the Trent and Mersey canal, 2 m NNE Newcastle.

Burslet, a village in Hampshire, 3 m SSE Southampton. It stands on the Hamble, 3 m from its mouth, and several ships have been built here for the navy.

Burton, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Tuesday; seated in a valley near the Lancaster canal, 12 m s Kendal, and 231 m NW London.

Burton upon Strather, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday; seated on a hill, near the Trent, 32 m N Lincoln, and 165 m by W London.

Burton upon Trent, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Thursday. It has the remains of a large abbey; and over the Trent is a bridge of freestone, a quarter of a mile in length. Here are manufactures of hats, cotton, tammies, spades, and other articles of iron; and it is famous for excellent ale. It is 12 m NE Lichfield, and 123 m NW London.

Burwah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the borders of Orissa, 250 m W by N Calcutta. Lon. 84 33 E, lat. 23 6 N.

Bury, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday. Here are large manufactures of woollen and cotton; and some capital printing works near the town. The number of inhabitants was 7072 in 1801, and 8762 in 1811. It is seated on the Irwell, above the influx of the Roch, 9 m N by W Manchester, and 195 m NW London.

Bury St. Edmund, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It took its name from St. Edmund the king, who was buried here; and to his honour an abbey was founded, of which some noble ruins remain. Here are two parish-churches, which stand in one churchyard: in St. Mary's lies Mary queen of France, who was married to Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. At this town the barons met, and entered into a league against king John. Henry VI called a parliament here in 1446, when Humphry duke of Gloucester was imprisoned, and he died here, as supposed, by poison.

BUT

The assizes for the county are held here; and it has a free-school founded by Edward VI. The number of inhabitants was 7655 in 1801, and 7986 in 1811. It is seated on the Lurke, a branch of the Ouse, 25 m NW Ipswich, and 71 m NE London. Lon. 0 46 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Buryen, St. a village in Cornwall, 5 m WSW Penzance. It was once of great note, and had a college founded by king Athelstan. The church is spacious, and contains many curious relics of antiquity. In its neighbourhood are 19 large stones standing in a circle, 12 feet from each other, and in the centre is one much larger than the rest.

Buzaco, a ridge of mountains in Portugal, in Beira, extending N from the river Mondego; noted for a battle, in 1810, in which the French were defeated by the British and Portuguese.

Buzier, or *Abushahr*, the principal port of Persia, in Persia, governed by a sheik. It occupies the point of a peninsula, in the gulf of Persia, and forms a triangle, of which the base on the land side is alone fortified. At unequal distances along the walls are 12 towers, two of which form the town-gate. The streets are very narrow, and the inhabitants estimated at 10,000. Here are seven mosques, two hummums or baths, and two caravanaries. The English East-India Company have a factory here; and the trade with Shiras, by caravans, is considerable. It is situate near the head of the gulf, 110 m WSW Shiras. Lon. 50 43 E, lat. 28 59 N.

Buzarah, or *Buzra*; see *Bassora*.

Bute, an island of Scotland, in the frith of Clyde, separated on the N from the peninsula of Cowal in Argyleshire by a narrow channel. It is 14 m long and 4 broad; the N part hilly and barren, but the S fertile and well cultivated. The coast is rocky, and indented with several safe harbours, chiefly appropriated to the herring fishery. Rothfay is the capital.

Buteshire, a county of Scotland, consisting of the islands of Bute, Arran, Great and Little Cumbray, and Inchmarnock, which lie in the frith of Clyde, between the counties of Ayr and Argyle. The number of inhabitants was 12,033 in 1811. This shire sends a member to parliament alternately with Caithness. See *Bute*, &c.

Butrinto, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see. It stands on the site of the ancient Buthrotum, of which some ruins remain, and has a considerable trade. It is entrench-

B U X

ed by the river Pavla, the lake Pelodi, and the canal of Corfu, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 40 m w by s Janina. Lon. 20 9 E, lat. 39 49 N.

Buttermere, a lake in Cumberland, 8 m sw Kefwick. It is 2 m long, and nearly half a mile broad. On the w side it is terminated by a mountain, called, from its ferruginous colour, the Red Pike; a strip of cultivated ground adorns the E shore; at the N end is the village of Buttermere; and a group of houses, called Gategarth, is at the s extremity, under an amphitheatre of mountainous rocks. Here Honister Crag is seen rising to a vast height, flanked by two conical mountains, Fleetwith on the E, and Scarf on the w. Numerous mountain torrents form never-failing cataracts that thunder and foam down the rocks, and form the lake below. This lake is called the Upper Lake; and near a mile from it, to the NE, is the Lower Lake, called also Crock-water. The river Cocker flows through both these lakes to Cocker-mouth.

Butterworth, a large village in Lancashire, 2 m E Rochdale, which partakes in the trade and manufactures of that town.

Button Bay; see *Hudson Bay*.

Buttsbadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Lohs, 16 m w Naumburg.

Butzbach, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, seated in a marshy but fertile plain, 10 m s Gießen.

Butzow, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, seated on the Warn, 17 m sw Rostock.

Buxadewar, a strong fort of the country of Bootan, at the entrance of the mountains from Bengal. It stands on the top of a rock, 20 m N Chichacotta.

Buxar, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Bahar, on the right bank of the Ganges, 72 m w Patna.

Buxtehude, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, on the river Fste, 18 m SE Stade.

Buxton, a village in Derbyshire, at the entrance of the Peak. It has nine wells that rise near the source of the river Wye; and they are deemed one of the seven wonders of the Peak. Their waters, noted in the time of the Romans, are hot and sulphureous; and much company resort to them in the summer. The building for the bath was erected by George earl of Shrewsbury; and here Mary queen of Scots was for some time. The duke of De-

C A B

vonshire has erected a beautiful crescent, and under the houses are piazzas and shops. A mile hence is another of the wonders, called Pool's Hole, at the foot of a mountain. The entrance is low and narrow, but it presently opens to a cave 696 feet long, of considerable height, with a roof resembling a Gothic cathedral. It contains many stalactical concretions, and several curious representations both of art and nature, produced by the petrifying water continually dropping from the rock. Buxton is 32 m NW Derby, and 160 m NW London.

Byron Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765. It is low, full of wood, and very populous. The natives are tall, well-proportioned, and clean; and their countenance expressive of a surprising mixture of intrepidity and cheerfulness. Lon. 173 46 E, lat. 1 18 S.

C.

Caaden, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the river Eger, 9 m sw Commotau.

Caana; see *Kene*.

Cabeca de Vide, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle, 12 m sw Portalegre.

Cabenda, a seaport of Africa, in Congo, subject to Portugal, 100 m SE Lango. Lon. 12 2 E, lat. 4 5 S.

Cabes, or *Gabes*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near the gulf of the same name, 170 m S Tunis. Lon. 10 55 E, lat. 33 40 N.

Cabinpoint, a town of Virginia, in Surry county, on Upper Chipok creek, near James river, 26 m SE Petersburg.

Cabra, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with six convents, and a college for the study of philosophy and divinity. It is situate at the foot of a mountain, near the source of a river of the same name, 25 m SE Cordova.

Cabra, a town of the kingdom of Tombuctoo. It is a place of great trade, seated on the Niger, and serves as a port to the capital. The various products of the country are brought hither, to barter for the European and Barbary manufactures. It is 10 m SE Tombuctoo.

Cabrera, an island in the Mediterranean, 7 m S of Majorca. It has a large harbour, on the N side, defended by a castle. Lon. 2 53 E, lat. 39 8 N.

Cabul, a country of Asia, bounded on

the N by the rates it from Candahar, and anciently a power till 1739. Persia by Nad highly diversified, contains covered, rate height, and innumerable every article with the most It is sometimes Zabul, one of which was the country.

Cabul, the capital of Cabul, and of the Afghans of the Hindoo. It carries on a considerable trade with Tartary. In by storm, and treasures. It is Lon. 68 33 E, lat. 34 10 N.

Cacaca, a town of Fez, with a fort Melilla.

Cacella, a town of the coast of Algiers, and 8 wsw Calais.

Caceres, a town of Castile, seated in Alcantara.

Caceres, a town of the kingdom of Castile, capital of the province, and a bishopric. Lon. 14 33 N.

Cachan, or *Cachan*, a town in Irak, which trade in silks, carpets. Here are many convents or worshippers on a stony plain, 18 m SE. Lon. 51 20 E, lat. 34 10 N.

Cachao, or *Cachao*, a town of the kingdom of Castile, 20,000 houses, and the roofs of the few are built with pantiles. The city is very wide, and the king has there his horses and of the English city; and the few are lattered and seated on the river gulf of Tonquin 21 10 N.

Cacheo, a town

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the π by the Hindoo-ko, which separates it from Balk, π by Cashmere, π by Candahar, and π by Segistan. It was anciently a province of Persia, afterward it was annexed to the Mogul empire till 1739, when it was restored to Persia by Nadir Shah. The country is highly diversified; consisting of mountains covered with snow, hills of moderate height, rich plains, stately forests, and innumerable streams. It produces every article necessary for human life, with the most delicate fruits and flowers. It is sometimes called Zabulistan, from Zabul, one of the names of Ghizni, which was the ancient capital of the country.

Cabul, the capital of the province of Cabul, and of the dominions of the sultan of the Afghans, seated near the foot of the Hindoo-ko, on the river Attock. It carries on a considerable trade, and is considered as the gate of India toward Tartary. In 1739, Nadir Shah took it by storm, and plundered it of great treasures. It is 170 m NE Candahar. Lon. 68 33 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Cacaca, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a fort upon a rock, 16 m S Melilla.

Cacella, a town of Portugal, on the SE coast of Algarva, 6 m E by N Tavira, and 8 WSW Castro Marim.

Caceres, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Sabrot, 22 m SE Alcantara.

Caceres, a town of the island of Luconia, capital of the province of Camarines, and a bishop's see. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 14 33 N.

Cachan, or *Cashan*, a city of Persia, in Irak, which has a considerable trade in silks, carpets, and copper ware. Here are many Christians, and Guebres, or worshippers of fire. It is seated in a stony plain, 106 m N by W Isfahan. Lon. 51 20 E, lat. 33 55 N.

Cachao, or *Kecho*, the capital of the kingdom of Tonquin. It contains 20,000 houses, whose walls are of mud, and the roofs covered with thatch; a few are built with brick, and roofed with pantiles. The principal streets are very wide, and paved with small stones. The king has three palaces here, such as they are; and near them are stables for his horses and elephants. The house of the English factory is the best in the city; and the factories purchase silks and lackered ware, as in China. It is seated on the river Hoti, 80 m from the gulf of Tonquin. Lon. 105 11 E, lat. 21 10 N.

Cacheo, a town of the kingdom of

C A D

Cumbo, on the river Cacheo, or St. Domingo, 30 m from its mouth. It is subject to the Portuguese, who have three forts, and carry on a great trade in wax and slaves. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 12 6 N.

Cachocira, a town of Brasil, in the government of All Saints Bay. It is the mart for the northern gold mines, and stands on a small river, 42 m NW St. Salvador.

Cacongo, a town of the kingdom of Loango, seated near the mouth of a river, 40 m SSE Loango.

Cacorla, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the rivulet Vega, between two mountains, 40 m ENE Jaen.

Cadenac, a town of France, in the department of Lot, on the river Lot, 27 m ENE Cahors.

Cadelnel, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 28 m SE Avignon.

Cader Idris, a mountain of Wales, in Merionethshire, to the S of Dôlgelly. The perpendicular height is 2914 feet above the level of the sea. On the summit are the remains of a fortress; and it has several lakes, abounding with fish.

Cadiar, a town of Spain, in Granada, 28 m SE Granada.

Cadillac, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, with a castle, seated on the Garonne, 15 m SE Bourdeaux.

Cadiz, a fortified city of Spain, in Andalusia, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour. It is seated at the N extremity of a peninsula, which is 10 m long and scarcely 3 broad in any part; forming a harbour of more than the same length, between it and the mainland, from 6 to 8 m in breadth. The S side of the city is inaccessible by sea, being edged with craggy rocks; on the W side is fort St. Sebastian, and on the E fort St. Philip; and the passage into the harbour is commanded by two opposite forts, Matagorda on the continent near Porto Real, and St. Lorenzo on the peninsula; which two forts are also called the Puntals. Cadiz was built by the Phœnicians, and was afterward a Roman town: and there are still several remains of Roman antiquities. It is closely built; the streets are in general narrow, but kept remarkably clean, and the houses are high, with flat roofs. The situation prevents its further extension; and in 1799 it contained 75,000 inhabitants, who have every necessary of life in plenty, except water for drinking, which they are ob-

C A E

ligned to obtain from springs on the coast, near St. Maria. The cathedral is an ancient structure, with magnificent decorations; and a new one was begun to be erected in 1722, but will still require many years to complete. Here is also a commodious observatory, a national theatre, and a large customhouse, but not an exchange. This port is the centre of the Spanish commerce to the W Indies and America. There are linen manufactures in the neighbourhood, but that of salt is the chief branch of industry. This city was taken by the English in 1596; but being attempted again in 1702, they had not the like success. In 1812, after a land blockade of some years by the French, they abandoned their works, having previously set them on fire. Cadiz is 53 m ssw Seville, and 60 wnw Gibraltar. Lon. 6 16 W, lat. 36 32 N.

Cadora, a town of Italy, capital of the district of Cadorino, and the birthplace of Titian, the painter. It is seated on the Piave, 15 m N Belluno. Lon. 12 0 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Cadorino, a district of Italy, lately subject to Venice; bounded on the E by Friuli, S and W by Belluno, and N by the principality of Brixen. It is a mountainous country, and the chief town is Cadora.

Cadfan, or *Cassand*, an island of Holland, on the N coast of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheldt. The land is fertile, and the inhabitants make a large quantity of excellent cheese. It is defended by several forts. The chief town is Cassandria.

Caen, a city of France, capital of the department of Calvados, with a celebrated university, and a castle with four towers, built by the English. The abbey of St. Stephen was founded by William I, who was buried in it. The river Orne runs through the city, to which the tide brings up large vessels. It is 65 m W by S Rouen, and 125 W Paris. Lon. 0 22 W, lat. 49 11 N.

Caer. For some places that often begin thus, as Caerdiff, see under *Car*.

Caerhun, a village of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, on the river Conway, 5 m S Aberconway. A Roman hypocaust and other antiquities have been discovered here; and it is deemed to be the site of the ancient Conovium.

Caerleon, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Thursday. Many Roman antiquities have been found here; and it has the ruins of a castle. It is seated on the Usk, 19 m SW Monmouth, and 146 W by N London.

C A T

Caerphilly, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Thursday, and a woollen manufacture. The ruins of its celebrated castle more resemble that of a city than a single edifice. It is seated between the Taaf and Rumney, 7 m N Cardiff, and 160 W London.

Caerwent, a village in Monmouthshire, 4 m SW Chepstow. It is the Venta Silurum of the Romans, once crowded with palaces and temples; but now the buildings within its ruined walls are only a church and a few scattered houses, the rest of the area being laid out in fields and orchards, where a tessellated pavement and other antiquities have been discovered.

Caerwys, a town of Wales, in Flintshire. It had a market, which has been discontinued since that at Holywell was established; and the assizes were held here before their removal to Mold. It is 5 m W Flint, and 212 NW London.

Caffa, or *Theodosia*, the largest town of Crimea, with an excellent road and harbour. It was taken, in 1266, by the Genoese, who made it one of the most flourishing towns in Asia. It was taken from them by the Venetians, in 1297, but soon recovered; however, in 1474, the Tartars, assisted by the Turks, finally expelled them. It was the last post in Crimea of which the Genoese retained the sovereignty. Caffa was the Theodosia of the ancients; a name which has been restored to it by the Russians, who became possessed of Crimea in 1791. It then contained about 20,000 inhabitants, was well garisoned, and a place of great commerce; but it has since suffered great devastation from the Russians, who have plundered or demolished the minarets, mosques, baths, &c. and laid most of the houses in ruins. The trade consists in wax, furs, lamb-skins, leather, horses, and female slaves, most of the latter brought from Circassia. Caffa is seated on a bay of the Black sea, at the foot of some high mountains, 65 m E by N Sympheropol, and 130 SE Precop. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 45 0 N.

Caffreria, a large region of Africa, extending along the Indian ocean, from the mouth of the Coavo, in lat. 8 35, to that of the Great Fish river, in lat. 30 30 S. The first river divides it from Zanguebar, the last from the country of the Hottentots, and the other interior boundaries are not ascertained. On the coast it includes Mosambique, Mocoranga, Sofala, Sabia, Inhambane, and Natal, and other countries in the

interior. The of all the tribe consist in an ext varying exceeding tions of Africa. stronger, and be skin is brown, a woolly. They l and prominent the thick lips of high cheek-bone The clothing of ned with some cloth. The men animals tied round low the knees; p hair, and large arms; they are a hair of lions, and their heads, with ornaments. The and have great which pay the m to their voice. 7 ing, fighting, or d pert in throwing other arms are s very large oval shi of oxen. The womo modest in their covered with cl face, arms, and form, much smal They are employ of their gardens a mestic occupation vegetables, which the country, as to kidneybeans, and are higher and mo those of the Hott more fertile; but t all their animals, Both men and bodies red with a iron rust, and the fat; which opera third or fourth day tattooed on the br but not on the face in a Supreme Beir world; but he is no is he represented b or fought in any th gamy is allowed; period of unclean purification; and cumficed when tw are addicted to the believe in prognof have a kind of m greatly revere. T alphabetical chara have some ideas

interior. The universal characteristics of all the tribes of this great nation consist in an external form and figure, varying exceedingly from the other nations of Africa. They are much taller, stronger, and better proportioned; their skin is brown, and their hair black and woolly. They have the high forehead and prominent nose of the Europeans, the thick lips of the Negroes, and the high cheek-bones of the Hottentots. The clothing of both sexes is skins, tanned with some skill, and as pliant as cloth. The men wear tails of different animals tied round their loins and below the knees; pieces of brass in their hair, and large ivory rings on their arms; they are adorned also with the hair of lions, and feathers fastened on their heads, with many other fantastical ornaments. They are fond of dogs; and have great pride in their cattle, which pay the most perfect obedience to their voice. Their exercise is hunting, fighting, or dancing. They are expert in throwing lances; and their other arms are spears, bludgeons, and very large oval shields made of the hides of oxen. The women are handsome, and modest in their behaviour; they are covered with clothing, except their face, arms, and legs, and of a slender form, much smaller than the men. They are employed in the cultivation of their gardens and corn, and in domestic occupations. They raise several vegetables, which are not indigenous to the country, as tobacco, watermelons, kidneybeans, and hemp. Their huts are higher and more commodious than those of the Hottentots, and their lands more fertile; but their oxen, and almost all their animals, are much smaller. Both men and women colour their bodies red with a sort of earth, or with iron rust, and then smear it over with fat; which operation is renewed every third or fourth day. Some of them are tattooed on the breast, back, and arms, but not on the face. The Caffres believe in a Supreme Being, who created the world; but he is not worshipped, neither is he represented by any kind of image, or sought in any thing terrestrial. Polygamy is allowed; several acts cause a period of uncleanness, followed by its purification; and the youths are circumcised when twelve years old. They are addicted to the grossest superstition, believe in prognostics and omens, and have a kind of magicians whom they greatly revere. They have no kind of alphabetical characters; but appear to have some ideas of drawing. The

Caffres consist of a great number of tribes, each governed by its own king, which dignity is hereditary; but examples of usurpers are not rare. Their internal wars, not only of one tribe against another, but of rebellious captains against their princes, disturb their quiet continually, and prevent their making much progress in civilization.

Cagli, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, at the foot of the Apennines, 20 m s Urbino.

Cagliari, a fortified city and seaport of Sardinia, capital of the island, and an archbishop's see, with a university and a castle. Here are five churches, beside the cathedral, three of which are collegiate. It stands on the s part of the island, at the bottom of a gulf of the same name, which forms a large and secure harbour. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Cagnete, *Canete*, or *Guarco*, a town of Peru, capital of a district of the same name, extending above 70 m along the seacoast. It is situate near the sea, 80 m ss Lima. Lon. 76 16 W, lat. 13 10 S.

Cahir, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, with a castle, situate on the Suir, 12 m s Cashel.

Cahir, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, on an inlet of Dingle bay, 32 m sw Tralee.

Cahors, a city of France, capital of the department of Lot, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is seated on a peninsula made by the river Lot, and built partly on a craggy rock. There are three bridges over the river. The cathedral is a Gothic structure, and has a large square steeple. The town has a manufacture of fine cloths and ratteens, and furnishes excellent wine. It was taken by assault in 1580, by Henry IV, by means of petards, which were first employed here. In one of the suburbs are the remains of a Roman amphitheatre. Cahors is 60 m N Toulouse, and 287 s Paris. Lon. 1 26 E, lat. 44 27 N.

Cajaneborg, a town of Sweden, in E Bothnia, situate on a lake where the river Pytia forms a tremendous cascade. It contains but few inhabitants, and is 125 m E Uleaborg. Lon. 27 45 E, lat. 65 13 N.

Cajazzo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, situate on a hill, by the river Volturno, 22 m NE Naples.

Caicos, a cluster of islands in the W Indies, to the N of St. Domingo, which take their name from the principal one. Lon. 71 30 W, lat. 21 40 N.

Cai-fong, a city of China, capital of the province of Ho-nan. It is situate on

a plain 6 m from the river Hoan-ho, which is higher than the plain, and kept in by raised dikes that extend above 90 m. When the city was besieged by the rebels, in 1632, they cut the dikes of the river, which drowned 300,000 of the inhabitants. Some of the ruins still remains, which show that its present state is far inferior to its former magnificence. Its jurisdiction comprehends four cities of the second class and thirty of the third. It is 315 m ssw Peking. Lon. 114 28 E, lat. 34 53 N.

Caifa, a seaport of Syria, in Palestine, defended by walls and a citadel. It stands on the s side of the bay of Acre, 8 m sw Acre.

Caiman, three small islands of the W Indies, to the NW of Jamaica, between 81 and 86 w lon. The inhabitants of Jamaica come hither to catch tortoises.

Cairabad, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar in the province of Oude, 44 m N by W Lucknow, and 96 NW Fyzabad.

Cairn, a village of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, with an excellent harbour, on the E side of Loch Ryan, 9 m N Stranraer.

Cairngorm, a mountain of Scotland, between the counties of Banff and Elgin. It rises in a conical form 1750 feet above the level of a small lake near its base, which is the source of the Avon, and 4050 feet above the level of the sea; its sides clothed with firs, and its top generally covered with snow. It is famous for beautiful rock-crystals, much esteemed by lapidaries.

Cairo, or *Grand Cairo*, a large city, capital of Egypt. It consists of three towns, about a mile apart; Old Cairo, New Cairo, and the port termed Bulac. The population is estimated at 300,000. Old Cairo is reduced to a small place, though the harbour for boats that come from Upper Egypt. Some of the beys have country houses here, to which they retire when the country is overflowed by the Nile. New Cairo is a mile from the river, and 7 m in circumference. The streets are narrow; and the finest houses are built round a court, in which they make the best appearance, having few or no windows next the street. The castle stands on a steep rock, and is surrounded by thick walls, on which are strong towers. Joseph's Well, made by a vizier of that name about the year 1100, is the most curious part of the castle: it is sunk in the rock 280 feet deep and 40 in circumference, with a staircase carried round; and a machine, turned by oxen, raises the

water (which comes from the Nile) into a reservoir, whence it is again raised by a similar machine. There are many other reservoirs for water; and numerous bazars, where each trade has its allotted quarter. There are several public bagnios, very handsome within, and used as places of refreshment and diversion, especially for the women, who go there twice a week; but the wives of great men have baths at home. The women have greater liberty here than in any part of the Turkish empire; and on Friday a mosque without the walls is frequented by them as a pilgrimage of pleasure. The Calish, a canal which conveys the waters of the Nile into the city, is 20 feet broad, and has houses on each side of it. As soon as the water begins to rise, the mouth of the canal is closed with earth, and a mark placed to show the time when this and all other canals in the kingdom are to be opened, which is done with great solemnity. There are not less than 300 mosques in Cairo, the lofty minarets of which present a very picturesque appearance. It was a place of very great trade before the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope; and is still the centre of that of eastern Africa. The chief manufactures are sugar, sal ammoniac, glass, lamps, saltpetre, gunpowder, red and yellow leather, and linen made of the fine Egyptian flax. This city was taken by the French, under Bonaparte, in 1798. It stands on the right bank of the Nile, 100 m S of its mouth. Lon. 31 18 E, lat. 30 3 N.

Cairoan, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, and next to the city of Tunis for trade and number of inhabitants. Its commercial intercourse is carried on with Sfax and Sufa; and the chief commodities are corn, dates, oil, wool, hides, and skins. It is situate near a sandy desert, where are found many vestiges of former magnificence, 110 m S by E Tunis. Lon. 10 26 E, lat. 35 5 N.

Caistor, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. Near it are the remains of a monastery, and many Roman vestiges. It is 12 m sw Grimsby, and 156 N London.

Caithness, a northern county of Scotland, 35 m long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Pentland frith, E and SE by the German ocean, and W by Sutherlandshire. The S angle is occupied by mountains; and a vast ridge of hills forms the SW boundary, ending in a promontory called the Ord of Caithness, which runs out into the sea. The rest of the country may be deemed

an immense N some fruitful (p) barley, or affon and beeves. T are butter, chee and kelp. The was 22,609 in 18 It sends a mem nately with But ly spoken on the lands the Gaelic capital.

Caket, a town Caucasus. Its t silk. Lon. 46 15

Cala: see *Calabar*, a town Benin, capital of name. The Du It is 140 m SSE lat. 3 45 N.

Calabezo, a town the province of the same name, 1

Calabria, a country into the provinces Calabria Ultra, or Calabria. The f by Calabria U and W and E by Cosenza is the cap is washed by the N E, S, and W, and Citra on the N. C tal. This country fruit, corn, wine, wool. In 1783, a bria Ultra, as we destroyed by one earthquakes on rec struction of many farms, above 40,00 this calamity.

Calahorra, a cit Castle, and a bil the side of a hill, Ebro, 70 m E Bu lat. 42 12 N.

Calais, a seapor department of Pas del. It was taken England, in 1347, a than 11 months, wh some historical as we In 1557, it was ret Guise. It was bon glish in 1696, with injury. The fortie but its greatest fire among the marshes, flowed at the appr In time of peace the which go twice a w and Calais. It is 21

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an immense morass interspersed with some fruitful spots, producing oats and barley, or affording pasture for sheep and bees. The other chief products are butter, cheese, yarn, skins, feathers, and kelp. The number of inhabitants was 22,609 in 1801, and 23,419 in 1811. It sends a member to parliament alternately with Buteshire. English is chiefly spoken on the coast, but in the highlands the Gaelic prevails. Wick is the capital.

Caket, a town of Persia, near Mount Caucasus. Its trade consists chiefly in silk. Lon. 46 15 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Cala; see *Calle*.

Calabar, a town of the kingdom of Benin, capital of a country of the same name. The Dutch have a factory here. It is 140 m SSE Benin. Lon. 7 15 E, lat. 3 45 N.

Calabozo, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caracas, on a river of the same name, 120 m S Leon.

Calabria, a country of Naples, divided into the provinces of Calabria Citra and Calabria Ultra, or Hither and Further Calabria. The first is bounded on the N by Calabria Ultra, E by Basilicata, and W and S by the Mediterranean. Cosenza is the capital. Calabria Ultra is washed by the Mediterranean on the E, S, and W, and bounded by Calabria Citra on the N. Catanzaro is the capital. This country abounds in excellent fruit, corn, wine, oil, silk, cotton, and wool. In 1783, a great part of Calabria Ultra, as well as of Sicily, was destroyed by one of the most terrible earthquakes on record; beside the destruction of many towns, villages, and farms, above 40,000 people perished by this calamity.

Calahorra, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see; seated on the side of a hill, which extends to the Ebro, 70 m E Burgos. Lon. 2 7 W, lat. 42 12 N.

Calais, a seaport of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, with a citadel. It was taken by Edward III of England, in 1347, after a siege of more than 11 months, which has given rise to some historical as well as dramatic fiction. In 1557, it was retaken by the duke of Guise. It was bombarded by the English in 1696, without receiving much injury. The fortifications are good; but its greatest strength is its situation among the marshes, which may be overflowed at the approach of an enemy. In time of peace there are packet-boats, which go twice a week between Dover and Calais. It is 21 m SSE Dover, and

CAL

152 N by W Paris. Lon. 1 51 E, lat. 50 58 N.

Calais, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Sarte, 24 m ESE Mans.

Calamata, a town of European Turkey, in Morea. It has a great trade in dried figs, and is seated on the Spinazza, 16 m WSW Mistra.

Calamianes, a cluster of islands, the most westerly of the Philippines, and to the N of Borneo. They are 17 in number, and mountainous; but produce great quantities of wax, honey, and edible bird-nests. The principal island is Paragoa.

Calatagirone, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with handsome streets, palaces, and other public edifices. It is seated on a hill, 40 m NW Noto.

Calataxibeta, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with many fine buildings, and manufactures of coarse cloth and muslins. It is 44 m WSW Catania.

Calatayud, a city of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle on a rock. The chief commerce is in hemp, produced in the vicinity; and great quantities of soap are sent into Castile. It stands at the foot of a hill, on the river Xalon, at the influx of the Miloca, 44 m SW Saragossa. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 41 28 N.

Calatrava, a town of Spain, in New Castile, the chief place of the military order of the knights of Calatrava. It is seated near the Guadiana, 63 m SSE Toledo. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 39 4 N.

Calavrita, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, celebrated for the hard cheeses and silkworms produced in its vicinity. It is 25 m W by S Corinth, and 30 SE Patras.

Calbe, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Saal, 16 m S by E Magdeburg.

Calben, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, with a castle, 7 m SW Stendel.

Calberga, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, formerly a vast city, and the residence of the sovereigns of the Decan. It is 85 m W by N Hydrabad, and 110 E Vissapour. Lon. 77 20 E, lat. 17 25 N.

Calcar, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated near the Rhine, 8 m SE Cleve.

Calchagua, a province of Chili, extending from the Andes to the ocean, 45 m in breadth, between the rivers Cachapoal and Teno. It is fertile in grain, wine, and fruit, and produces much gold. The capital is St. Ferdinand.

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Calcinato, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, where a victory was gained over the Austrians, by the French, in 1706. It is 8 m SE Brescia.

Calcutta, a city of Hindoostan, and the emporium of Bengal, situate on the left bank of the Hoogly, or western arm of the Ganges, 100 m from its mouth, in the bay of Bengal. It rose on the site of the village of Govindpour, about 1700, and extends from the W point of Fort William, along the banks of the river, almost to the village of Cossipour, 4 m and a half; the breadth, in many parts, inconsiderable. Generally speaking, the description of one Indian city is a description of all; being all built on one plan, with very narrow and crooked streets, interspersed with numerous reservoirs, ponds, and gardens. A few of the streets are paved with brick. The houses are variously built; some with brick, others with mud, and a greater proportion with bamboos and mats: these different kinds of fabrics, intermixed with each other, form a motley appearance. Those of the latter kinds are invariably of one story, and covered with thatch; those of brick seldom exceed two floors, and have flat terraced roofs; but these are so thinly scattered, that fires, which often happen, do not, sometimes, meet with the obstruction of a brick house through a whole street. But Calcutta is, in part, an exception to this rule of building; for there, the quarter inhabited by the English is composed entirely of brick buildings, many of which have the appearance of palaces. The line of buildings that surround two sides of the esplanade of the fort is magnificent; and it adds greatly to the superb appearance, that the houses are detached from each other, and insulated in a great space. The buildings are all on a large scale, from the necessity of having a free circulation of air in a climate, the heat of which is extreme. The general approach to the houses is by a flight of steps, with great projecting porticos, or surrounded by colonades or arcades, which give them the appearance of Grecian temples. But the remainder of the city, and by much the greatest part, is built as before described. Calcutta has been wonderfully improved both in appearance and in the salubrity of the air; for the streets have been properly drained, and the ponds filled up. It is supposed to contain at least 700,000 inhabitants. In this splendid city, the head of a mighty Christian empire, there is only one church of the establishment of the mo-

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ther country, and that by no means conspicuous for size or ornament: it is also remarkable, that all British India does not afford one episcopal see, while that advantage has been granted to Canada. The mixture of European and Asiatic manners that may be observed here is curious: coaches, phaetons, chaises, with the palankeens and hackeries of the natives, the passing ceremonies of the Hindoos, and the different appearances of the fakirs, form a sight more extraordinary than perhaps any other city can present. The hackery here mentioned is a small covered carriage upon two wheels, drawn by bullocks, and used generally for the female part of the family. The Ganges is navigable up to the town for the largest ships that visit India. The exports are considerable in salt, sugar, rice, opium, silks, muslins, calicos, &c. Calcutta is the seat of the governor-general and council of Bengal, who have a control over the presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen. Here is likewise a supreme court of judicature, in which justice is dispensed, according to the laws of England, by a chief justice and three puisne judges. In 1756, Calcutta was taken by the soubah of Bengal, who forced the feeble garrison, to the amount of 146 persons, into a small prison called the Black Hole, out of which only 23 came alive the next morning. It was retaken the next year; the victory of Plassey followed; and the inhuman soubah was deposed, and put to death by his successor. Immediately after this victory, the erection of Fort William commenced, which is superior to any fortress in India. In 1801, a noble college was founded here, in which are professors of English, Mohamedan, and Hindoo laws, history, &c. Calcutta is 1030 m NNE Madras. Lon. 88 29 E, lat. 22 35 N.

Caldas, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, famous for its hot baths, and seated amid mountains, almost covered with olives, 15 m N Barcelona.

Caldecot, a village in Monmouthshire, seated in a plain, 5 m SW Chepstow, and noted for the massive remains of its castle.

Calder, a river that rises on the W borders of Yorkshire, flows by Halifax to Wakefield, and 8 m below joins the Aire. It is navigable the greater part of its course.

Caldolzburg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, with a castle, 18 m NE Anspach.

Calcedonia, a seaport of Terra Firma,

on the NE coast of the Pacific Ocean, founded in 1699, but h of the Spaniards. Bello. Lon. 7

Calcedonia, a seaport of the Pacific Ocean, founded in 1699, but h of the Spaniards. Bello. Lon. 7

Calenberg, a p Saxony, which co duchy of Brunswick two parts, and th Hanover and Go name from an ancie seated on the Lei

Calhuco, a town inhabited by Spa Indians, 180 m S 37 W, lat. 42 40

Cali, a city of the province of Popay same name, on the governor of the resides here. It tura, and 200 W 5 W, lat. 3 15 N.

Calicut, a city of the province of first Indian port shipping; being d tuguise, in 1498. of plain cotton go made by the natu sea water. The p cocoa and betel ginger, and turme mouth of a river gapatam, and 130 75 52 E, lat. 11 1

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on the NE coast of the isthmus of Darien, founded by some Scotch families in 1699, but has long been in the hands of the Spaniards. It is 150 m SE Porto Bello. Lon. 77 56 W, lat. 8 30 N.

Caledonia, New, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook, in 1774. It is 260 m long and 70 broad. The inhabitants are strong, active, and well made; their hair is black and much frizzled, but not woolly; their beards are crisp and thick; they besmear their faces with black pigment; and their only covering is a wrapper, made from the bark of a tree, or of leaves. Their houses are circular like a bee-hive; formed of small spars and reeds, covered with long coarse grass, and the floor laid with dry grass. They deposit their dead in the ground, and decorate the grave of their chiefs with spears, darts, paddles, &c. They are of a pacific disposition, and their women chaster than those of the more eastern islands. They cultivate the soil with some art and industry, but subsist chiefly on roots and fish. Plantains and sugar-canes are not plentiful, bread-fruit is scarce, and cocoa-nut-trees are but thinly planted; but yams and taras are in great abundance. The cape at the S end, called Queen Charlotte Foreland, is in lon. 167 12 E, lat. 22 15 S.

Calenberg, a principality of Lower Saxony, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick. It is divided into two parts, and the principal towns are Hanover and Gottingen. It takes its name from an ancient castle now in ruins, seated on the Leine, 17 m S Hanover.

Calhuco, a town on the coast of Chili, inhabited by Spaniards, Mestees, and Indians, 180 m S Valdivia. Lon. 73 37 W, lat. 42 40 S.

Cali, a city of New Granada, in the province of Popayan, in a valley of the same name, on the river Canca. The governor of the province generally resides here. It is 90 m E Bonaventura, and 200 W St. Fe. Lon. 77 5 W, lat. 3 15 N.

Calicut, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Malabar. It was the first Indian port visited by European shipping; being discovered by the Portuguese, in 1498. Here is a manufacture of plain cotton goods; and much salt is made by the natural evaporation of the sea water. The principal exports are cocoa and betel nuts, black pepper, ginger, and turmeric. It is seated at the mouth of a river, 110 m SW Seringapatam, and 130 SSE Mangalore. Lon. 75 52 E, lat. 11 12 N.

CAL

California, a peninsula of N America, in the Pacific ocean; separated from the W coast of America by the Vermillion sea, or gulf of California, and extending NW from lat. 23 to 33 N. It was discovered by Cortes, in 1536; and is said to have been visited by sir Francis Drake, in 1578. The peninsula is equal to England in extent of territory, but the population is not so great as the town of Ipswich. A chain of mountains extends its whole length, of which the most elevated, the Cerro de la Giganta, is from 4600 to 5000 feet, and appears to be of volcanic origin. The mountains are inhabited by a species of goat, called berendos, which leap, like the ibex, with the head downward, and, like the chamois, have the horns curved backward. The sky here is constantly serene, and of a deep blue, and rarely any clouds; but the earth, unfortunately, is not so beautiful. The soil is sandy and arid, vegetation is at a stand, and rain is very unfrequent. There are few springs, some of which issue from naked rocks; but where springs and earth happen to be together, the fertility of the soil is immense. In these points, of which the number is inconsiderable, the jesuits, toward the close of the 17th century, established their first missions. Maize vegetates vigorously, and the vine yields an excellent grape, of which the wine resembles that of the Canary islands; but the general nature of the soil will never be able to support a great population. The jesuits in a very few years built sixteen villages in the interior; and in 1750 the Spanish settlements were very considerable. Since the expulsion of the jesuits, in 1767, the government of the peninsula has been confided to the Dominican monks of the city of Mexico, who have been unsuccessful in their establishments. The villages of the missions are now reduced to sixteen, in which there are not above 5000 native cultivators; and the number of savages, dispersed in other parts, scarcely amounts to 4000. The pearl fishery on the coast is valuable; but it has no mines of a promising appearance. The principal place is Loreto.

Calitoor, a fortress of the island of Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 28 m S Columbo.

Calix, a town of Sweden, in W Bothnia, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 22 m W Tornea.

Callah, a town of Algiers, in the province of Malscara, which has a consider-

CAL

able trade, and the great market for carpets in the country. It is 40 m E Oran.

Callander, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with a considerable manufacture of muslin; seated on both sides of the Teith, over which is a bridge, 30 m wsw Perth.

Callanore, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore, 50 m E Lahore.

Callao, a seaport of Peru, with a good harbour, and a large and safe road defended by the islands Callao and St. Laurence. In the port every commodity is to be procured that vessels may be in need of. The town was totally destroyed by an earthquake, in 1746, but has been rebuilt a little further from the sea. It is seated on a river of the same name, 5 m W Lima, of which it is the port. Lon. 76 54 W, lat. 12 2 S.

Calie, or *Calas*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, surrounded by a wall that has three gates. Here is a coral fishery, and a trade in grain, wool, leather, and wax. In the vicinity are woods of excellent oak. It stands on a rock, almost surrounded by the sea, 36 m E by N Bona.

Callen, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 10 m sw Kilkenny.

Callianee, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad; the houses built of rose wood, and covered with thatch. It is seated near the Kaknah, 74 m W Beder, and 150 SSE Aurangabad.

Callington, a borough in Cornwall, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of cloth; situate on the Lynher, 12 m S Launceston, and 216 W by S London.

Calloma, a town of Peru, celebrated for its silver mines, 70 m N by E Arequipa, and 170 S Cusco.

Calloo, a fortress of the Netherlands, in the territory of Waes, on the Scheldt, 5 m W Antwerp.

Calmar, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, capital of a district of its name. It is celebrated as the place where the deputies of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway were appointed to assemble for the election of a king, according to the Union of Calmar. On an eminence, near the town, is the ancient castle, now converted into a distillery. The chief exports are planks, alum, and hemp. It is seated near the Baltic, 40 m NE Carlscrona, and 190 SSW Stockholm. Lon. 16 22 E, lat. 56 38 N.

Calmina, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Asia, 7 m NW Stanchio. Lon. 26 46 E, lat. 36 56 N.

CAM

Calne, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday. The chief manufacture is cloth, and in the vicinity are many fulling and corn mills. It is seated on a river of the same name, 25 m S Bristol, and 88 W London.

Caltura, a town on the W coast of Ceylon, with a fort. A great quantity of arrack is made here, and other manufactures carried on. It stands at the mouth of a large branch of the Mullawaddy, 28 m S by E Colombo. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 6 44 N.

Calvados, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. It is so called from a ridge of rocks of the same name extending 12 m, near the coast of what was heretofore called Normandy. Caen is the capital.

Calvi, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 8 m N Capua.

Calvi, a town of Corsica, on a craggy mountain and gulf of the same name, with a strong fortress and a good harbour. It was taken by the English in 1794. It is 38 m WSW Bastia.

Calw, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a porcelain manufacture, and a great trade in stuffs. It is 20 m SW Stuttgart.

Calzada, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, formerly the see of a bishop, united to Calahorra. It is 45 m W Calahorra.

Cam, a river that rises in Hertfordshire, flows by Cambridge into the isle of Ely, and there joins the Ouse, to which river it is navigable from Cambridge.

Camana, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction. It is situate on a river of the same name, near the Pacific ocean, 70 m W Arequipa.

Camaran, an island of Arabia, in the Red sea, where there is a fishery for white coral and pearl oysters. Lon. 42 23 E, lat. 15 6 N.

Camaret, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre. In an expedition against Brest, in 1694, the English landed here, and lost a great number of men. It stands on a bay of the same name, 8 m S Brest.

Camargue, an island, or cluster of islands, of France, in the mouths of the Rhone, separated by canals, and fortified. The whole contain 80 square m; the land is fertile, but the air is unwholesome.

Cambat, the southernmost province of Abyssinia, inhabited by a people called Seb-a-adja, who are a mixture of pagans, Christians, and Mohamedans. It is abundant in fruits.

Cambay, a name of Hindoostan, in the island of Sumatra, stands on a gulf was the Caman three bazars, a capable of sup with water in drought. Its products are considerable abundance in corn, cornelian and its rivers. The for embroidery. of which it is the lat. 22 17 N.

Camberg, a town of Nassau, county of Nassau, m E by S Nassau.

Cambletown, a town of Asia, bounded

Cambodia, or *Camboja*, a kingdom in Cochinchina and the sea, and W by S to S by the river, which annually in the rainy and October. It the same with the between the tropics substance styled Camboja gum, tint. Though the inhabitants a religion is idolatry, neral well made, yellow complexion long and large women is shorter handsome, but manufacture very needlework is r country about the present cent Cochinchina.

Cambodia, or the kingdom of C river Mecon, or its mouth. Lon

Cambray, a town capital of the with a citadel an archiepiscopal bishopric. The cambric, lace, it seated on the Sch Lon. 3 14 E, lat

Cambresis, a town 25 m in length; E by Hainault, s Artois. It is no partment of No

Cambridge, the shire, and seat of

C A M

Cambay, a considerable city of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzerat. It stands on a gulf of the same name, and was the Camanes of Ptolemy. Here are three bazars, and four public cisterns, capable of supplying the whole town with water in times of the greatest drought. Its products and manufactures are considerable; for the country abounds in corn, cattle, and silk; and cornelian and agate stones are found in its rivers. The inhabitants are noted for embroidery. It is 50 m s Amedabad, of which it is the port. Lon. 72 34 E, lat. 22 17 N.

Camberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Nassau, situate on a hill, 17 m E by s Nassau.

Cambeltown; see *Campbeltown*.

Cambodia, or **Camboja**, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Lao, E by Cochinchina and Ciampa, s by the China sea, and w by Siam. It is divided from N to s by the river Mecon, or Cambodia, which annually overflows the country in the rainy season, between June and October. Its productions are much the same with those usually found between the tropics; and that peculiar substance styled gamboge, or rather Camboja gum, yielding a fine yellow tint. Though a country rich by nature, the inhabitants are few; and their religion is idolatry. The men are in general well made, with long hair, and a yellow complexion; their dress is a long and large robe: the dress of the women is shorter and closer; they are handsome, but immodest. They manufacture very fine cloth, and their needlework is much esteemed. This country about the commencement of the present century became subject to Cochinchina.

Cambodia, or **Levek**, the capital of the kingdom of Cambodia, seated on the river Mecon, or Cambodia, 230 m from its mouth. Lon. 104 50 E, lat. 13 0 N.

Cambray, a fortified city of France, capital of the department of Nord, with a citadel and fort. It was lately an archiepiscopal see, but is now only a bishopric. The chief manufactures are cambric, lace, soap, and leather. It is seated on the Scheldt, 102 m NNE Paris. Lon. 3 14 E, lat. 50 11 N.

Cambresis, a late province of France, 25 m in length; bounded on the N and E by Hainault, s by Picardy, and w by Artois. It is now included in the department of Nord.

Cambridge, the capital of Cambridge-shire, and seat of a celebrated university.

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It is a borough, governed by a mayor, and has a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The townhall and shire-house are the only buildings of note that do not belong to the university. The county gaol is the gatehouse of an ancient castle, built by William I. In the market-place, which consists of two spacious oblong squares, united together, is Hobson conduit, which is constantly running. Here are 14 parish churches, three dissenting meeting-houses, and a synagogue. The number of inhabitants was 10,087 in 1801, and 11,108 in 1813. The trade consists chiefly in oil, iron, and corn. The university is supposed to have been founded during the heptarchy. It contains 12 colleges, and four halls, which have equal privileges with the colleges. The colleges are, Peterhouse, Corpus Christi, or Benet, Gonville and Caius, Kings, Queens, Jesus, Christ, St. John, Magdalen, Trinity, Emanuel, and Sidney-Sussex. The halls are Clare, Pembroke, Trinity, and Catherine. Of the colleges, Peterhouse is the most ancient, being founded in 1257. Kings college is the noblest foundation in Europe, and the chapel one of the finest pieces of Gothic architecture in the world. The library, chapel, &c. of Trinity college justly place it in the first rank. The other structures belonging to the university are the senate-house, which, with St. Mary's church, the schools, the university library, and other buildings, form a noble square. Here is also a botanical garden, and a general hospital, called Addenbrooke, from the name of the founder. In a field 2 m NE of the town, and under the jurisdiction of the university, is held an annual fair, called Stourbridge or Sturbich Fair, which commences on the 7th of September, and continues a fortnight. Cambridge is seated on the river Cam, 17 m s Ely, and 51 N by E London. Lon. 0 4 E, lat. 52 12 N.

Cambridge, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, with a handsome court-house, and a seminary, called Harvard University, one of the first literary institutions in America. It stands on Charles river, over which is a bridge to the s; and 4 m to the w is another, by which it is connected with Boston.

Cambridge, a fortified town of S Carolina, capital of the district of Ninety-six, with a court-house and a college. Near this place, then called Ninety-six, the British troops were defeated by the Americans in 1781. It is 60 m w by N

C A M

Columbia, and 140 NW Charleston. Lon. 81 50 W, lat. 34 9 N

Cambridge, a town of Maryland, chief of Dorchester county, situate on the Choptank, 23 m from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 65 s Elton. Lon. 76 20 W, lat. 38 48 N.

Cambridgeshire, a county of England, bounded on the NW by Lincolnshire, NE by Norfolk, E by Suffolk, S by Essex and Hertfordshire, and W by the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford, and Northampton. It is 50 m long and 25 broad, contains 439,040 acres; is divided into 15 hundreds, and 161 parishes; has a city, a university, and 8 market-towns; and sends six members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 89,346 in 1801, and 101,109 in 1813. The principal rivers are the Ouse, Nen, and Cam. The southern and eastern parts are pleasant and healthy; but the northern part, called the Isle of Ely, is low and fenny, from the confluence of many rivers. All the waters of the middle part of England, which do not flow into the Thames or the Trent, run into these fens; and in the latter part of the year, they are sometimes overflowed by water, or appear covered with fogs. See *Bedford Level*.

Cambrilla, or *Cambrilles*, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, surrounded by a wall, and seated near the sea, 14 m W by s Tarragona.

Camden, a district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Fairfield, Richland, Clarendon, Claremont, Kershaw, Salem, and Lancaster. It produces corn, tobacco, and cotton.

Camden, a town of S Carolina, in Kershaw county, capital of Camden district. It was the scene of two battles in the American war; one in 1780, between lord Cornwallis and general Gates, and the other in 1781, between lord Rawdon and general Greene. It stands on the river Wateree, or Catawba, by means of which the inhabitants carry on a trade with the back country. It is 35 m NE Columbia. Lon. 80 54 W, lat. 34 12 N.

Camden, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the W side of Penobscot bay, 36 m ENE Wiscasset. Lon. 69 20 W, lat. 44 10 N.

Camel, a river in Cornwall, which rises 2 m N of Camelford, flows s almost to Bodmin, and then NW to Padstow, where it enters the Bristol channel. Its banks were the scene of some bloody battles between the Britons and Saxons.

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Camelford, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. A great quantity of yarn is spun in this place and its neighbourhood. It is seated on the Camel, 14 m W Launceston, and 128 W by s London.

Cambrino, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Chiento, 17 m SW Ancona. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 43 15 N.

Cambrin, a seaport of Further Pomerania, and once a bishop's see, which was secularized at the peace of Westphalia; but it still has a fine cathedral and a chapter. Its navigation and commerce are very extensive, and it has a great trade in beer. It stands on the Diwenow, or s mouth of the Oder, opposite the isle of Wollin, 25 m N Stettin. Lon. 14 51 E, lat. 53 54 N.

Caminha, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, with a fort; seated at the mouth of the Minho, 12 m NW Viana.

Campagna, or *Campania*, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 40 m SE Naples.

Campagna di Roma, anciently Latium, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, extending 60 m SE along the Mediterranean, to the frontiers of Naples. Formerly the best peopled and best cultivated spot in the world, few villages, little cultivation, and scarcely any inhabitants (except in the capital and its neighbourhood) are now to be seen; nothing, in short, but the scattered ruins of temples and tombs, which present the idea of a country depopulated by pestilence. Rome is the capital.

Campbeltown, or *Cambletown*, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Argyllshire, situate on a bay toward the s extremity of the peninsula of Cantyre. It has a considerable trade in coal and the distillation of whisky, beside being the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels that annually visit the W coast. The number of inhabitants was 7093 in 1801, and 7807 in 1811. It is 65 m SW Inverary. Lon. 5 32 W, lat. 55 26 N.

Campden, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, 22 m NE Gloucester, and 90 WNW London.

Campeachy, a town of New Spain, in Yucatan, on the W coast of the bay of Campeachy, defended by strong forts. The port is large, but shallow; and the chief exports are logwood and

wax. It was 1639, by the bu the freebooters. It is 98 m SW lat. 19 51 N.

Campen, a town of the Yssel, with a city, choked up. 1 of the Yssel, on WNW Zwoll.

Camperden, a town of the fo on the river T. Lon. 2 16 W, lat.

Campo Basso, the county of, suffered greatly by of the inhabitants a considerable lery, and is 12

Campo Formi, Priuli, where concluded betw French in 1797

Campo Mayor, tugal, in Alente. French in 1811

Campo St. of Italy, in Pa. son, 12 m N Pa

Campoli, a Abruzzo Ultra

Campsie, a vi s confines of S. gow. It has for and other man

Canaan, a t Lichfield count tonic, 30 m NW

Canaan, a t Maine, in Lin the Kennebeck

Canada, a la rica, bounded e by Labrador rence, s by N United States, It was discover Cabot, father was settled by summer here continues for but the sudden cold, so comm are not known sons are more vated parts which are man in Europe; bu is fertile, and t so rapid, that reaped in Aug the beaver is rious. Canad

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war. It was taken by the English in 1659, by the buccaneers in 1678, and by the freebooters of St. Domingo in 1685. It is 98 m SW Merida. Lon. 90 31 W, lat. 19 51 N.

Campan, a town of Holland, in Overijssel, with a citadel, and a port almost choked up. It is seated near the mouth of the Yssel, on the Zuider Zee, 8 m WNW Zwoll.

Camperdon, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees, and on the river Ter, 45 m N Barcelona. Lon. 2 16 W, lat. 44 0 N.

Campo Basso, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise. In 1805 it suffered greatly by an earthquake, and most of the inhabitants were destroyed. It has a considerable trade in articles of cutlery, and is 12 m S Molise.

Campo Formis, a town of Italy, in Friuli, where a treaty of peace was concluded between the Austrians and French in 1797. It is 2 m SW Udina.

Campo Mayor, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo. It surrendered to the French in 1811. It is 14 m N by E Elvas.

Campo St. Pietro, a town and castle of Italy, in Paduano, on the river Menzoni, 12 m N Padua.

Campoli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 23 m N by E Aquila.

Campsie, a village of Scotland, on the S confines of Stirlingshire, 9 m N Glasgow. It has some extensive print-fields, and other manufactures.

Canaan, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, situate on the Housatonic, 30 m NW Hartford.

Canaan, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on the Kennebeck, 60 m N Wiscasset.

Canada, a large country of N America, bounded on the N by New Britain, E by Labrador and the gulf of St. Lawrence, S by New Brunswick and the United States, and W by unknown lands. It was discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot, father and son, in 1497; and was settled by the French in 1608. The summer here is very hot, and winter continues for six months very severe; but the sudden transitions from heat to cold, so common in the United States, are not known in Canada, and the seasons are more regular. The uncultivated parts are a continued wood, in which are many kinds of trees unknown in Europe; but the land that is cleared is fertile, and the progress of vegetation so rapid, that wheat sowed in May is reaped in August. Of all the animals, the beaver is the most useful and curious. Canada turpentine is greatly

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esteemed for its balsamic qualities. This country abounds with coal, and near Quebec is a fine lead mine. The different tribes of Indians, or original natives, in Canada, are almost innumerable; but they have been observed to decrease in population where the Europeans are most numerous, owing chiefly to their immoderate use of spirituous liquors. Canada was conquered by the English in 1759, and confirmed to them by the French at the peace of 1763. In 1791, this country was divided into two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, which have since made great progress in population and agriculture. Upper Canada is deemed the garden of America, and not subject to the extreme heat or cold of the lower province. The chief products for exportation are flour, wheat, potash, oak and pine timber, masts, staves, planks, and firewood. The principal inconveniences to which this province is subject are the falls and rapids of the St. Lawrence, which impede the navigation between Kingston and Montreal. Lower Canada is free from such impediments; and to the export articles above enumerated may be added peas, barley, malt, cured fish, and furs. York in the upper province, and Quebec in the lower, are the chief towns.

Canajohary, a town of New York, in Montgomery county. Its vicinity abounds with apple-trees, planted by the Mohawk Indians, from which is made cider of an excellent quality. It stands on a creek of the same name, on Mohawk river, 25 m NE Cooperstown, and 56 WNW Albany.

Canal, Duke of Bridgewater's, in England, the first grand work of the kind in the kingdom, begun in 1758. It commenced at Worsley, 7 m from Manchester, where, at the foot of a mountain composed of coal, a basin is cut, containing a great body of water, which serves as a reservoir to the navigation. The canal runs under a hill from this basin, about 1300 yards, to the coal works. At Barton bridge, 3 m from the basin, is an aqueduct, which, for upward of 200 yards, conveys the canal across the river Irwell; it has three arches over the river, and the middle one will admit the largest barges to pass through with masts and sails standing. At Longford bridge, the canal turns to the right, and crossing the Mersey, passes near Altringham, Dunham, Grapenhall, Kaulston, into the tide way of the Mersey, at Runcom Gap, where barges can come into the canal from Liverpool, at low

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water. This navigation is more than 29 m in length; and it is now extended 7 m further, from Worsley to Leigh.

Canal, Grand, or Imperial, in China, a stupendous work, which extends from N to S upward of 400 m. from the river Ku-ho, a little N of Tong-tchang, in Chang-tong, to Hanch-tehou, in Tche-kiang. In this course it cuts at right angles several rivers from the W, the smaller streams of which terminating in it, afford a constant supply of water; and the three great rivers, the Ku-ho to the north, the Hohan-ho about the middle, and the Kian-ku toward the south, intersecting the canal, carry the superfluous water to the sea. Many difficulties must have arisen in accommodating the general level of the canal to the several levels of the feeding streams; for it has been found necessary in many places, to cut to the depth of 60 or 70 feet below the surface; and in others, to raise mounds of earth upon lakes, swamps, and marshy grounds, of great length and magnitude. These gigantic embankments are carried through lakes of several miles in diameter, between which the water is kept to a height considerably above that of the lake; and in such situations this enormous aqueduct sometimes glides along at the rate of three miles an hour. Few parts of it are level: in some places it has little or no current; in others it sets to the N and S alternately at the rate of one, two, or three miles an hour. The balancing of the level is effected by flood-gates thrown across at certain distances to elevate or depress the height of the water a few inches, as appears necessary, and by sluices on the sides of the embankments, through which the superfluous water is let out into the lakes and swamps. The flood-gates are simply planks sliding in grooves that are cut into the sides of two stone piers, which in these places contract the canal to the width of about 30 feet; and at each is a guard-house, with soldiers to draw up and let down the planks as occasion requires. From the Hohan-ho to the Kian-ku the country abounds in lakes and marshy ground, and the canal is carried in some parts 20 feet above the level of the country, 200 feet in width. There is not a lock, nor, except the flood-gates, a single interruption to the whole navigation.

Canal, Grand Junction, in England, a work that joins several other canals in the centre of the country, which thence form a communication between the

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rivers Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, and, consequently, an inland navigation to the four principal seaports, London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull. This canal commences at Braunston, on the W borders of Northamptonshire, passes by Daventry to Stony Stratford in Buckinghamshire, thence on the confines of Bedfordshire, W of Leighton Buzzard, to Tring, Berkhamsted, and Rickmansworth, in Hertfordshire, and through Middlesex by Uxbridge to Brentford, where it enters the Thames, 13 m by that river above London. It is upward of 90 m in length.

Canal, Grand Trunk, in England, a work that forms a communication between the rivers Mersey and Trent, and, in course, between the Irish sea and the German ocean. Its length is 92 m from the duke of Bridgewater's canal, at Preston on the Hill, in Cheshire, to Wildon-ferry, in Derbyshire, where it communicates with the Trent. The canal is carried over the river Dove, in an aqueduct of 23 arches, and over the Trent by an aqueduct of six arches. At Preston on the Hill, it passes under ground 1241 yards; at Barton and in the neighbourhood it has two subterraneous passages; and at Harecastle-hill, in Staffordshire, it is conveyed under ground 2880 yards. From the neighbourhood of Stafford, a branch is made from this canal, to run near Wolverhampton, and to join the Severn near Bewdley: from this again other branches cross Warwickshire to Braunston, where commences the Grand Junction canal to the Thames at Brentford.

Canal, Great, in Scotland, a work that forms a junction between the Forth and Clyde. Its length is 25 m, from the influx of the Carron, at Grangemouth, to the junction with the Clyde, 6 m above Dumbarton. In the course of this navigation, the vessels are raised to the height of 141 feet above the level of the sea, and passing afterward upon the summit of the country, for 18 m, they then descend into the river Clyde, and thence have free access to the Atlantic ocean. This canal is carried over 36 rivers and rivulets, and two great roads, by 38 aqueducts of hewn stone. In some places it passes through mossy ground, and in others through solid rock. The road from Edinburgh to Glasgow passes under it near Falkirk, and over it, by means of a drawbridge, 6 m from Glasgow. In the course of this inland navigation are many striking scenes; parti-

cularly the roman pendous aqueduct the Kelvin, near length, carrying over a natural tons fall at the the bed of the river, the communication between Atlantic oceans Great Britain and Sweden, and the nautical distance is and in others 1000

Canal Royal, or in France, a work communication between the Rhine and Atlantic Ocean, in the Meuse, the lake of Thou, is conveyed by the Garonne. At St. between two rock basin, above 1000 ft, which the rivulet and hence three large open and discharge, then goes under the Laudot, and continues the canal called the Thence it is conveyed near Naurouze, conveyed by sluices, terranean and Atlantic requires it; this being between the two are eight sluices, with and grand cascade, feet high, by which river Orbe, and continues the canal. Above and Capetan, is the canal is conveyed, feet, under a mound round sluice, with different depths of here; and the gate that vessels may pass, which sluice the canal has 37 aqueducts from Toulouse to joins the river Orbe.

Canandaigua, a town chief of Ontario, at the end of a lake of its outlet into Canandaigua runs E into Seneca 20 m long and 3 islands on a pleasant 90 m ESE Niagara, Cooperstown.

Cananore, a town Malabar, defended other works after the

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cularly the romantic situation of the stupendous aqueduct of four arches over the Kelvin, near Glasgow, 420 feet in length, carrying a great artificial river over a natural one, where vessels of 90 tons sail at the height of 63 feet above the bed of the river below. This communication between the German and Atlantic oceans, in the commerce of Great Britain and Ireland, to Norway, Sweden, and the Baltic, shortens the nautical distance in some instances 800, and in others 1000 miles.

Canal Royal, or Canal of Languedoc, in France, a work that effects an inland communication between the Mediterranean and Atlantic. From the port of Cette, in the Mediterranean, it crosses the lake of Thon; and, below Toulouse, is conveyed by three sluices into the Garonne. At St. Ferreol, near Revel, between two rocky hills, is a grand basin, above 1000 feet in diameter, into which the rivulet Laudot is received; and hence three large cocks of cast brass open and discharge the water, which then goes under the name of the river Laudot, and continues its course to the canal called Rigole de la Plaine. Thence it is conveyed to another reservoir near Naurouse, out of which it is conveyed by sluices, both to the Mediterranean and Atlantic, as the canal requires it; this being the highest point between the two seas. Near Beziers are eight sluices, which form a regular and grand cascade, 936 feet long and 66 feet high, by which vessels cross the river Orbe, and continue their voyage on the canal. Above it, between Beziers and Capetan, is the Mal-Pas, where the canal is conveyed, for the length of 720 feet, under a mountain. At Adge is a round sluice, with three openings, three different depths of the water meeting here; and the gates are so contrived, that vessels may pass through by opening which sluice the master pleases. The canal has 37 aqueducts, and its length from Toulouse to Beziers, where it joins the river Orbe, is 152 m.

Canandaqua, a town of New York, chief of Ontario county, situate on the N end of a lake of the same name, at its outlet into Canandaqua creek, which runs E into Seneca river. The lake is 20 m long and 3 broad. The town stands on a pleasant rise from the lake, 90 m ESE Niagara, and 130 W by N Cooperstown.

Cananore, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, defended by a fortress, with other works after the European fashion.

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It is the head-quarters of the province, has several very good houses and a flourishing trade. It stands on a small bay, one of the best on the coast. 56 m NNW Calicut. Lon. 75 30 E, lat. 11 53 N.

Canara, a province on the W coast of Hindoostan, lately subject to the regent of Mysore, on whose defeat and death, in 1799, it came into the hands of the British. It is 180 m in length, between the Concan and Malabar, and from 30 to 80 in breadth. The soil is fertile; and it produces abundance of rice, betelnuts, and wild nutmegs. The principal port is Mangalore.

Canaria, or Grand Canary, the principal of the Canary islands, which gives name to the whole, and is the seat of government. It is 40 m long and 20 broad; the middle part very mountainous, so that one side is sometimes stormy, while the other is quite calm. The air is temperate, the water plentiful and good, and it has abundance of herbs and delicious fruits. Here are two wheat harvests, in February and May; and the corn makes bread as white as snow. A great quantity of sugar is made here; and of the wine called Sack, which is hence often termed Canary. There are great plenty of horned cattle, poultry, pigeons, and partridges; and Canary birds, with some others of the same size, seldom visit any of the Canaries, except this island and Ferro, which are the most southerly. The chief town is Canary.

Canaries, or Canary Islands, anciently called the Fortunate Islands, are thirteen in number, lying in the N Atlantic ocean, near the continent of Africa. Seven of them are considerable, namely, Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriff, Canaria, Forteventura, and Lancerota; the other six are very small, Graciosa, Rocca, Allegranza, St. Clare, Inferno, and Lobos. They belong to the Spaniards, and produce corn, silk, tobacco, sugar-canes, and excellent wine.

Canary, or Palmos, the capital of the island of Canaria, and a bishop's see, with a castle on a hill. It is 3 m in circumference, and the residence of the governor and sovereign council of the Canaries. Lon. 15 43 W, lat. 28 4 N.

Cancale, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, seated on a bay of its name, and celebrated for oysters. The English landed here in 1758, and proceeded by land to burn the ships at St. Malo. It is 9 m E St. Malo, and 40 NNW Rennes.

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Candahar, a country of Asia, between the river Indus and Persia, bounded on the N by Cabul, E by Lahore, SE by Moultan, and W by Segistan. The dominions of the sultan of this country, extend westward to the neighbourhood of the city of Terkish; including Cabul, Peishore, Ghiani, Gaur, Segistan, and Chorasan; a tract not less than 650 m in length, its breadth unknown; and, on the E side of the Indus, he possesses the territory of Cashmere, and some districts N of the city of Attock. These countries are all called by the general name of the Country of the Abdalli. Ahmed Abdalla, the founder of this kingdom, was originally the chief of an Afghan tribe, named Abdal (whence the name Abdalli) who was strip of his country by Nadir Shah, in 1739. On the death of Nadir, he suddenly appeared among his former subjects, and erected a considerable kingdom in the eastern part of Persia, adding to it most of the provinces to the W of the Indus, which had been ceded by the great mogul to Nadir Shah, together with Cashmere on the E of that river. See *Afghanistan*.

Candahar, a city and the capital of the country of the same name. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has a considerable trade. While the Persian and Mogul empires were each entire, it was the frontier fortress toward Persia. It is seated on the Har-mend, which divides it in two parts, 145 m ssw Cabul. Lon. 65 22 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Candeish, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, subject to the Poonah Mahrattas; bounded on the N by Malwa, E by Berar, S by Dowlatabad, and W by Baglana. The soil is fertile, though mountainous, and produces abundance of cotton. Burhanpour is the capital.

Candes, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, at the conflux of the Vienne with the Loire, 30 m wsw Tours.

Candia, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly Crete, lying to the S of the Archipelago. It is 180 m long and 50 broad, and pervaded by a chain of mountains. The soil is fertile; and it abounds in fine cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, game, corn, wine, oil, silk, and honey. It was taken by the Turks, in 1669, after a war of 25 years. It was attempted to be retaken by the Venetians, in 1692, without effect. Mount Ida, so famous in history, is in the middle of this island.

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Candia, the capital of the island of the same name, and the see of a Greek archbishop. Though populous formerly, little of it remains beside the walls and the market-place; and the harbour is now fit for nothing but boats. It is seated on the N side of the island, 500 m ssw Constantinople. Lon. 25 18 E, lat. 35 19 N.

Candlemas Isles, two islands in the Southern ocean, near Sandwich Land. Lon. 27 13 W, lat. 57 10 S.

Candy, a kingdom of Ceylon, containing about a fourth of the island. It occupies the middle part of the island, and nowhere extends to the seacoast, except about 10 m on the eastern shore. The country is mountainous; very woody on the frontiers, and difficult of access. The central part consists of mountains cultivated to their summits, interspersed with villages, rivulets, and cattle; well trodden foot paths in all directions; fruitful vallies, with groves of areka, jacca, cocoa-nut, limes, oranges, &c. with fine villages, and fields of paddy and other grain, well watered by the streams pouring down from the mountains. In many parts of the interior, volcanos have burst forth at different times; and the hills seem to possess the principle of those eruptions. Iron and other ores are to be met with; but the Candians, for years past, have paid no attention to discovering or working any of the veins. The air is subject to heavy fogs and dews at night, succeeded by excessively hot and sultry weather by day; rain and thunder are also frequent and violent. The inhabitants use fire-arms, and bows and arrows for weapons of offence. The king is absolute; and he is clothed in all the state and splendour of other Asiatic princes; but with the peculiar distinction of a crown, which he flatters himself no other monarch is entitled to wear. See *Ceylon*.

Candy, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the island of Ceylon. It was often burnt by the Portuguese, when they were masters of these coasts. It is more regularly built than most Indian towns. The principal street is about 2 m long, and very broad; and though the houses in general have but one story, they appear to have two, from the number of steps running up sidewise and close to the wall of the house, so that the door is at least the height of a story from the street. This manner of building is to avoid the mischief which the elephant-fights, cele-

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CAN

brated in this great street for his majesty's amusement, would otherwise do to the houses. Many lesser streets branch out on both sides the main street, but of no great length. The king's palace terminates the upper end of the great street; it is a square of immense extent, built of a kind of cement, perfectly white, with stone gateways. Candy was entered by the British troops in Feb. 1803, the king and principal inhabitants having previously fled; but from the perfidy of the Candians, and the unhealthiness of the climate to Europeans, they capitulated to evacuate it in June, but on the third day after were all massacred. The town is seated near the centre of the island, on the top of a steep hill, 95 m E by N Colombo. Lon. 80 52 E, lat. 7 15 N.

Canea, a strong town of the island of Candia, with a good harbour. The environs are adorned with olive trees, vineyards, gardens, and brooks, bordered with myrtle and laurel roses. It was taken by the Turks, in 1645, after a defence of two months, in which the victors lost 25,000 men. It is seated on the N coast of the island, 63 m W by N Candia. Lon. 24 7 E, lat. 35 27 N.

Canete; see *Cagnete*.

Caneto, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, several times taken and retaken by the French and Austrians; seated on the Oglio, 20 m W Mantua.

Canga, a town of the kingdom of Congo, on the river Zaire, 280 m NE St. Salvador. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 2 10 S.

Cangiano, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 40 m E by S Salerno.

Cangoxima, a strong seaport of Japan, on the most southern verge of the isle of Ximo, with a commodious harbour. At the entrance of the haven is a light-house, on a lofty rock; and at the foot of the rock is a convenient road for shipping. Here are large and sumptuous magazines, belonging to the emperor, some of which are proof against fire. Lon. 132 15 E, lat. 32 10 N.

Caniaderago, a narrow lake of New York, in Otsego county, 6 m W of Lake Otsego, and 9 m long. A stream called Oaks Creek issues from it, and flows into the Susquehanna.

Canina, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, near the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 8 m N Valona.

Canischa, a strong town of Lower Hungary. It was taken, in 1600, by the Turks, who held it till 1690, when it was taken by the Austrians, after a blockade of two years, and ceded to

CAN

the emperor by the peace of Carlowitz. It is 85 m SSW Raab. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 46 30 N.

Canna, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, SW of the isle of Skye. It is 4 m long and a mile broad; the high parts producing excellent pasture for cattle, and the low is tolerably fertile. Here are many basaltic columns; and Compass hill is remarkable for its effect on the magnetic needle. On the SE side of Canna is Sand island, separated by a narrow channel, and between them is a well-frequented harbour. Lon. 6 38 W, lat. 57 13 N.

Cano; see *Ghana*.

Canobia, a town of Italy, in Milanese, on the lake Maggiore, 35 m NNW Milan.

Canoge, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. It is said to have been the capital of all Hindoostan, under the predecessor of Porus, who fought against Alexander; and that in the 6th century it contained 30,000 shops, in which betel-nut was sold. It is now reduced to the size of a middling town, and seated on the Calini, near its conflux with the Ganges, 110 m E by S Agra. Lon. 80 13 E, lat. 27 3 N.

Canonburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Washington county, on the W branch of Chartier creek, 4 m above Morganza, and 15 SSW Pittsburg.

Canosa, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, which stands on part of the site of the ancient Canusium, one of the most magnificent cities of Italy. Between Canosa and the river Ofanto are still some traces of the ancient town of Cannæ, in the plain of which was fought the celebrated battle between Hannibal and the Romans, wherein the latter lost 45,000 men. Canosa is 4 m W by N Trani.

Canoul, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, capital of a circar of the same name. It is 110 m SSW Hydrabad. Lon. 78 7 E, lat. 15 48 N.

Canourgue, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, with a trade in cattle and woollen stuffs; seated near the Lot, 13 m SW Mende.

Canso, an island at the SE extremity of Nova Scotia, with a cape, town, and port of the same name. The port is three leagues in length, formed by many other small islands and the mainland. To the NW of the island is a narrow strait, called the Gut of Canso, which separates Cape Breton from Nova Scotia. Lon. 60 55 W, lat. 45 20 N.

Canstadt, a town of Suabia, in the

CAN

duchy of Württemberg, with a manufacture of printed cottons. In the neighbourhood are some medicinal springs. It is seated on the Neckar, 3 m NE Stutgard.

Cantal, a department of France, including part of the late province of Auvergne. It is so called from a mountain, near the centre of the department, whose summit is always covered with snow. The capital is St. Flour.

Cantazaro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the sea, 26 m sw St. Severino.

Canterbury, a city in Kent, capital of the county, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of all England. It was the Durovernum of the Romans, and founded before the Christian era. The cathedral, a large structure, was once famous for the shrine of Thomas Becket, a turbulent priest, who was murdered here in 1170, and afterward made a saint. In this cathedral are interred Henry IV and Edward the black prince. The city has likewise 14 parish churches; the remains of many Roman antiquities; an ancient castle with walls and a deep ditch; and a grammar-school founded by Henry VIII. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor; possesses a share of the silk and cotton manufactures; and is noted for excellent brawn. The adjacent country produces abundance of hops. The number of inhabitants was 9,000 in 1801, and 10,200 in 1811. It has a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and is seated on the Stour, 55 m ESE London. Lon. 1 5 E. lat. 51 18 N.

Canterbury, a town of Connecticut, in Windham county, on the E side of the Quinabang, 11 m E by S Windham.

Canth, a town of Silesia, on the river Weistritz, 15 m sw Breslau.

Cantillana, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir, 35 m NNE Seville.

Cantin, Cape, a promontory of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of Morocco. Lon. 9 5 W, lat. 32 49 N.

Canton, a city and seaport of China, capital of the province of Quang-tong, seated on one of the finest rivers in the empire. It consists of three towns, divided by high walls, but so conjoined as to form almost a regular square. The streets are long and straight, paved with flag-stones, and adorned with triumphal arches. The houses are only a ground floor, built of earth, and covered with tiles. The better class of people are carried about in chairs; but the common folk walk barefooted and

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bareheaded. They have manufactures of their own, especially of silk stuffs; and their goods are carried by porters, for they have no wagons. At the end of every street is a barrier, which is shut every evening, as well as the gates of the city. The river is covered with barks, which have apartments in them for families, where many reside and have no other habitation. The number of inhabitants is supposed to be 1,500,000. The immense quantity of money which foreign vessels bring to this city, draws hither a crowd of merchants from all the provinces; that its warehouses contain the rarest productions of the soil, and the most valuable of the Chinese manufactures. It is 1100 m s Peking. Lon. 113 20 E, lat. 39 6 N.

Cantyre, a peninsula of Scotland, in Argyshire, 35 m long and 7 broad, connected on the n by an isthmus, scarce a mile broad, to the mountainous district of Knapdale. To the s it terminates in a promontory, called the Mull of Cantyre, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 5 42 w, lat. 55 18 n.

Cany, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, situate in a country which produces great quantities of corn and flax, 26 m NW Rouen.

Caorlo, a small island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Friuli. It has a town of the same name, 20 m sw Aquileia. Lon. 12 30 E, lat. 45 42 N.

Capaccio, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, the residence of the bishop and canons of Pæstum, the majestic ruins of which city are in the vicinity. It is 20 m SE Salerno.

Cape, and Cape-town ; see Good Hope, Cape of.

Cape Breton; see *Breton, Cape*: and other Capes, in like manner, see under their respective names.

Capelle, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 10 m NE Guise.

Capeflan, a town of France, in the department of Herault, near the river Aude and the canal of Languedoc, 6 m w Beziers.

Capistano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 20 m NE Squillace.

Capitanata, a province of Naples, bounded on the N by the gulf of Venice, E by Terra di Bari, S by Basilicata and Principato Ultra, and W by Molise and Abruzzo. It is a level country, without trees; has a sandy soil, and a hot air; but the land near the rivers is fertile in pastures. *Lucera* is the capital.

Capo Pino, a barren rock in the ter-

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Capo d'Istria,
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Cara, a river
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C A R

ritory of Genoa, with a castle on its eastern peak. Near it is a port of the same name, 13 m ESE Genoa. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Capo d'Istria, a town of Italy, capital of Istria, and a bishop's see. It stands on a small island in the gulf of Trieste, connected with the continent by a causeway, which is defended by a castle. The principal revenue consists in wine and salt. It is 8 m S Trieste. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 45 40 N.

Cappel, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, on the E coast, 16 m NE Sleswick.

Cappoquin, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, with a castle; seated on the Blackwater, 13 m WNW Dungarvon, and 18 SSW Clonmel.

Capraja, an island in the Mediterranean, to the NE of Corsica, 15 m in circumference. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbour, defended by a castle. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 43 5 N.

Capri, an island in the Mediterranean, at the entrance of the gulf of Naples, nearly opposite Sorrento. It is 5 m long and 2 broad, with steep shores, accessible only in two places; and was the retreat of emperor Tiberius, who here spent the last ten years of his life in luxurious debauchery. A vast quantity of quails come here every year; and the tenth of what are caught, forms a great part of the revenue of the bishop, who is hence called the Bishop of Quails.

Capri, the capital of the island of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It was once a delightful place, embellished with magnificent works, which were demolished after the death of Tiberius. It is 27 m SSW Naples. Lon. 14 10 E, lat. 40 32 N.

Capua, a strong city of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. It is 2 m from the ancient Capua, and was built out of its ruins. No city in Italy, except Rome, contains a greater number of ancient inscriptions. In 1803 it suffered much by an earthquake, and a number of cavalry were buried under the ruins of their barracks. It stands at the foot of a mountain, on the river Volturno, 20 m N Naples. Lon. 14 19 E, lat. 41 7 N.

Cara, a river of Russia, which issues from the N extremity of the Ural mountains, and flows into the gulf of Karfko, in the Arctic ocean; forming the boundary between Europe and Asia, for the space of about 149 m.

Caracatay, a large country of Asia,

C A R

extending from the great wall of China to the country of the Monguls; bounded on the W by the Imaus, and on the E by the sea and China.

Caracas, a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, E by Cumana, S by New Granada, and W by Venezuela. The best cocoanuts, next to those of Guatemala, are produced in the rich plains of this province. The other products are cotton, coffee, indigo, sugar, and tobacco. Leon, or Caracas, is the capital.

Carahissar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, with a fort on the summit of a high rock, around which the houses are built on the declivity. It is a place of great trade, and the principal manufacture is carpets. It stands among hills, in a fruitful valley, watered by the Min-dra, 95 m E by N Tocat.

Caramania, a province of Asiatic Turkey, to the E of Natolia, and W of Roum. It comprehends the ancient Pamphilia, and a great part of Cilicia, Pisidia, and Cappadocia. It contains several lakes, which abound with fish, and furnish great quantities of salt. Cogni is the capital.

Caramanta, a district of Terra Firma, included in the S part of the province of Carthage; bounded on the W by Darien, S by Popayan, and E by New Granada. It is a valley surrounded by high mountains, and there are waters whence the natives get salt. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Cauca, 240 m NNE Popayan. Lon. 75 15 W, lat. 5 18 N.

Carangas, a town of Peru, capital of a district which contains valuable silver mines, and feeds a great number of cattle. It is 45 m W Potosi.

Carara, a town of Italy, in the principality of Massa, celebrated for its quarries of marble of various colours. It is 5 m NNE Massa.

Carasui, a lake of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, 55 m in circumference, containing several islands. It is formed by a branch of the Danube, not far from its entrance into the Black sea.

Caravaca, a town of Spain, in Murcia, seated among mountains, 46 m WNW Murcia.

Caravaya, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. It is 160 m SE Cusco. Lon. 69 36 W, lat. 14 40 S.

Carcaffone, a city of France, capital of the department of Aude, and a bishop's see. It is divided into the upper and lower town by the Aude, over which is a stone bridge. In the upper

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town, called the city, are a strong castle and the cathedral. The lower town is square, regularly built, and kept very neat, by means of an aqueduct, which brings the water of the Aude to different fountains. Here are manufactures of all sorts of cloth. It is 35 m W Narbonne, and 50 SE Toulouse. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 43 14 N.

Carculia, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, chiefly inhabited by shopkeepers. In an open temple here is the image of a naked man, 38 feet in height by 10 in thickness, made of one piece of granite. Much rice, ginger, turmeric, and betel-nut is raised in the vicinity. It is seated between two lakes, or tanks, which give source to two rivers, 26 m N by E Mangalore.

Cardiff, a borough of Wales, capital of Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Taff, and has a considerable trade with Bristol, for vessels of small burden may come to the bridge. Its castle was an elegant Gothic structure, but has lately undergone a motley repair. The town was formerly encompassed by a wall, and vestiges of its four gates yet remain. The steward or constable of the castle is the chief magistrate, who is called mayor. The number of inhabitants was 1870 in 1801, and 2457 in 1811. Near the town are some iron-works, and a canal extending 25 m to the great iron-works at Merthyr Tudfyl. In the castle died Robert duke of Normandy, eldest son of William 1, after having been blinded, and confined 28 years, by his brother Henry 1. Cardiff is 42 m S Brecknock, and 160 W London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 51 28 N.

Cardigan, a borough of Wales, the county-town of Cardiganshire, with a market on Saturday. The walls and castle are gone to ruin. It is governed by a mayor. The number of inhabitants was 1911 in 1801, and 2129 in 1811. It stands on the Tyvy, near a bay to which it gives name, 33 m NE St. David, and 240 WNW London. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Cardiganhire, a county of Wales, bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, E by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire, S by Carmarthenshire and Pembrokeshire, and W by Cardigan bay. It is 42 m long and 20 broad, containing 464,640 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 65 parishes; has six market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 42,956 in 1801, and 50,260 in

CAR

1811. To the S and W are plains fruitful in corn; but the N and E parts are a continued ridge of mountains; yet, in the worst parts, there are pastures which feed numerous sheep and cattle. Near the rivers are a great number of otters; and in the valleys are several lakes. The mountains abound with veins of lead and silver ore; and the mines have been worked to great advantage. The principal rivers are the Tyvy, Rydal, and Istwith.

Cardona, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle. Near it is a mountain of solid rock salt, of which are made vases, snuff-boxes, and trinkets; and there are vineyards that produce excellent wine. It is seated on the Cardonero, 36 m NNW Barcelona.

Cardlia, or *Russian Finland*; see *Wiburg*.

Carentan, a town of France, in the department of Manche, with an ancient castle, 8 m from the sea, and 21 W Bayeux.

Cares, or *Karcis*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situate on Mount Athos, 17 m SE Salonica.

Carew, a village of Wales, 4 m E by N Pembroke, noted for the noble and extensive remains of its castle, situate on a gentle swell above an arm of Milford haven.

Carfagnano; see *Castel Nuovo di Carfagnano*.

Carhaix, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, on the river Yer, 19 m S Morlaix.

Carham, a village in Northumberland, 3 m E Kelsö. Near it was a battle between the English and Danes, in which 11 bishops and two English counts were among the slain; another between the English and Scots, in 1018, in which the latter were victorious; and in 1370, sir John Lilburne was defeated near this place, and taken prisoner by the Scots.

Cariati, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the gulf of Taranto, 25 m N St. Severino.

Caribbean Sea, that part of the Atlantic ocean lying between the islands of Jamaica, St. Domingo, and Porto Rico, on the N, and the continent of Terra Firma on the S.

Caribe Islands, the most eastern islands of the W Indies, extending in a semicircle from Porto Rico to Trinidad, and divided into Windward and Leeward islands. See *Indies, West*.

Carical, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where the French had a settlement, which was taken by the British in 1760. It stands at the mouth of a

branch of the guebar.

Carignan, a town of the department of the Moselle, formerly called Ivry, in Luxembourg; but XIV, who chartered it, seated on the Cl.

Carignan, a town of the district of the far seated on the r Turin.

Caraman Java, the N of Java, at ships touch for voyage to Borneo 5 56 S.

Carinacou, the islands, in the W nada. It produces good harbour, a borough. Lon.

Carinola, a town di Lavoro, seated 25 m NW Naples.

Carinthia, a circle of Austria, N by Austria, E by Friuli, and W by Tyrol. It is mountainous but yields good iron in excellent iron the W part of the ferred to France Austrian capital.

Carisbr. 4, a village 5 miles S Newport remarkable for which are both church had once annexed, part of house, still retained priory. The canence, and was 1, in 1647, before the parliament seat of the government and has a strong g

Caristo, or *Caj* town of Greece, the island of Neg lat. 38 4 N.

Caritena, a town key, in Morea, tain, by a river Tripolizza.

Carlentini; see

Carlingford, a town of Ireland, in with a castle on excellent oysters lingford bay, 21 6 0 W, lat. 54 11

Carlingwark;

C A R

branch of the Cavery, 8 m s Trauguebar.

Carignan, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes. It was formerly called Ivoix, and belonged to Luxemburg; but was ceded to Louis XIV, who changed the name. It is seated on the Chiers, 8 m s s Sedan.

Carignan, a town of Piedmont, in a district of the same name, with a castle, seated on the river Po, 12 m s by w Turin.

Caraman Java, a cluster of islands to the N of Java, at the principal of which ships touch for refreshment, in their voyage to Borneo. Lon. 110 12 E, lat. 5 56 S.

Carinacou, the chief of the Granadilla islands, in the W Indies, 16 m n n e Granada. It produces much cotton, has a good harbour, and a town called Hillsborough. Lon. 61 22 W, lat. 12 28 N.

Carinola, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near Mount Massico, 25 m n w Naples.

Carinthia, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the N by Austria, E by Stiria, S by Carniola and Friuli, and W by Tyrol and Salzburg. It is mountainous and woody, but yields good pasturage, and abounds in excellent iron and lead. In 1809, the W part of this country was transferred to France. Clagenfurt is the Austrian capital.

Carisbro, a village in Hampshire, a mile s Newport, in the isle of Wight, remarkable for its castle and church, which are both very ancient. The church had once a convent of monks annexed, part of which is now a farmhouse, still retaining the name of the priory. The castle stands on an eminence, and was the prison of Charles I, in 1647, before he was delivered to the parliament forces. It is now the seat of the governor of the isle of Wight, and has a strong garrison.

Caristo, or *Castel Rosso*, an episcopal town of Greece, at the s extremity of the island of Negropont. Lon. 24 35 E, lat. 38 4 N.

Caritena, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, on the side of a mountain, by a river of its name, 24 m n w Tripolizza.

Carlentini; see *Lentini*.

Carlingford, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Lowth, with a castle on a rock. It is noted for excellent oysters, and seated on Carlingford bay, 21 m N Drogheda. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 54 11 N.

Carlingwark; see *Castle Douglas*.

C A R

Carlisle, a city and the capital of Cumberland, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is walled round, and situate above a rich tract of meadows, bordering the Eden, Petteril, and Caude, which here unite their streams. The gates of this city are called the English, Irish, and Scotch; and it has a castle at the n w angle, by which the Picts wall passes. The cathedral is a stately structure, formerly very spacious, but the nave was destroyed in the civil wars; beside this there are two other churches, and several meeting-houses. The number of inhabitants was 10,221 in 1801, and 12,531 in 1811. Carlisle has considerable manufactures of coarse linens, cottons, calicos, muslins, whips, and fish-hooks. In 1645 it surrendered, through famine, to the parliamentary forces, after a blockade of eight months. It was taken by the rebels in 1745, but retaken by the duke of Cumberland. It is 60 m s Edinburg, and 301 n n w London. Lon. 2 53 W, lat. 54 46 N.

Carlisle, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Cumberland county, with a college, and four edifices for public worship. It is situate on a fine plain, near the s bank of Conedogwinet creek, a water of the Susquehanna, 120 m W by N Philadelphia. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 40 10 N.

Carlobago, a town of Morlachia, at the foot of a craggy rock, near the channel that separates the isle of Pago from the continent. The commerce consists chiefly of wood. It is 46 m s e Buccari. Lon. 15 13 E, lat. 44 55 N.

Carlos, St. a town of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua, on the river St. Juan, 65 m E by S of the town St. Juan. Lon. 83 45 W, lat. 11 0 N.

Carlos, St. a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caracas. It was very much injured by the great earthquake in 1812. It is 85 m s w Leon.

Carlos, St. a town on the N side of Cuba, and near the W side of the bay of Matanzas, 54 m E Havana.

Carlotta, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, built in 1769 for German and Italian emigrants, 15 m s Cordova.

Carlow, or *Catherlough*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 28 m long and 8 broad; bounded on the E by Wicklow and Wexford, W by Queen county and Kilkenny, and N by Kildare. It is divided into 50 parishes, contains about 44,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. The chief rivers are the Barrow and Slaney.

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Carlow, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name. It sends one member to parliament. The castle is a fine ruin, overhanging the river, and its ancient name was Catherlagh. It is seated on the Barrow, 20 m NE Kilkenny, and 42 SSW Dublin. Lon. 7 14 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Carlowitz, a town of Slavonia, where a peace was concluded between the Turks and Germans in 1669. It is seated on the Danube, 38 m NW Belgrade.

Carlsbad, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, celebrated for its hot baths, discovered by emperor Charles IV, as he was hunting. It is seated on the Topel, near its conflux with the Egra, 24 m ENE Egra.

Carlsburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, on the river Geeste, at the mouth of the Weser, 30 m N by W Bremen. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 53 32 N.

Carlsburg, a city of Transylvania. See *Weissenburg*.

Carlskrona, or *Carlskroon*, a city and seaport of Sweden, in Blekingen. It was founded in 1680 by Charles XI, who removed the fleet from Stockholm to this place, on account of its central situation, and the superiority of its harbour, the entrance of which is defended by two strong forts. The greatest part of the town is built of wood, and stands upon a small rocky island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic. The suburbs extend over another small rock, and along the mole, close to the basin where the fleet is moored; and are fortified, toward the land, by a stone wall. Here are excellent docks for the repairing and building of ships, founderies for cannon, and manufactures of gunpowder, ropes, sails, &c. The inhabitants are estimated at 15,000, but were more numerous before the great fire, in 1790, which consumed above two thirds of the town. It is 230 m SSW Stockholm. Lon. 15 26 E, lat. 56 7 N.

Carlskrona, a town of Sweden, in Blekingen, with a woollen manufacture, a forge for copper, and a timber yard; seated on the Baltic, 22 m W Carlskrona.

Carlsruhe, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden, where the prince has a palace, 2 m NW Durlach.

Carlsbad, the capital of the French part of Croatia, with a fortress; seated on the Kulpa, at the influx of the Colona, 185 m S by W Vienna. Lon. 15 58 E, lat. 45 33 N.

Carlsbad, a town of Sweden, capital of Wermeland, and a bishop's see. It stands on the N side of the lake Wenner,

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and on the island of Tingwalla, which is formed by two branches of the Clara. The houses are built of wood and painted; the episcopal palace is also of wood, and has an extensive front. The inhabitants carry on a trade in copper, iron, and wood across the lake. It is 175 m W Stockholm. Lon. 13 43 E, lat. 59 21 N.

Carlsbad, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 13 m N by W Wurtzburg.

Carlskruke, a village of Scotland, near the river Clyde, 5 m NW Lanerk. It has a cotton manufacture, and is famous for apples and pears.

Carmagnola, a fortified town of Piedmont, with a citadel, seated on a small river, which runs into the Po, 14 m S Turin.

Carmarthen, a borough of Wales, capital of Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on the Towy, near its entrance into Carmarthen bay, and small vessels may come up to the bridge. It was fortified with a wall and a castle now in ruins; and what remains of the latter is converted into a county gaol. Close to the N of the town are the remains of a Roman pretorium; and on the E side near the river are the extensive remains of a monastic building. Carmarthen is a county of itself, governed by a mayor. The number of inhabitants was 5548 in 1801, and 7275 in 1811. There are iron and tin mines in the neighbourhood. It is 24 m SE Cardigan, and 220 W by S London. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 52 12 N.

Carmarthenshire, a county of Wales, bounded on the N by Cardiganshire, E by Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire, S by the Bristol channel, and W by Pembrokeshire. It is 35 m long and 20 broad, containing 592,640 acres; is divided into eight hundreds and 30 parishes; has six market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 67,317 in 1801, and 77,217 in 1811. It is fruitful in corn and grass, has plenty of wood, coal, lead, and lime, and is not so mountainous as the other counties of Wales. The principal rivers are the Towy, Tyvy, and Taff.

Carmel, a mountain of Syria, in Palestine, noted for having been the retreat of the prophet Elias, and for a monastery of Carmelites. It is 50 m N Jerusalem.

Carmona, a town of Italy, in Friuli, on a mountain near the river Indri, 7 m NW Goritz.

Carmona, a town of Spain, with marble walls, inscription, and a fine view toward Seville is a collection of ordinary pieces of architecture, and its castle, notwithstanding its immense extent, is on a high hill, 36 m N.

Carmarvon, a town of Wales, capital of a market on Wednesday. It is seated on a bay, near its entrance into Menai bay, and is able to trade with Llandudno, Llandudog, and Ireland. It has a castle, built by Edward I, and was born. It is always mayor. The number of inhabitants was 4500 in 1801, and 4200 in 1811. It has salt water baths, and cold baths, which are during the season of the year. It is 420 W, lat. 53 8 N.

Carmarvonshire, a county of Wales, bounded on a small river, Merionethshire, on the N, and on all other sides being separated from the strait Menai. It is broad, containing 4000 acres, divided into 10 hundreds, and has one city and five towns. The number of inhabitants was 49,336 in 1801, and 49,336 in 1811. This county being a district of N Wales, the British Alps. It is occupied by the famous prospects around the highest degree of a mixture of beautiful views of the vales of wood, water, and sheep, and goats, and rural riches. These are the summer, very high mountains, tended by the many rare vegetable on the most elevated Copper mines have various parts of these lead; blue slates, of which are got in abundance, and excellent for the stone, excellent for the snowdon; to the which the rich vale of Carmarvonshire is a pleasing manufacture is woolle

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Carmona, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with many remains of ancient walls, inscriptions, &c. The gate toward Seville is one of the most extraordinary pieces of antiquity in all Spain; and its castle, now in ruins, was formerly of immense extent. It is seated on a high hill, 36 m NE Seville.

Carnarvon, a borough and seaport of Wales, capital of Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on a strait of the sea, called Menai, near its entrance into Carnarvon bay, and carries on a considerable trade with London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Ireland. Here is a celebrated castle, built by Edward I, in which his son, Edward II, the first prince of Wales was born. Carnarvon is governed by the constable of the castle, who is always mayor. The number of inhabitants was 4595 in 1811. Here are salt water baths, and elegant hot and cold baths, which are much frequented during the season. It is 7 m SW Bangor, and 244 NW London. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 53 8 N.

Carnarvonshire, a county of Wales, bounded on a small part of the S by Merionethshire, on the E by Denbighshire, and on all other parts by the sea, being separated from Anglesea by the strait Menai. It is 50 m long and 13 broad, containing 496,000 acres; is divided into 10 hundreds, and 72 parishes; has one city and five market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 41,521 in 1801, and 49,336 in 1811. The principal rivers are the Conway and Seint. This county being the most rugged district of N Wales, may be truly called the British Alps. Its central part is occupied by the famed Snowdon; and the prospects around are rude and savage in the highest degree; but not without a mixture of beauty, when the dimensions of the vales admit the varieties of wood, water, and meadows. Cattle, sheep, and goats, are almost its sole rural riches. These are fed, during the summer, very high on the mountains, tended by their owners; and many rare vegetables, met with only on the most elevated spots, grow here. Copper mines have been worked in various parts of these mountains, as well as lead; blue slates, of a superior quality, are got in abundance; and quantities of stone, excellent for hones, are dug near Snowdon; to the dreary region of which the rich vale of Conway below forms a pleasing contrast. The chief manufacture is woollen cloth.

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Carnatic, a country of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending from the Guntoor Circar, along the whole coast of Coromandel, to Cape Comorin; including its appendages, which are Tanjore, Maravar, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinevelly. It is 570 m from N to S, but no where more than 120, and commonly 75 m wide. The annual revenue of its sovereign, the nabob of Arcot, is 1,500,000l. out of which he pays a subsidy of 160,000l. to the English E India Company, toward the expense of their military establishment. The British possessions here are confined chiefly to the district called the Jaghire. The Carnatic is rich, fertile, and populous, and contains an incredible number of fortresses: public monuments too, the unequivocal marks of civilization and opulence, are more common here than in the N parts of India. The principal rivers are the Pennar, Paliar, and Cavery. In 1787, the E India Company took the administration of the Carnatic, and the collection of the nabob's revenues, into their own hands. Arcot is the capital.

Carnaul, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Delhi. Here, in 1739, Kouli Khan gained a victory over the army of the great mogul; and in 1761, the Seiks, under Abdalla, defeated the Mahrattas. It is 80 m NW Delhi.

Carneville, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Franklin county, 100 m NW Augusta, and 115 NNW Louisville.

Carniola, a late duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the N by Carinthia and Stiria, E by Croatia, S by Morlachia and Istria, and W by Friuli. It is diversified with mountainous parts, having mines of iron and mercury; and others fertile and well cultivated, producing corn, wine, and oil. In 1809, this country was transferred to France. Laubach is the capital.

Carnwath, a town of Scotland, in Lanerkshire, 8 m E Lanerk, and 23 SW Edinburg.

Carolath, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, seated on the Oder, 14 m NW Glogau.

Carolina, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, the chief of a new colony of the same name, in the Sierra Morena. It stands on a hill, towering above the whole settlement, 20 m NE Anduxar.

Carolina, North, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by Virginia, E by the Atlantic, S by S Carolina, and W by Tennessee. It is 400

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m long and 160 broad, and divided into eight districts; namely, Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Fayette, Hillsborough, Halifax, Morgan, and Salisbury; and these are sub-divided into 58 counties. The chief rivers are the Chowan, Roanoke, Tar, Neus, and Cape Fear. The country, in its whole width, for 60 m from the sea, is a dead level, of which a great part lies in forest and is barren; but more inland it rises into hills and mountains. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco, and flax grow well in the hilly districts; maize and pulse of all kinds, in all parts. Cotton and hemp are also cultivated. The most remarkable of its trees is the pitch-pine; it affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber, which, together, constitute half the exports of the state. No country produces finer white and red oak for staves; and the swampy parts abound with cypress and bay. Among the medicinal herbs and roots, this country abounds with ginseng, Virginia and Seneca snakeroot, and lionheart. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 563,516. The largest town is Newbern, but the capital is Raleigh.

Carolina, South, one of the United States of America; bounded on the N by N Carolina, SE by the Atlantic, and SW and W by Georgia. It is 200 m long and 125 broad, and divided into nine districts; namely, Charleston, Beaufort, Georgetown, Ninety-six, Washington, Pinckney, Camden, Orangeburg, and Cheraw; and these are subdivided into 35 counties. The principal rivers are the Santee, Savanna, Edisto, and Pedee. This country abounds with precious ores, and there are likewise found pellucid stones of different hues. Beside maize, wheat, rice, &c. for home consumption, large quantities of tobacco, and some cotton, indigo, wheat, and rice are raised for exportation. There are also a variety of medicinal herbs and roots. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 414,935. Charleston and Columbia are the chief towns.

Caroline Islands, a range of islands in the N Pacific ocean, discovered in 1686 by the Spaniards, in the reign of Charles II. They lie to the E of the Philippines, between 138 and 154 E lon. and 8 and 11 N lat. They are about 30 in number, and populous; the natives resembling those of the Philippines. The most considerable island is Hogoleu, about 90 m long and 40 broad; the next is Yap, at the W extremity of this chain, but not above a third part of that size.

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They have been little visited by recent navigators.

Caronia, a town on the N coast of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a castle. The forest of its name is by far the largest in Sicily, extending 14 m in length, and in some places 6 in breadth, and produces large quantities of excellent timber. The town stands on a lofty hill, 24 m WSW Patti.

Caroor; see *Caruru*.

Carpathian Mountains, a grand chain which divides Hungary and Transylvania from Poland, extending about 500 miles.

Carpentaria, a large bay on the N coast of New Holland, discovered, in 1618, by a Dutch captain named Carpenter. That part of the country which borders on the E side of the bay is also called Carpentaria.

Carpentras, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse. It was formerly the capital of Venaissin, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Auzon, at the foot of a mountain, 14 m NE Avignon. Lon. 5 6 E, lat. 44 8 N.

Carpi, a town of Italy, in Modenesa, with a fortified castle and a good trade. It stands on a canal to the Secchia, 8 m N Modena.

Carpi, a town of Italy, in Veronesi, where a victory was gained by the Austrians over the French, in 1701. It is seated on the Adige, 24 m SE Verona.

Carraza, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the E side of the harbour of Cadiz. Here are docks for building ships, magazines of naval stores, and a college for the marines. It is 9 m SSE Cadiz.

Carrick on Shannon, a town of Ireland, capital of the county of Leitrim. It is a small place, with little trade or manufacture, seated on the Shannon, 88 m WSW Dublin. Lon. 8 32 W, lat. 53 53 N.

Carrick on Suir, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary, famous for its woollen cloth, called ratteen. It is seated on the Suir, 22 m SE Cashel.

Carrickfergus, a seaport of Ireland, a county of itself, and the chief town of the county of Antrim, with a castle. It sends one member to parliament, and is seated on a bay of its name, in the Irish channel, 85 m N by E Dublin. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 54 48 N.

Carrickmacross, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, 19 m SSE Monaghan.

Carrion, a town of Spain, in Leon, with ten parish churches, ten convents

and two hospitals. Carrion, 18 m N Burgos.

Carron, a river of Fife, which runs through Campsie hills, of Forth, below its source, it is the Fall of Almond, the mouth comes from the Forth.

Carron, a village of Fife, on the Falkirk, celebrated for its iron works in Europe, about 1600 men use weekly 800 tons of ironstone, and 1000 tons of coal. All sorts of iron from the most largest cannon; 1000 ordnance, called Carron, received its name.

Time is also confined to Carron, were erected in 1717 by a chartered company.

Cart, two rivers of Fife, distinguished by the names of Black and White. Cart issues from the White Cart, the angle of the country flow into the Gryfe, its conflux with the

Cartago, a city of Costa Rica, Here are some rich mines on a river of the same name, its mouth in the Pacific, 10 W, lat. 10 15 N. *Cartama*, a town of Andalusia, at the foot of the river Guadalquivir, Malaga.

Carteret Island, an island in the Atlantic ocean, seen by Captain Carteret, 1767. It is 18 m long, 159 14 E, lat. 8 10 N.

Carterfoille, a town of Tipperary county, seated on the Suir, 40 m WSW Richhill.

Carthage, Cape, a point on the coast of the kingdom of Tunis, which flooded the famous Carthage, razed by the Romans. The ruins are to be seen. The E point is 10 20 E, lat. 36 5 N.

Carthage, a strong city of Spain, in Murcia, built by the Carthaginian general Hannibal, and a great mart

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and two hospitals; seated on the river Carrion, 18 m N Palencia, and 40 w Burgos.

Carron, a river of Scotland, in Stirling-shire, which rises on the s side of the Campsey hills, and flows into the frith of Forth, below Falkirk. Two m from its source, it forms a fine cascade, called the Fall of Auchinlilly; and near its mouth commences the Great Canal from the Forth to the Clyde.

Carron, a village of Scotland, in Stirling-shire, on the river Carron, 2 m N Falkirk, celebrated for the greatest iron-works in Europe. These works employ about 1600 men; and, on an average, use weekly 800 tons of coal, 400 tons of ironstone, and 100 tons of limestone. All sorts of iron goods are made here, from the most trifling article to the largest cannon; and the short piece of ordnance, called a carronade, hence received its name. The trade in coke and lime is also considerable. These works were erected in 1761, and are carried on by a chartered company.

Cart, two rivers of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, distinguished by the appellations of Black and White. The Black Cart issues from the lake Lochwinnoch; the White Cart descends from the NE angle of the county; and they both flow into the Gryfe, a few miles before its conflux with the Clyde.

Cartago, a city of New Spain, capital of Costo Rico, and a bishop's see. Here are some rich merchants. It stands on a river of the same name, 70 m from its mouth in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 84 10 W, lat. 10 15 N.

Cartama, a town of Spain, in Granada, at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadala Medina, 8 m NW Malaga.

Carteret Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, seen by captain Carteret in 1769. It is 18 m long from E to W. Lon. 159 14 E, lat. 8 26 S.

Carterville, a town of Virginia, in Powhatan county, seated on James river, 40 m WNW Richmond.

Carthage, Cape, a promontory on the coast of the kingdom of Tunis, near which stood the famous city of Carthage, razed by the Romans, and some extensive ruins are to be seen on the east. The E point is 16 m ENE Tunis. Lon. 10 20 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Carthage, a strong city and seaport of Spain, in Murcia, built by Asdrubal, Carthaginian general, and named after the city of Carthage. It is the see of a bishop, and a great mart for merchandize.

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It has the best harbour in Spain; also the most considerable docks and magazines. The principal crops of barilla are produced in its vicinity; and a fine red earth, called almagra, used in polishing mirrors, and preparing tobacco for snuff. Carthage was taken by sir John Leake in 1706, but the duke of Brunswick retook it. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 27 m S Murcia. Lon. 10 W, lat. 37 37 N.

Carthage, a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the W by the isthmus of Darien, N by the Caribbean sea, E by St. Martha, and S by Popayan. It is a mountainous country, but has many well-watered and fertile vallies; yet, being thinly peopled, it is ill cultivated. It produces a variety of valuable drugs, and some precious stones, particularly emeralds.

Carthage, a seaport of Terra Firma, capital of the province of the same name, and one of the most populous, opulent and beautiful cities in S America. Its harbour is the safest and best fortified in the Spanish American dominions. It was the port in which the galleons first begun to trade, on their arrival from Europe; and to which they returned to prepare for their voyage homeward. This circumstance raised its importance, which now must be affected by the change in the Spanish system of trade with America. The city is nearly surrounded by the sea; on the E it communicates by means of a wooden bridge with a large suburb, built on an island, which communicates with the continent by another bridge. It was taken by the English in 1585, and by the French in 1697, who found a great booty: but admiral Vernon, in 1741, though he had taken the forts, was obliged to abandon the siege. Lon. 75 43 W, lat. 10 25 N.

Cartmel, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It has a spacious old church, with a curious tower, being a square within a square, the upper part set diagonally within the lower. It is seated among the hills called Cartmel Fells, not far from the sea, 14 m N by W Lancaster, and 250 N W London.

Caruru, or **Caroor**, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a neat fort, in which is a large temple. Much sugar-cane is raised in the vicinity. It is seated on the Amarawati, 8 m above its conflux with the Cavery, and 37 NE Daraporam.

Carwar, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Canara, and a British

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settlement. It is seated near the mouth of the Aliga, 50 m SSE Goa. Lon. 74 14 E, lat. 14 53 N.

Carysfort, or *Macreddin*, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. Here is a free-school founded by Charles I. It is 14 m SW Wicklow, and 34 S Dublin.

Casac, or *Cazac*, a country in the dominions of Persia, on the frontiers of Armenia, governed by princes of its own, nominally subject to Persia. The inhabitants are descended from the Cossacs, and represented as a rude and barbarous people. Casac, or Lore, is the capital, 55 m NNW Erivan. Lon. 44 34 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Casagrande, a town of New Spain, in the N part of Sonora. Here are the ruins of an Aztec city; in the midst of which is an immense edifice, supposed to have been built by the ancient Mexicans for a fortress, consisting of three floors, with a terrace above them; and the entrance is at the second floor, that a scaling-ladder was necessary. It is situate in a vast plain, on the left bank of the Gila, 230 m NW Arispe. Lon. 111 0 W, lat. 33 35 N.

Casal, a town of Piedmont, lately the capital of Montferrat, and a bishop's see. Its castle, citadel, and all its fortifications have been demolished. It is seated on the river Po, 37 m NE Turin. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Casle Maggiore, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, on the river Po, 20 m SSE Cremona.

Casal Nuova, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. An earthquake happened here in 1783, by which upward of 4000 inhabitants lost their lives. It stands near the sea, 11 m N by W Oppido.

Casbin, or *Casvin*, a city of Persia, in Irak Agemi, where several of the kings of Persia have resided. Nadir Shah built a palace here, enclosed by a wall a mile and a half in circumference; and the town is surrounded by another 4 m in circuit. Although the greater part of the city is in ruins, it is yet very populous, and carries on a great trade with Ghilan. It is seated in a fine plain, 80 m NNW Teheran. Lon. 49 40 E, lat. 36 12 N.

Cascante, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the borders of Aragon, 6 m N Tarazona, and 8 S Tudela.

Cascais, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the mouth of the Tajo, 17 m W Lisbon.

Caschau; see *Cassovia*.

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Caslo Bay, a bay of Massachusetts, in the district of Maine, between Cape Elizabeth on the SW, and Cape Small Point on the NE. Within these points, which are about 40 m apart, are about 300 small islands, some of them inhabited, and nearly all more or less cultivated. The bay extends several arms or creeks into the country, and receives the waters of several rivers.

Caserta, a town of Naples. In Terra di Lavoro. Here is a royal palace, of a quadrangular form, which is one of the noblest in Europe for magnitude, elevation, and regularity; and it is supplied with water brought across a valley by a grand aqueduct, which in length and elevation surpasses all similar edifices of modern construction. The town was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1803. It is 15 m N Naples.

Cashan; see *Cachan*.

Cashel, a city of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, and an archbishop's see. It had formerly a wall; and part of two gates are still remaining. The ancient cathedral, now in ruins, is supposed to have been the first stone edifice in Ireland. A synod was held here by Henry I, in 1158, by which the kingdom of Ireland was confirmed to him. The modern cathedral, which serves also for a parish church, is a large and handsome edifice. The city is well inhabited for its size, but has no trade. It sends a member to parliament, and is 86 m SW Dublin. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 53 26 N.

Cashgur, or *Little Bokharia*, a country of Ulbec Tartary, which commences on the N and NE of Cashmere, in Hindoostan (from which it is separated by the Himmaleh mountains) and extends to 40 N lat. Great part of it is sandy desert; the other parts are populous and fertile. Here are mines of gold and silver, which the natives do no work, because they are employed wholly in feeding cattle. The musk-animals are found in this country. It likewise produces diamonds and several other precious stones. Ireen is the capital.

Cashgur, a city of Ulbec Tartary, formerly the capital of the country of the same name. It has a good trade with the neighbouring countries, and stands at the foot of the Himmaleh mountains, 11 m S Ireen. Lon. 73 25 E, lat. 30 N.

Cashmere, a province of Hindoostan subject to the king of Candahar, or a tan of the Afghans; bounded on the N by the Indus, N by Mount Himmaleh, and N and S by Lahore. It is an

vated valley, surrounded by a tower above the periodical rains the rest of India mere by the hills that only light these are sufficient hundreds of cascades precipitated into the richest that its productions zone. The number of the quarters of the valley to the Chelum, and many small the surface, for floating islands. subject to earthquakes against the most houses are built other curious matters, is that of the wool of which the product of a country, or of the Here are bred a species of Hundoo, which are trying burdens. Stout and well made often coarse and broad are of a deep brown they are gay and parties of pleasure lakes. They have own, said to be an Sanscrit; and a religion different from that superstition of the multiplied the places of deo, Breichan, and mere is holy land, and tains abound.

Cashmere, a city of the province of Cashmere are many fountains and streets. The houses, many three stories high, brick and mortar, mixture of timber laid a covering of planted with a variety city is without walls sides of the Chelum Cabul. Lon. 73 10 E, lat. 35 10 N.

Caspe, a town of where Ferdinand I of Aragon. It stands on Gaudaloupe and the bastro, and 44 SE S. *Caspian Sea*, a bounded on the N by

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shore. It is an

vated valley, 90 m long and 50 broad, surrounded by steep mountains, which tower above the regions of snow. The periodical rains, which almost deluge the rest of India, are shut out of Cashmere by the height of the mountains, that only light showers fall here; but these are sufficiently abundant to feed hundreds of cascades, which are precipitated into the valley. The soil is the richest that can be conceived, and the productions those of the temperate zone. The numerous streams, from all quarters of the valley, bring their tribute to the Chelum, a large navigable river; and many small lakes are spread over the surface, some of which contain floating islands. But the country is subject to earthquakes; and, to guard against the most terrible effects, all the houses are built of wood. Among other curious manufactures of Cashmere, is that of shawls; and the delicate wool of which the finest are made is the product of a species of goat of this country, or of the adjoining Tibet. Here are bred a species of sheep, called Hundoo, which are employed in carrying burdens. The Cashmereans are stout and well made; but their features often coarse and broad: even the women are of a deep brown complexion; but they are gay and lively, and fond of parties of pleasure on their beautiful lakes. They have a language of their own, said to be anterior to that of the Sanscrit; and a religion too, it is thought different from that of the Hindoos. The superstition of the inhabitants has multiplied the places of worship of Mahadeo, Breschan, and Brama: all Cashmere is holy land, and miraculous fountains abound.

Cashmere, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Cashmere. Here are many fountains, reservoirs, and temples. The streets are narrow and dirty. The houses, many of them two and three stories high, are slightly built of brick and mortar, with a large intermixture of timber; and on the roofs is laid a covering of fine earth, which is planted with a variety of flowers. This city is without walls, and seated on both sides of the Chelum, 285 m E by S Cabul. Lon. 73 11 E, lat. 33 49 N.

Caspe, a town of Spain, in Aragon, where Ferdinand IV was elected king of Aragon. It stands at the conflux of the Gaudaloupe and Ebro, 35 m S Balbastro, and 44 SE Saragossa.

Caspian Sea, a great lake of Asia; bounded on the N by the country of the

CAS

Kalmucs, E by a tribe of the Turcomans, S by Persia, and W by Georgia and Circassia. It is 680 m in length, from Ouriel to Mudshetifar, and in no part more than 160 in breadth. It contains several islands, but none of any note; and on account of frequent shoals, it is not navigable for vessels drawing more than 10 feet water, though in some parts a line of 450 fathoms will not reach the bottom. It has no tides, but violent gales cause strong currents; and the water is brackish, but not salt. The fishery is a nursery for sailors. The Uralian Coast-fishes enjoy the right of fishing on the coast 47 m on each side of the river Ural; and the inhabitants of Astracan have an exclusive privilege on the remaining shores belonging to Russia. The roes of the sturgeon and beluga supply large quantities of caviare; and the fish, which are chiefly salted and dried, form a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire. The salmon is remarkably fine, and herrings are in great numbers.

Cassandria, a town of Holland, on the SW side of the island of Cadland, of which it is the capital. It stands at the mouth of the Zwin, 3 m N Sluys. Lon. 3 24 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Cassano, a town of Italy, in Milanese, with a castle. Here prince Eugene, in 1705, was checked in attempting to force the passage of the Adda; and in 1799 the French were defeated by the Austrians. It is seated on the Adda, 15 m NE Milan.

Cassano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 24 m NW Rossano, and 50 SE Policastro.

Cassay, or *Mectley*, a country of Asia, bounded on the W by Bengal, N by Assam, E and SE by Birmah, and SW by Aracan. The inhabitants are called Muggalooa, a tribe of rude mountaineers little known. It is now subject to the Birmans. Munnypour is the capital.

Cassel, a city of Germany, capital of Lower Hesse. It is divided into the Old Town, Lower New Town, and Upper New Town; the former two are chiefly built in the ancient style, but the last is very regular and handsome. The inhabitants are estimated at 25,000, and they have manufactures of linen, cloth, hats, porcelain, &c. Here is a college, founded by the landgrave in 1709. The castle, or palace, the gardens, the arsenal, the foundery, and the cabinet of curiosities, deserve the attention of travellers. It was taken by the French in 1760, and restored at the peace in 1763.

C A S

It is seated on the Fulda, 40 m s Paderborn. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Castel, a strong town of Germany, situate on the Rhine, opposite Mentz, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats. It was taken by the French in 1792, and retaken by the Prussians in 1793. In 1808, it was transferred to France.

Castel, a town of France, in the department of Nord, with a fortified castle; seated on a mountain, 10 m NE St. Omer.

Cassina, an extensive empire in Negroland, to the w of Bornou. It resembles Bornou in climate, soil, and natural productions, and in the colour, genius, religion, and government of the people. The rains are indeed less violent; and its monkeys and parrots (seldom seen in Bornou) are numerous, and of various species. A thousand towns and villages are said to be included in this empire.

Cassina, the capital of the empire of the same name. The chief trade is in fens, gold-dust, slaves, cotton cloth, goat skins, ox and buffalo hides, and civet. It is 750 m wsw Bornou. Lon. 11 35 E, lat. 15 40 N.

Cassis, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, with a small port on the Mediterranean, 9 m sse Marseilles.

Cassovia, or *Caschau*, a strong town of Hungary, with a fine arsenal, seated near the Horat, 85 m E by N Schemnitz. Lon. 20 55 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Castagnola, a town of Piedmont, on the river Po, 8 m s Turin.

Castamena, or *Kastamoni*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, formerly a large city, but now much reduced in size and magnificence. It is 240 m E Constantinople. Lon. 34 22 E, lat. 44 42 N.

Castel Aragonese, a fortified seaport of Sardinia, and a bishop's see. It was the first place taken in this island, at the end of the thirteenth century, by the Aragonese, whence its name; but in 1767, the king ordered it to be called Castel Sardo. It stands on the NW coast, 20 m NE Sassari. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 40 56 N.

Castel Baldo, a town of Italy, in Paduan, on the river Adige, 40 m sw Padua.

Castel Branco, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle and two churches. In 1762, it was taken by the Spaniards. It is 62 m SE Coimbra. Lon. 7 22 W, lat. 39 52 N.

Castel Poli, a town of Spain, in Ca-

C A S

talonia, on an eminence near the river Puleia, 15 m w Gerona.

Castel Franco, a town of Italy, in Trevigiano, 12 m w Treviso.

Castel Gondolfo, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near the lake Albano. Near this place is the villa Barbarini, where are the ruins of an immense palace, built by emperor Domitian. It is 10 m s by s Rome.

Castel Jaloux, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, with a considerable trade in wine, honey, and cattle; seated on the Avance, 20 m E by s Bazas, and 32 w by w Agen.

Castel a Mare, a town on the N coast of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, seated on a bay of its name, 32 m w by s Palermo.

Castel a Mare della Brucca, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, near the seacoast, 18 m w by w Policastro.

Castel a Mare di Stabia, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, where the ships of the royal navy are built. It stands on the site of the ancient Stabia, at the foot of a woody mountain on the bay of Naples, 15 m sse Naples.

Castel Nuovo, a town of Dalmatia, on the gulf of Cataro, 12 m N by w Cataro.

Castel Nuovo, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, seated on a hill, 34 m s by s Palermo.

Castel Nuovo di Carfagnana, a town of Italy, in Modenese, with a strong fort; seated in the valley of Carfagnana, on the river Serchio, 18 m N Lucca, and 37 ssw Modena.

Castel de la Plana, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the seacoast, 46 m sse Valencia.

Castel Rodrigo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 11 m N Pinhel.

Castel Rosso, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Carmania, 90 m E Rhodes. It is 2 m long, and has a secure road and harbour. Lon. 29 21 E, lat. 36 7 N.

Castel Sarasin, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 30 m wnw Toulouse.

Castel Torinese, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, situate on a cape of the Mediterranean, between the islands Zante and Cefalonia. The castle stands on a considerable eminence; and the Turks maintain a garrison here. It is 30 m sw Patras, and 66 nw Tripolizza. Lon. 21 5 E, lat. 37 58 N.

Castel Vetere, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 33 m s Squillace.

Castel Vetrano, a town of Sicily, in

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Castillon, a tow

CAS

Val di Mazara. Here is a palace, in which is a considerable collection of old armour. It is 8 m ENE Mazara.

Castel de Vide, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 8 m ENE Portalegre.

Castellani, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the county of Sponheim. It is 23 m SW Coblenz.

Castellane, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps. Near it is a salt spring, from which the water issues in such abundance, as to turn a mill at the very source. It is seated on the Verdon, in a hilly country, 20 m SE Digne.

Castellauetta, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 19 m WNW Taranto.

Castellara, a town of Italy, in Mantua, 6 m NE Mantua.

Castellon, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the mouth of a river in the gulf of Roses, 8 m W by S Roses.

Castelnodary, a town of France, in the department of Aude, on an eminence, at the foot of which is the grand basin of the Canal Royal. It is 15 m W Carcassone.

Castler, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Erit, 9 m S Juliers.

Castiglione, a town of Tuscany, in Siennese, on a lake of the same name, which communicates with the sea, and produces much salt. It is 12 m S by E Massa.

Castiglione, a fortified town of Italy, in Mantuan, with a castle. It was taken by the Austrians in 1701; and the French defeated them near it in 1706, and again in 1796. It is 20 m NW Mantua. Lon. 10 32 E, lat. 45 23 N.

Castile, the principal and most opulent of the kingdoms into which Spain was formerly divided. It now forms the two provinces of Old and New Castile; the former having been recovered from the Moors some time before the latter.

Castile, Old, a province of Spain, 190 m long and 110 broad; bounded on the S by New Castile, E by Aragon and Navarre, N by Biscay and Asturias, and W by Leon. Burgos is the capital.

Castile, New, or **Toledo,** a province of Spain, 200 m long and 180 broad; bounded on the N by Old Castile, E by Aragon and Valencia, S by Murcia and Andalusia, and W by Estremadura. It is divided into three parts; Argaria to the N, Mancha to the S, and Sierra to the E. Madrid is the capital.

Castillon, a town of France, in the

CAS

department of Gironde, seated on the Dordogne, 25 m S Bordeaux.

Castine, a town of the district of Maine, chief of Hancock county. It is situate on Penobscot bay, 63 m WSW Machias. Lon. 69 0 W, lat. 44 26 N.

Castle Cary, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, 12 m SE Wells, and 113 W by S London.

Castle Douglas, a town of Scotland, in Kirkcubrightshire, with a considerable manufacture of cotton. It was formerly called Carlinwark, and is seated near the N corner of a lake of that name, 7 m NE Kirkcubright.

Castle Rising, a borough in Norfolk, governed by a mayor. The market is now disused, its harbour choked up, and the castle, whence it has its name, is in ruins. It is 7 m NE Lynn, and 103 m NE London.

Castlebar, a town of Ireland, the most considerable in the county of Mayo. The assizes are held here. It has a great linen trade, and is 33 m NW Tuam. Lon. 9 44 W, lat. 53 46 N.

Castlecumber, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, near which are extensive coal-mines. It is 10 m N Kilkenny.

Castledermot, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, formerly a walled town, and the residence of the Irish kings who bore the name of Dermot. It is 7 m SE Athy.

Castlehaven, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with a castle, situate on a bay to which it gives name, 8 m NE Baltimore.

Castleknock, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin. Here was formerly a strong castle and an abbey; the former is in ruins, and the latter is now the parish church. It is 5 m NW Dublin.

Castletyons, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with considerable remains of a monastery; situate near the river Bride, 20 m NNE Cork.

Castlemain, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, situate on the river Mang, which flows into Castlemain harbour, being the head of Dingle bay. It is 6 m S Tralee, and 28 E Dingle.

Castlemartyr, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 20 m E Cork.

Castlepollard, a town of Ireland, in W Meath, 11 m N Mullingar.

Castlereagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, 17 m NW Roscommon.

Castleton, a town in Lancashire, considerable for its trade and manufactures. The inhabitants were 5460 in 1801,

CAS

and 6723 in 1811. It is 2 m s by w Rochdale.

Castleton, a village in the peak of Derbyshire, 5 m n Tideswell. It is situated at the foot of a rock above 250 feet high, on which are the remains of a castle, ascribed to William Peverel, natural son of William 1. Three of the seven wonders of the peak are in its neighbourhood; the Devil's Cave, Mam Tor, and Elden Hole. The first is a cavern in the rock abovementioned, whose arched entrance is 42 feet high and 120 wide, which becomes narrower as it proceeds, and the roof descends to within two feet of the surface of a brook; this being passed over, another large cavern succeeds, with several high openings in the roof, which descends again to a second brook; after which is a third cavern called Roger Rain's House, because of the perpetual dropping: the length of the whole cavern is 617 yards. Mam Tor, a mile w of the village, is a mountain, 1300 feet above the level of the valley, on the top and sides of which is a camp, supposed to be Roman: it overtops the whole Peak country; and the vulgar story is that this hill is continually crumbling, without being diminished. Elden Hole, a mile s of Mam Tor, is a perpendicular gulf or chasm in a limestone rock, the depth of which is unfathomable, its sides being so very shelving and irregular: it has been plumbed from 192 to 295 yards, 40 of which seemed to be in water.

Castlesoun, the capital of the isle of Man, near the s coast, with a rocky and shallow harbour, which checks its commerce, and renders it inferior to Douglas in most respects. In the centre of the town, on a high rock, is Castle Rushen, a magnificent pile, built of freestone in 960, by Guttred, a prince of the Danish line, who lies buried in the edifice. It is occupied by the governor of the island, and on one side of it are the chancery offices, and good barracks. Near the town is a fine quarry of black marble, whence the steps of St. Paul's church, in London, were taken. Lon. 4 38 w, lat. 53 55 N.

Castletown, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, seated on the Liddel, at the influx of the Hermitage, 30 m ssw Jedburg.

Castlewillian, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on a small lake, to which it gives name, 18 m ene Newry.

Castres, a city of France, capital of the department of Tarn, and lately an episcopal see. In the reign of Lewis

CAS

xiii it was a kind of protestant republic; but in 1629, its fortifications were demolished. It is the birthplace of Rapin Thoyras and M. Dacier, has a good trade, and contains 100,000 inhabitants. In the vicinity turkoi stones have been found. It is seated in a fine valley, on the Agout, 36 m e Toulouse, and 73 sse Cahors. Lon. 2 14 E, lat. 43 36 N.

Castri, a town of European Turkey, on the se coast of Morea. It stands on part of the site of the ancient Hermione, whose ruins are found on a long neck of land, stretching from the town into the sea. The town is entirely modern, and 45 m sse Corinth.

Castries, Bay of, a bay on the ne coast of Chinese Tartary, in the strait of Saghalien, visited by Perouse. Lon. 142 1 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Castro, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a duchy of its name. It is 56 m nw Rome. Lon. 12 54 E, lat. 42 23 N.

Castro, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 6 m ssw Otranto.

Castro, the capital of the island of Chiloe, with a castle. The houses are built of wood; and the inhabitants, who are not numerous, usually live upon their own possessions. The city stands on the e coast, on an arm of the sea, 220 m s Valdivia. Lon. 72 20 w, lat. 42 40 S.

Castro, the ancient Mytilene, a seaport and capital of the island of Metelin, with two harbours, one of which will admit large vessels. There are two castles, one ancient, the other modern, in each of which is a Turkish governor and commander. Considerable vestiges still remain of its former grandeur and magnificence. The chief trade is shipbuilding. It is 30 m sw Adramiti. Lon. 26 39 E, lat. 39 14 N.

Castro Giovanni, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a fortress. It was the ancient Enna, famous for the worship of Ceres and Proserpine. It stands on Mount Enna, in the centre of Sicily, and so strong by nature and art, that no fortress in Europe has a greater claim to be deemed impregnable. It is 46 m w Catana.

Castro Marim, a strong town of Portugal, in Algarve, near the mouth of the Guadiana, 15 m ene Tavira, and 62 s by e Beja. Lon. 7 20 w, lat. 37 12 N.

Castro Verde, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Corbes, 18 m ssw Beja.

Castro Viregna, a town of Peru, in the province of Guamanga, noted for

good tobacco m se Lima. 50 S.

Castro de Ur, in Biscay, with on the sea coast.

Castrop, a t the county of mund.

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Casvin; see *Cat Island*;

Catabaw, a t belonging to the dian nation in the river Cataba boundary line b na, 18 m s Cha

Catalonia, a m long and 1 the s by the Py Mediterranean, Valencia. It is vered with fo abounds in wi has quarries of lead, iron, and c apital.

Catania, a ci 20 to, and a bith brated university largest in Sicily are wide, and w and all the publi have an air of magnificent com museum of nat tiques; also larg amphitheatre, an ancient splendou Etna, in 1669, it froyed; and, in swallowed up by buried 18,000 pe present populatio 80,000 souls, wh ing manufacture corn, sulphur, fo oil. It is seated at the influx of t Messina. Lon. 1

Catanzaro, a c of Calabria Ulti bishop. The chi of various kinds, and oil, are the trade. It is se near the gulf of S fenza. Lon. 16 4

Cataro, a town castle seated on which forms thre

C A T

good tobacco and fine wool. It is 125 m SE Lima. Lon. 74° 45' W, lat. 12° 50' S.

Castro de Urdiales, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a castle and an arsenal, on the seacoast, 22 m NW Bilbao.

Castrop, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, 7 m W Dortmund.

Castropol, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 14 m NE Mondonedo.

Casvin; see *Cashin*.

Cat Island; see *Guanahani*.

Catabaw, a town of S Carolina, belonging to the Catabaws, the only Indian nation in that state. It is seated on the river Catabaw, or Wateree, on the boundary line between N and S Carolina, 18 m S Charlotte.

Catalonia, a province of Spain, 140 m long and 110 broad; bounded on the N by the Pyrenees, E and S by the Mediterranean, and W by Aragon and Valencia. It is full of mountains, covered with forest and fruit trees; abounds in wine, corn, and pulse; has quarries of marble, and mines of lead, iron, and coal. Barcelona is the capital.

Catania, a city of Sicily, in Val di Noto, and a bishop's see, with a celebrated university. The cathedral is the largest in Sicily; the principal streets are wide, and well paved with lava; and all the public and private edifices have an air of grandeur. Here is a magnificent convent, and a beautiful museum of natural history and antiquities; also large remains of a Roman amphitheatre, and many monuments of ancient splendour. By an eruption of Etna, in 1669, it was almost totally destroyed; and, in 1693, it was entirely swallowed up by an earthquake, which buried 18,000 people in the ruins. The present population is estimated at above 80,000 souls, who carry on a flourishing manufacture of silk, and a trade in corn, sulphur, soda, amber, wine, and oil. It is seated on a gulf of its name, at the influx of the Indicelle, 60 m SW Messina. Lon. 15° 17' E, lat. 37° 28' N.

Catanzaro, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Ultra, and the see of a bishop. The chief manufacture is silks of various kinds, and these, with corn and oil, are the principal articles of trade. It is seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Squillace, 42 m SE Cosenza. Lon. 16° 48' E, lat. 39° 0' N.

Catara, a town of Dalmatia, with a castle seated on a gulf of its name, which forms three extensive and secure

C A T

harbours. The town is built at the extremity of the inner basin, surrounded by rocks, and strongly fortified. It is 24 m SSE Ragusa. Lon. 18° 50' E, lat. 42° 38' N.

Cataweffy, or *Hughesburg*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, situate at the mouth of Cataweffy creek, on the E branch of the Susquehanna, 23 m ENE Sunbury, and 100 m NW Philadelphia.

Cateau; see *Chateau Chambresis*.

Categat, a gulf of the German ocean, between Sweden and Denmark, through which the Baltic sea is entered by three straits, called the Sound, the Great Belt, and the Little Belt.

Catharinburg, a town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Tobolsk. The chief gold mines of Siberia are in its vicinity, and above 100 founderies, chiefly for copper and iron. It is seated near the source of the Isset, 310 m WSW Tobolsk. Lon. 61° 25' E, lat. 56° 45' N.

Catharine, *St.* an island on the coast of Rey, the most southern province of Brasil. It is 30 m long, and from 9 to 4 broad. The climate is healthy, and provisions of all descriptions, with fruit of various kinds, are abundant and cheap. The channel between the island and the continent, about 200 fathoms wide, forms a good harbour, and is defended by several forts. The chief place is the town of St. Catharine, on the SW side of the island, at the foot of a considerable hill. Lon. 47° 48' W, lat. 27° 35' S.

Catharinenslaf, a government of the Russian empire, divided into two provinces; namely, Catharinenslaf, which includes the late government of Asoph, and New Russia, or Little Tartary; and Taurida, which includes Crimea, or Crim Tartary.

Catharinenslaf, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It was built by Catharine II. and is seated on the right bank of the Dnieper, near the influx of the Kiltzin and Samara, 140 m SSW Charkow. Lon. 34° 58' E, lat. 48° 20' N.

Catharinograd, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasia, of which it was the capital till the province was erected into a government. It is the strongest fortress on the Caucasian line, situate on the brow of a lofty hill, by the river Malka, near its conflux with the Terek, 50 m SE Georgiewik. Lon. 44° 30' E, lat. 43° 40' N.

Catherlough; see *Carlow*.

C A V

Catmandu, the capital of the country of Nepal, and once the capital of an independent kingdom. It has numerous wooden temples, and several grand ones constructed of brick. The streets are very narrow, and dirty. The houses are of two, three, and four stories, but of a mean appearance; even the rajah's palace claiming no particular notice. The population of the city is estimated at 50,000, exclusive of its dependent villages. It stands on the E side of the Bishnumutty, immediately above its conflux with the Bogmutty, 175 m N Patna, and 445 E Delhi. Lon. 85 16 E, lat. 28 10 N.

Catoche, Cape, the NE promontory of Jucatan, where the English adventurers from Jamaica first attempted to cut logwood. Lon. 86 30 W, lat. 22 10 N.

Catrine, a village of Scotland, on the river Ayr, 14 m E Ayr. Here is a flourishing cotton manufacture.

Cattack, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Orissa, and a post of consequence, being on the only road between Bengal and the English Circars. It is surrounded by walls, and stands on an island in the Mahanada, 220 m SW Calcutta. Lon. 86 1 E, lat. 20 31 N.

Cattaio, a town of Italy, in Paduan, 5 m S Padua.

Catteric, a village in N Yorkshire, with a bridge over the river Swale, 5 m SE Richmond. It was the famous Cattaraetionum of the Romans, and has the foundations of walls, and great banks still remaining.

Catwyck, a village of S Holland, on the German ocean, near which the river Rhine is lost in the sands. It is 6 m N by W Leyden.

Catzenellenbogen, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county. The river Maine and late electorate of Mentz divide the county into Upper and Lower; the former has Darmstadt for its capital, and the latter St. Goar. The town has an iron-mine near it, and is 10 m NE St. Goar.

Cava, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, with manufactures of silk and linen; seated at the foot of Mount Matelian, 5 m NW Salerno.

Cavailla, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, noted as a mart for Albanian wood; seated on the Aous, near its entrance into the gulf of Venice, 36 m S by E Durazzo.

Cavaillon, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse; lately an episcopal see, and subject to the pope. It is seated on the Durance, 20 m SE Avignon.

C A U

Cavalieri, an island in the Archipelago, between the SW point of the island of Negropont and the continent of Greece. Lon. 24 17 E, lat. 38 7 N.

Cavan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 47 m long and 23 broad; bounded on the W by Leitrim, N by Fermanagh and Monaghan, E by the latter county and Louth, and S by Longford, W Meath, and E Meath. It sends two members to parliament, is divided into 30 parishes, and contains about 81,570 inhabitants. The linen manufacture is carried on here to a great extent.

Cavan, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Cavan. Here is a free-school founded by Charles I. It is 68 m NW Dublin. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 54 52 N.

Caub, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a citadel; seated on the Rhine, 2 m N by E Bacharach.

Caucasia, a government of Asiatic Russia, divided into two provinces, Astracan and Caucasia. The province of Caucasia comprises Cuban Tartary, and all that district to the E and S, now in the possession of Russia, between the rivers Don and Cuban, and between the Black sea and the Caspian, extending as far as the confines of Georgia. The capital is Georgiewsk.

Caucasus, a chain of mountains, the highest in Asia, extending from the mouth of the Cuban, in the Black sea, to the mouth of the Kur, in the Caspian. The Caucasus apparently forms two parallel chains, the highest covered with snow, and the lower or northern, which is commonly called the Black Mountains. The loftiest of the snowy chain is Elbrus, deemed equal in elevation to Mont Blanc, and from its N side issues the river Cuban. The lower parts of these mountains abound in honey, gom, corn, wine, fruit, hogs, and horned cattle. The Caucasian mountains are inhabited by seven distinct nations, each speaking a different language; namely, the Turcomans, the Abkhas, the Circassians, the Ossis, the Kists, the Lefguis, and the Georgians. See *Circassia*.

Caudebec, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, surrounded by walls, at the foot of a mountain, near the Seine, 18 m NW Rouen.

Caudhully, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore. It is the

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first place of any note above the Gaults, and a principal thoroughfare between the country below and that above those mountains. The inhabitants are chiefly traders. It is 60 m SE Seringapatam.

Caveripattam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, seated on the Pennar, 80 m WSW Arcot.

Cavery, a considerable river of Hindoostan, which rises among the western Gaults, flows by Seringapatam, Bhawanikudal, and Trichinopoly, and enters the bay of Bengal, by a wide delta of mouths, which embraces the province of Tanjore.

Cavete, a seaport on the W coast of the island of Luconia. See *Manilla*.

Cauguary, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 30 m NW Dacca, and 146 NE Calcutta.

Caviana, an island of S America, at the mouth of the river Amazon, 120 m in circumference, and of a triangular form, with its base to the ocean, and the S side under the equinoctial line, in lon. 50 20 W.

Caune, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 20 m ENE Castres.

Canteres, a village of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, noted for its mineral water, 18 m SW Bagneres.

Carwood, a town in W Yorkshire, on the river Ouse, with a market on Wednesday. Here are the ruins of a very ancient castle, a manufacture of hoptagging, and a good ferry over the river. It is 12 m S York, and 187 N by W London.

Cayamarca, a town of Peru, capital of a territory of its name. Here the Spanish general Pizarro, in 1532, perfidiously seized the inca, Atahualpha, and the next year, after a mock trial, caused him to be publicly executed. It is 70 m NE Truxillo. Lon. 78 20 W, lat. 7 32 S.

Caxton, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Tuesday, 10 m W by S Cambridge, and 49 N London.

Cayahaga, or *Cayuga*, a river of the state of Ohio, which runs N into Lake Erie, in lon. 82 20 W, and has an Indian town of the same name on its banks. It is deep enough to receive large sloops from the lake; and is pavigable for boats to its source, whence there is only a portage of a mile to the Tuscarawa branch of the Muskingum, which is also navigable, and runs S into the Ohio, at Marietta.

Cayamba, a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, 30 m NE Quito.

Cayenne, a rich town and island on the coast of Guayana, bounded on the

C E F

W by the colony of Surinam. The island is about 50 m in circumference, separated from the continent by a narrow channel. The surface is low and marshy, and covered with forests. Cayenne pepper, sugar, coffee, and the singularly elastic gum called Caoutchous, are the principal commodities. The French settled here in 1625, but left it in 1654, and it was successively in the possession of the English, French, and Dutch; but the latter were expelled by the French in 1677. In 1809, it was attacked by the English and Portuguese, and surrendered to the latter. Lon. 52 15 W, lat. 4 56 N.

Cayley, a town of Brazil, in the government of Para, near the mouth of the Cataypera, 105 m NE Para. Lon. 48 12 W, lat. 0 56 S.

Cayuga, a lake of New York, in Onandago county, 35 m long and 2 broad. It lies 9 m E Seneca lake, and empties, at its N end, into Seneca river.

Cayuga, a town of New York, in Onandago county, on the E side of the lake of the same name, 60 m SSW Oswego. Lon. 76 48 W, lat. 42 30 N.

Cazimir, a town of Little Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, seated on the Vistula, 80 m E Zarnaw. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Cedar Creek, a water of James river, in Virginia, in the county of Rockbridge; remarkable for its natural bridge, on the ascent of a hill, which seems to have been cloven through its length by some great convulsion. The fissure at the bridge is 250 feet deep, 45 wide at the bottom, and 90 at the top. The bridge gives name to the county, and affords a commodious passage over a valley, which cannot be crossed elsewhere for a considerable distance.

Cedar Point, a seaport of Maryland, in Charles county. The exports are chiefly tobacco and maize. It is seated on the Potomac, 12 m below Port Tobacco, and 40 S by E Washington.

Cedogna, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, at the foot of the Apennines, 20 m NNE Conza.

Cefalonia, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Livadia, opposite the gulf of Lepanto. It is 40 m long and from 10 to 20 broad, fertile in oil and muscadine wine. It forms a part of the republic of Seven Islands. The capital is of the same name, on the SE coast. Lon. 20 56 E, lat. 38 12 N.

Cefalu, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated on a promontory,

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and surrounded by a wall, with towers, 40 m E by a Palermo. Lon. 14 18 E, lat. 38 5 N.

Celano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near a lake of the same name, 30 m in circumference. It is 15 m S Aquila.

Celebes, or *Macassar*, an island in the Indian ocean, to the E of Borneo. It is 560 m from N to S, and divided into various portions by large bays, that the breadth is commonly not above 60 m. The E side of the island is sometimes called Celebes, and the W Macassar; but in general the former name is given to the whole island. It lies under the line; but the heat is moderated by the N winds, and the rains, which constantly fall five days before and after the full moon, and during the two months that the sun is nearly vertical. The products are maize, rice, sago, cocoa nuts, pumpions, black pepper, callivances or beans, melons, plantains, mangoes, oranges, lemons, pines, &c. There are also numerous poisonous trees and plants; and with the juice of the notorious upas, the natives often poison their lances and arrows. It is well stocked with horses, buffaloes, cattle, deer, sheep, goats, hogs, cats, and monkeys. Cotton grows in great abundance. In the middle of the island are mountains, almost inaccessible, in which are quarries of excellent stone and marble, and mines of gold, copper, and tin. The inhabitants are Malays, consisting of several nations or tribes, and the best soldiers in these parts. They are short and thick set, have a flatish nose, but not thick lips, and their colour is of a reddish yellow. They are frequently called Bugasses, and have something free and dignified in their manner superior to other Malays, and are remarkably industrious. The Dutch have some settlements on the coasts, of which the chief is Macassar; and, in 1810, the English obtained possession of Gorontano, and Manado.

Cell, or *Marien Celle*, a town of Stiria, with a celebrated abbey, seated on the Saltza, 17 m NNE Bruck.

Ceneda, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, 18 m N Treviso.

Cenis, a mountain of the Maritime Alps, on the borders of Piedmont and Savoy, which is a noted passage between the two countries. On its summit, amid the rigours of eternal winter, is a monastery, where the benumbed, wearied, or sickly traveller is benevolently relieved.

CER

Centreville, a town of Maryland, chief of Queen Ann county. It stands between the forks of Corfica creek, which flows to Chester river, 14 m S by W Chester, and 95 SSW Philadelphia. Lon. 76 12 W, lat. 39 4 N.

Ceram, an island, one of the Moluccas, 180 m long and 50 broad. It is mountainous and woody; and the sago tree forms a considerable article of export. It is subject to the sultan of Bachian. Along the coast the Dutch have had influence and power to destroy the clove-trees. Lon. 127 to 130 E, lat. 3 S.

Cerdagna, a country on the Pyrenees, partly in Spain, in the province of Catalonia, and partly in France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees. Puycerda is the capital of the Spanish part, and Mount Louis of the French.

Cere, St. a town of France, in the department of Lot, 37 m NE Cahors, and 75 SSE Limoges.

Cerenza, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, seated on a rock, 10 m N by W Severino.

Ceret, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a magnificent bridge of one arch over the Tet. Here the commissioners of France and Spain met, in 1660, to settle the limits of the two kingdoms. In 1794, the French defeated the Spaniards near this town. It is 14 m WSW Perpignan.

Cerignola, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, celebrated by Horace for its excellent bread. Near this town is the ancient Salapia, the ruins of which are still called Salpe. It is 20 m S Manfredonia.

Cerigo, an island in the Mediterranean sea, to the S of Morea, formerly known by the name of Cythera. It is 45 m in circumference, full of mountains, and forms part of the republic of Seven Islands. It has a town of the same name, with a castle on a sharp rock, and a small harbour. Lon. 22 44 E, lat. 36 14 N.

Cerilly, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 7 m W Moulins, and 11 S Bourges.

Cerines, a seaport of Cyprus, and a Greek bishop's see, with a castle on an immense rock. The chief exports are barley, silk, cotton, oil, and carob beans. It is 20 m NW Nicosia. Lon. 34 55 E, lat. 35 45 N.

Cerne Abbey, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is surrounded by high chalk hills, and on the side of one of them is cut the figure

of a man, with a club in his hand, and the other. The abbey, and converted into a seat on the Dorchester,

Cernitz, a canton of Grise, seated on the

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of a man, 180 feet in height, holding a club in his right hand, and extending the other. Here was formerly a stately abbey, and part of its remains is now converted into a house and barn. It is seated on the river Cerne, 7 m NNW Dorchester, and 120 w by s London.

Cernetz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, with a mineral spring; seated on the Inn, 24 m SE Coire.

Cerrito, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a cathedral and collegiate church, 5 m NNE Telesfa.

Certosa, a town of Italy, in Milanese, with a celebrated Carthusian monastery, 5 m N Pavia.

Cervera, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a celebrated university, 34 m N by W Tarragona—Another, on the borders of France and the Mediterranean, 8 m N Roses.

Cervia, a town of Italy, in Romagna, seated near the gulf of Venice, whence canals are cut to admit sea water, from which much salt is made. It is 10 m SE Ravenna.

Cervinara, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 12 m SW Benevento.

Cesaria, once a seaport of Syria, and the capital of Palestine. It was so called by Herod, in honour of Augustus Cesar, and in the space of ten years became, from an obscure fortress, the most magnificent city of all Syria, with a noble harbour made at immense expense. Here St. Paul was a prisoner above two years, and spoke that eloquent appeal, which made Felix to tremble. The city was at first governed by kings; but it became a Roman colony, under Vespasian, and changed its name to Flavia. Many revolutions succeeded to the year 1264, when the Christians finally ceded it to the Turks; but from disasters so frequently renewed, its former splendor rapidly declined. For ages it has been without a human inhabitant; its gorgeous temples, palaces, theatres, &c. scattered on the ground; and the site of its port not to be distinguished. The remains of this city, yet considerable, have long been resorted to as a quarry, whenever building materials were required at Acre. Its extensive ruins are on the seacoast, 18 m SSW Acre.

Cesena, a town of Italy, in Romagna, seated at the foot of a ridge of hills, covered with villas and convents. It has a romantic castle on an eminence, and an ancient bridge of three vast arches over the Savio, 18 m S by E Ravenna.

Cesenatico, a seaport of Italy, in Ro-

CEY

magna. In 1800, the inhabitants having arrested a messenger with dispatches, the English set fire to the moles of the harbour, and destroyed 16 vessels. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 16 m SE Ravenna.

Ceſſeur, a town of France, in the department of Liere, 27 m ESE Lyon.

Cette, a seaport of France, in the department of Herault, seated at the place where the canal of Languedoc terminates in the Mediterranean sea, 16 m SSW Montpellier. Lon. 3 42 W. lat. 43 24 N.

Ceva, a town of Piedmont, with a fort. It was taken by the French in 1796, and retaken by the Piedmontese peasants in 1799. It stands on the Tanaro, 8 m SE Mondovì.

Cevennes, a late territory of France, in the province of Languedoc. It is a mountainous country, and now forms the department of Gard.

Ceuta, a fortified seaport of the kingdom of Fez, and a bishop's see. It belongs to Spain, and on the land side is capable of resisting every attack, unless aided by some naval force. In 1810, a British force was admitted into the garrison to protect it from the French. It stands at the extremity of a peninsula, on the strait of Gibraltar, 20 m SSE Gibraltar, and 22 NNE Tetuan. Lon. 5 13 W, lat. 35 50 N.

Ceylon, an island in the Indian ocean, separated from the SE point of Hindoostan, by Palk strait and the gulf of Manaar. It is 280 m long and 140 in its greatest breadth, nearly resembling a ham in shape, the narrow part to the N; and hence the peninsula of Jafnapatam was called Manibed by the Dutch. The flat tracts on the coast, covered with rich fields of rice, are bounded by groves of cocoa-nut trees, and the prospect usually terminated by woods, which cover the sides of mountains. The E coast is cold and rocky, and the N part is every where indented with inlets of the sea. The interior parts abound with steep and lofty mountains, covered with thick forests, and full of almost impenetrable jungles; but there are fertile vallies. The woods and mountains completely surround the dominions of the king of Candy, and are a natural barrier against his foreign enemies. The most lofty range of mountains divide the island nearly into two parts, and terminate completely the effects of the monsoons, which set in periodically from opposite sides of them. The seasons are more regulated

CEY

by the monsoons than the course of the sun; for the coolest season is during the summer solstice, while the western monsoon prevails. Spring commences in October, and the hottest season is from January to the beginning of April. The climate, on the coast, is more temperate than on the continent of Hindoostan; but in the interior of the country the heat is many degrees greater, and often extremely sultry and unhealthy. The most considerable mountain is called Hamalell, or Adam's Peak, and is of a pyramidal form, near the middle of the island. On its top is a large flat stone, with an impression on it in the shape of a man's foot, but considerably longer. The Cingalese have a tradition that Budha, the great author of their religion, left the print of his foot on this stone when he ascended into heaven. Most of the rivers in the island take their rise in the middle range of mountains, and the two largest are the Malivagonga and the Mulivaddy. The rivers, although smooth at their outlets into the sea, are seldom navigable to any great distance, for on entering the mountains they become rocky and rapid. Beside the rivers, with which the island abounds, there are many lakes and canals communicating with them. In some places there are rich mines, whence are procured rubies, sapphires, topazes, and other stones of less value; also iron, copper, and black lead. It is remarkable for abundance of cinnamon; and in the kingdom of Candy is plenty of very large cardamoms. The pepper here is so good, that it sells dearer than that of other places. Two species of the bread-fruit tree are indigenous to this island; one of which is used by the Cingalese as bread, and, in times of scarcity, instead of rice. One of the most remarkable trees in Ceylon is the tallipot, which grows straight and tall, and is as big as the mast of a ship: the leaves are so large as to cover 15 men; when dried, they are round, and fold up like a fan. The natives wear a piece of the leaf on their head when they travel, to shade them from the sun, and they are so tough that they are not easily torn. Every soldier carries one, and it serves for his tent. Of the animal tribes, this island is famous for its elephants, which are more esteemed than any others in the Indies; and it abounds with buffalos, goats, hogs, deer, hares, dogs, jackals, monkeys, tigers, and bears. It has a great variety of birds, some of which are not to be met

CEY

with in other places; also very dangerous serpents, some of them said to be of a prodigious size, and ants which do a great deal of mischief. The aborigines of Ceylon consist of two classes of people, the Cingalese and the Vaddahs. The latter are still in the rudest stage of social life; they live embosomed in the woods, or in the hollows of the mountains; hunting their sole employment, and providing for the day their only care. Some of them acknowledge the authority of the king of Candy; and exchange with the Cingalese elephants teeth and deer flesh, for arrows, cloth, &c. but this practice is not general, for two-thirds of them hold no communication with the Cingalese, and have an utter antipathy to strangers. They worship a particular god; and their religious doctrine seems to consist of some indistinct notions of the fundamental principles of the Braminical faith. In some places they have erected temples; but for the most part they perform worship at an altar constructed of bamboos, under the shade of a banyan-tree. The Cingalese are the subjects of the king of Candy, and appear to have been, beyond time of memory, a race of Hindoos, instructed in all the arts of civil life, nearly in as high a degree as the nations of the neighbouring continent. They are pagans; and, though they acknowledge a supreme God, they worship only the inferior deities, among which they reckon the sun and moon. In their temples are images, well executed, though their figures are monstrous; some are of silver, copper, &c. The different sorts of gods have various priests, who have all some privileges. Their houses are small and low, with walls made of hurdles, smoothly covered with clay, and the roofs thatched. They have no chimneys, and their furniture is only a few earthen vessels, with two copper basins, and two or three stools; none but the king being allowed to sit in a chair. Their food is generally rice, and their common drink is water, which they pour into their mouths out of a vessel like a tea-pot, through the spout, never touching it with their lips. There are some inscriptions on the rocks, which must be very ancient, for they are not understood by any of the present inhabitants. The Portuguese were the first Europeans who settled on this island; but the Dutch soon drove them away, and established themselves on all the principal places along the coast. In 1796,

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Columbo, the Dutch capital, surrendered to the English, who continue possessed of all the settlements on the coasts, the principal of which are Colombo and Trincomale. See *Candy*.

Chablais, a fertile province of Savoy, bounded on the N by the lake of Geneva, E by Vallais, S by Faucigny, and W by Genevois. Thonon is the capital.

Chablis, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, celebrated for its excellent white wine. It is 12 m E by N Auxerre.

Chacao, the only seaport of the island of Chiloe, from which the whole commerce of this and the adjacent islands is carried on. The harbour has good anchorage, but the entrance is very difficult. It stands on the N coast, nearly in the middle of the channel that separates the island from Chili, 170 m S Valdivia. Lon. 72 20 W, lat. 42 0 S.

Chacaboyas, a town of Peru, in the province of Truxillo, capital of a district lying E of the Andes. It is seated on a river, 160 m NNE Truxillo. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 6 20 S.

Chaco, a province of S America, lying W of the river Paraguay, between the provinces of Paraguay and Tucuman, and in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. It is reckoned 600 m long and 350 broad, and to be inhabited by many Indian nations; but it is little known.

Chagaing, a city of Birman, with a small fort. It is the principal emporium for cotton, which is brought from all parts of the country, and embarked here for the China market. Here also is the only manufacture of marble idols, whence the whole Birman empire is supplied; none being allowed to be made in any other place. It is situated on a bend of the Irrawaddy, by which it is separated on the S from Ava, the deserted capital, and on the E from Ummerapoora, the present capital.

Chagre, a town and fort of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien, at the mouth of a river of its name, to the SW of Porto Bello. The fort was taken by admiral Vernon in 1740. Lon. 80 17 W, lat. 9 10 N.

Chais Dieu, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, 12 m E Brioude.

Chaleo, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, on the E bank of a lake of the same name, 23 m SE Mexico.

Chaleur Bay, a vast inlet on the W side of the gulf of St. Lawrence, penetrating many leagues between Lower

CHA

Canada and New Brunswick. It receives several rivers, the principal of which is the Ristigouche, at its head. Along the coasts are numerous inhabitants, whose occupation is fishing and ship-building.

Chalford, a village in Gloucestershire, 2 m SE Stroud. It stands on the Stroud canal, and has a considerable manufacture of broad cloth.

Challans, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, 21 m N Sables d'Olonne.

Chalons sur Marne, a city of France, capital of the department of Marne, and lately an episcopal see. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in shalloons and other woollen stuffs. Here is an academy of the sciences, arts, and belles-lettres. Chalons is seated on the rivers Marne, Mau, and Nan, 95 m E Paris. Lon. 4 21 E, lat. 48 57 N.

Chalons sur Saone, a city of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, with a citadel, and lately an episcopal see. It is the staple of iron for Lyon and St. Etienne, and of the wines for exportation. Here are various indications of Roman magnificence, particularly the ruins of an amphitheatre. The city contains the old town, the new town, and the suburb of St. Lawrence. In the first is the court of justice, and the cathedral. Chalons is seated on the Saone, 33 m E by S Autun. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 46 47 N.

Chalus, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a castle. Richard I of England, while preparing to besiege this place, received a wound in his shoulder, by an arrow, which proved mortal. It is 15 m WSW Limoges.

Cham, a town of Bavaria, seated on the river Cham, at its conflux with the Regen, 27 m NE Ratibon.

Chamberburg, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Franklin county, with two presbyterian churches. It is situated in a rich country, on Conogochague creek, a water of the Potomac, 28 m SSW Carlisle, and 70 N by W WASHINGTON. Lon. 77 40 W, lat. 39 57 N.

Chambery, the capital of Savoy, with a castle, and a ducal palace. It is fortified by walls and ditches, and watered by many streams, which run through several of the streets. There are piazzas under most of the houses, where people may walk dry in the worst weather. It has large and handsome suburbs; and in the neighbourhood are some baths, much frequented in summer. In 1742

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the Spaniards made themselves masters of this capital, but it was restored by the peace of 1748. It was taken in 1792 by the French, who were dispossessed of it in 1799, but regained it in 1800. It is seated at the conflux of the Lasse and Orbane, 27 m NNE Grenoble, and 8: NW Turin. Lon. 5 50 E, lat. 45 33 N.

Chambly, a fort of Lower Canada, on the river Chambly, or Sorel; and a little higher on the same river is the fort of St. John. Fort Chambly was taken by the Americans in 1775, and retaken by the English in 1776. It is 18 m NNE Montreal.

Chamond, St. a town of France, in the department of Rhone, with a castle on the river Giez, 17 m S Lyon.

Champagne, a late province of France, 162 m long and 112 broad; bounded on the N by Hainault and Luxemburg, E by Lorrain and Franche Comte, S by Burgundy, and W by the Isle of France and Soissonois. It now forms the departments of Ardennes, Aube, Marne, and Upper Marne.

Champlain, a lake of N America, which divides the NE part of the state of New York from that of Vermont. It is 80 m long, 18 where broadest, and the mean width about 6. It contains many islands, the principal of which, called North Hero, is 24 m long, and from 2 to 4 wide; but in one part it is not more than 30 feet wide, where ferry boats are frequently hauled over to shorten their passage. This lake receives the waters of Lake George from the S by South river, and sends its own waters a N course, through Sorel river, into the St. Lawrence. To the E of its outlet a branch extends northward, called Missisqui bay, the greatest part of which lies in Canada. Both sides of the lake are lined with woods and mountains, but along its shores are many well-cultivated farms. In 1777, a naval engagement was fought on this lake between the British under general Carlton, and the Americans under general Arnold, in which the latter were totally defeated.

Champlain, a town of New York, in Clinton county, situate on Lake Champlain, near its NW extremity, 70 m N Crown Point.

Champlemy, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, near the source of the Nièvre, 25 m NNE Nevers.

Chamtoo, a river of the country of the Hottentots, which flows S, and enters the ocean 60 m NE of Algoa bay. It was originally the S boundary of Natal,

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and still separates two very different countries in respect to climate and fertility. The stream is broad, and in some parts fordable at low water.

Chanda, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, seated on a branch of the Godavery, 78 m S Nagpour. Lon. 79 54 E, lat. 20 2 N.

Chanderee, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the Malwa country, near the river Betwa. It is the residence of a rajah, and 170 m S Agra. Lon. 78 43 E, lat. 24 48 N.

Chander nagore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It was the principal French settlement in the E Indies, and had a strong fort, which was destroyed by the English in 1757; and in 1793, they again dispossessed the French of this settlement. It is seated on the W side of the Hoogly, 15 m N Calcutta.

Chandor, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana, taken by the English in 1804. It is 90 m WNW Aurangabad. Lon. 74 38 E, lat. 20 8 N.

Chandraguti, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a fort on a high peaked hill. The vicinity produces sandal wood of a good quality. It is seated near the Varada, on the confines of the country, 42 m N Nagara.

Chang-hai, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. In this town, and the villages dependent on it, are more than 200,000 weavers of cotton cloth. It is 18 m SE Song-kiang.

Chanmanning, a city of Tibet, which has been the residence of the grand lama. It is 130 m W Lassa. Lon. 89 45 E, lat. 31 0 N.

Chanorry; see *Fortrose*.

Chan-si, one of the smallest provinces of China, bordering on the great wall. It is full of mountains, some of which are uninhabited, and have a wild and frightful appearance; but the rest are cultivated with care, and cut into terraces from top to bottom. It contains five cities of the first class, and 85 of the second and third. The capital is Tai-yuen.

Chantilly, a town of France, in the department of Oise. Here is a great pottery; also a fine forest and magnificent hunting-seat, which lately belonged to the prince of Condé. It is 17 m N by E Paris.

Chan-tong, a province of China, on the eastern coast. It contains six cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third; beside which there are along the coast several forts and villages of considerable note on account of their commerce, and a number of small islands,

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Chao-hing, vince of Teh cities of the th diction. It is Lon. 120 38 E

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Chaparang, Tibet, seated on the Ganges, 90 lake Manfaroar, supposed to tak NNE Sirinagur. 10 N.

Chapel Hill, a in Orange coun established by the an eminence, by creek, which flow Cape Fear river, Lon. 79 2 W, lat.

Chapel in le Fr shire, with a mar ed on the confin SE Manchester, a

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among several T whom one takes t a degree of pre-em Khiva is the cap sidence of the kha ing the summer, h on the banks of the

Charborough, a v 6 m SE Blandford a gentleman's seat where the plan of tion of 1688 was co

Charcas, an audie

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the greater part of which have very convenient harbours. This province has large manufactures of silk, and a kind of stuff peculiar to this part of China. It is traversed by the Imperial canal. The capital is *Ti-nan*.

Chao-hing, a city of China, in the province of *Tche-kiang*, which has eight cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. It is 730 m s by s Peking. Lon. 120 38 E, lat. 30 10 N.

Chao-tcheo, a city of China, in the province of *Quang-tong*, situate between two navigable rivers, and celebrated for a monastery of the bronzes in its neighbourhood. It is 140 m N Canton. Lon. 113 10 E, lat. 25 0 W.

Chapala, a lake of New Spain, in the province of *Guadalaxara*, 66 m long and 16 broad. Its outlet is the river *St. Jago*. On the N side is a village of the same name, 45 m SE *Guadalaxara*.

Chaparang, or *Djaprong*, a city of Tibet, seated on the southern head of the *Ganges*, 90 m westward from the lake *Manfaroar*, whence that branch is supposed to take its rise. It is 160 m NNE *Sirinagur*. Lon. 79 12 E, lat. 33 10 N.

Chapel Hill, a town of N Carolina, in Orange county, with a university established by the state. It is seated on an eminence, by a branch of *Newhope creek*, which flows to the NW branch of *Cape Fear river*, 12 m SSE *Hillsborough*. Lon. 79 2 W, lat. 35 56 N.

Chapel in le Frith, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the confines of the Peak, 17 m SE *Manchester*, and 167 NNW *London*.

Charabon, a seaport on the N coast of *Java*, in a country that produces much rice, sugar, coffee, pepper, cotton, &c. which the Dutch purchase at a low rate. It is 130 m SSE *Batavia*. Lon. 109 4 E, lat. 6 50 S.

Charafin, a fertile country of *Uzbek Tartary*, bounded on the N by *Turkestan*, E by *Bokharia*, S by *Chorasan*, and W by the *Caspian sea*. It is divided among several Tartarian princes, of whom one takes the title of *khan*, with a degree of pre-eminence over the rest. *Khiva* is the capital, and the usual residence of the *khan* in winter, but during the summer, he generally encamps on the banks of the *Amu*.

Charborough, a village in Dorsetshire, 6 m SSE *Blandford*. In the grounds of a gentleman's seat here, is the house where the plan of the glorious revolution of 1688 was concerted.

Charcas, an audience of Peru, includ-

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ing several provinces, in which are the finest silver mines in the world. *Plata* is the capital. See *Potosi*.

Chard, a town in *Somersetshire*, with a market on Monday. It stands pre-eminent over all the country between the two seas, and has a copious stream, which might be easily conducted in a direction opposite that which it now takes. It is 12 m SSE *Taunton*, and 130 W by S *London*.

Charente, a department of France, including the late province of *Angoumois*. It is named from a river, which rises in *Limosin*, and runs by *Angoulême* and *Saintes* into the bay of *Biscay*. *Angoulême* is the capital.

Charente, Lower, a department of France, consisting of the two late provinces of *Aunis* and *Saintonge*. *Saintes* is the capital.

Charenton, a town of France, in the department of *Paris*, once famous for its protestant church. It stands on the river *Seine*, 4 m S *Paris*.

Charite, a town of France, in the department of *Nievre*, with manufactures of woollen and hardware. Here is a priory of *Benedictine* *Clunists*, which once, in a season of scarcity, subsisted the whole town by its bounty; and hence it derives its name. It is seated on the *Loire*, 15 m N by W *Nevers*.

Charkow, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, formerly called the government of *Ukrania-Slovodkaia*. Here is a university founded by the present emperor *Alexander*. It is seated in an extensive plain, partly on an eminence between the rivers *Charkowa* and *Lopan*, 400 m S by W *Moscow*. Lon. 35 54 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Charlemont, a borough and garrison town of Ireland, in the county of *Armagh*, on the river *Blackwater*, 6 m S *Dungannon*.

Charlemont, a fortified town of France, in the department of *Ardennes*, on a craggy mountain, by the river *Meuse*, 20 m NE *Rocroy*.

Charleroy, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of *Namur*. It has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the *Sambre*, 18 m W *Namur*.

Charles, Cape, the N cape of *Virginia*, at the entrance of *Chesapeake bay*, 14 m NNE of *cape Henry*. Lon. 75 50 W, lat. 37 12 N.

Charles, Cape, a promontory forming the E extremity of *Labrador*, and the N point of the entrance of the strait of *Bellefleur*. Lon. 55 25 W, lat. 52 25 N.

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Charles, Cape, a promontory on the sw part of the strait entering into Hudson bay. Lon. 75 13 W, lat. 62 40 N.

Charles, St. a town of Louisiana, on the left bank of the Missouri, 21 m above its confluent with the Mississippi, and 34 W by N St. Louis.

Charleston, a large district of 8 Carolina, which lies between Santee and Combahee rivers. The city of Charleston is the capital.

Charleston, a fortified city and seaport of 8 Carolina, deemed the capital of the state, though the seat of government is at Columbia. It is a place of good trade; and has an exchange, a public library, an armoury, and 13 edifices for public worship. It stands on a tongue of land between the rivers Ashley and Cooper, the former of which is navigable for ships of burden 20 m above the town. The inhabitants are estimated at 17,000. It is 100 m SSE Columbia. Lon. 80 2 W, lat. 32 48 N.

Charleston, a town of Maryland, in Cecil county, near the head of Chesapeake bay, 6 m E by S Havre de Grace, and 60 SW Philadelphia.

Charleston, a town of New Hampshire, chief of Cheshire county. It is situate on the Connecticut, 84 m WNW Portsmouth, and 105 NW Boston. Lon. 72 23 W, lat. 43 16 N.

Charleston, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Middlesex county. It is situate under the celebrated Breads Hill, on a peninsula formed by Mystic river on the E, and a bay setting up from Charles river on the W; and is connected on the S, by Charles River Bridge, with Boston.

Charleston, a town of the state of Rhode Island, in Washington county, 19 m NW Newport.

Charleston, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, much frequented by invalids for the benefit of goats whey. It is seated near the Dee, 28 m W by S Aberdeen.

Charleville, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, 34 m N by W Cork, and 39 WSW Cashel.

Charleville, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes. Here is a magnificent square, and in the centre a handsome fountain. It is seated on the Meuse, opposite Mezieres, 25 m WNW Sedan.

Charlotte, a town of N Carolina, chief of Mecklenburg county, situate on Steel creek, 44 m SSW Salisbury. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 35 12 N.

Charlottenburg, a town of Branden-

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burg, in the Middle mark, with a royal palace, and magnificent gardens. It was built by Sophia Charlotte, the first queen of Prussia, on the river Spree, 4 m W Berlin.

Charlottesville, a town of Virginia, chief of Albemarle county, situate near the head of the Rivanna, 80 m WNW Richmond, and 82 WSW Fredericksburg.

Charlotte-town, the capital of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, situate on the W coast, on the river Hillsburg. Lon. 62 30 W, lat. 46 5 N.

Charlotte-town, the capital of Dominica, formerly called Roseau. In 1806 it was nearly destroyed by a hurricane. It stands on a point of land, on the SW side of the island which forms two bays; and is 21 m SE of Prince Rupert bay. Lon. 61 28 W, lat. 15 18 N.

Charmes, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated on the Moselle, 8 m E Mirecourt.

Charolles, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, with a ruinous castle; seated on the Reconce, 24 m WNW Macon.

Chareft, a town of France, in the department of Indre, seated on the Arnon, 6 m NE Issoudun.

Charroux, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 25 m S Poitiers.

Chartres, a city of France, capital of the department of Eure and Loir, and lately an episcopal see. The cathedral is one of the finest in France, and its steeple much admired. The principal trade consists in corn. It is seated on the Eure, over which is a bridge, the work of the celebrated Vauban, 45 m SW Paris. Lon. 1 30 E, lat. 48 27 N.

Charybdis, a famous whirlpool, in the strait of Messina, on the coast of Sicily, opposite the celebrated Scylla, in Italy. According to the theme of ancient poets, it was very formidable to mariners; but it is said to have been entirely removed by the great earthquake in 1783.

Chatahouchee, a rapid river of the state of Georgia, which rises in the Apalachian mountains, and runs S for 300 m to E Florida, where it is joined by the Flint, and their united stream takes the name of Apalachicola.

Chataigneraye, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, 12 m N Fontenay le Comte.

Chateau Briant, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, with an old castle, 24 m S Rennes.

Chateau Cambresis, a town of France, in the department of Nord, with a

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palace belonging to the bishop of Cambrai. A treaty was concluded here, in 1559, between Henry II of France and Philip II of Spain. It is seated on the Seille, 14 m SE Cambrai.

Chateau Chilon, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, with a considerable manufacture of cloth; seated near the source of the Yonne, 36 m E by N Nevers.

Chateau Dauphin, a strong castle of Piedmont, near the source of the Po, 16 m W by N Saluzzo.

Chateau du Loir, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, famous for a siege of seven years against the count of Mans. It is seated on the Loir, 22 m SSE Mans.

Chateau Gentil, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, with a castle, a mineral spring, and a trade in linens; seated on the Mayenne, 22 m NW Angers.

Chateau Landon, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with an Augustine abbey, seated on a hill, 30 m S Melun.

Chateau Meillant, a town of France, in the department of Cher, with an ancient castle, 31 m S Bourges.

Chateau Portien, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 6 m W Rethel.

Chateau Regnaud, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 16 m NE Tours.

Chateau Salins, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with extensive salt works, 16 m NE Nancy.

Chateau Thierry, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a castle on an eminence. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Fontaine, and seated on the river Marne, 57 m SSE Paris. Lon. 3° 33' E, lat. 49° 2' N.

Chateau Vilain, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 16 m W Chaumont.

Chateaudun, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, with a castle built by the famous count of Dunois; seated on an eminence, near the Loir, 30 m N Blois.

Chateaulin, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, with a considerable trade in slates; seated on the Auzon, 12 m N Quimper.

Chateaufort, a town of France, in the department of Cher, 16 m S Bourges.

Chateaufort, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, 16 m NW Chartres.

Chateaufort, a town of France, in

the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Sarthe, 14 m N Angers.

Chateaufort, a town of France, capital of the department of Indre, with a castle. It has a manufacture of cloth, and is seated on a pleasant plain, on the Indre, 35 m SW Bourges, and 148 S by W Paris. Lon. 1° 51' E, lat. 46° 46' N.

Chatel, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated on the Moselle, 8 m N Epinal.

Chatel Chalon, a town of France, in the department of Jura, 25 m ENE Lons le Saunier.

Châtellerault, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, noted for its cutlery, watchmaking, and the cutting of false diamonds; seated on the Vienne, 22 m NE Poitiers.

Chatenoy, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 6 m SE Neufchâteau.

Chatham, a town in Kent, seated on the Medway, adjoining the E part of Rochester. It is one of the principal stations of the royal navy; and its large dock-yard, containing immense magazines furnished with all sorts of naval stores, is deemed the first arsenal in the world. Here are also an ordnance wharf, a victualling-office, and two hospitals for decayed mariners and shipwrights. In 1667, the Dutch sailed up to this town, and burnt several men of war: but the entrance into the Medway is now defended by Sheerness and other forts, and additional fortifications here. Chatham has a market on Saturday, a church, a chapel of ease, and a ship used as a church by the sailors. In 1801, the number of inhabitants was 10,505: see *Rochester*.

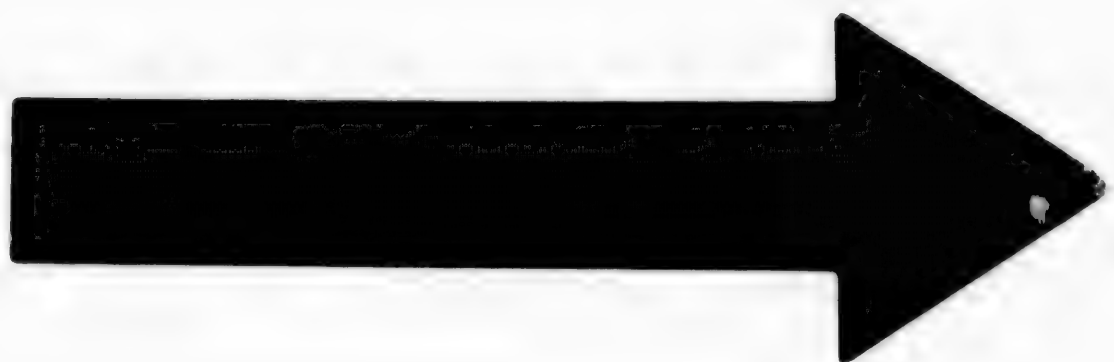
Chatham, a town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, situate on the exterior extremity of the elbow of Cape Cod. It has about 40 vessels employed in the fishery, and is 70 m SE Boston. Lon. 70° 5' W, lat. 41° 44' N.

Chatham, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, on the river Connecticut, opposite Middleton.

Chatham, a town of S Carolina, chief of Chesterfield county. It is situate in a rich country, at the head of the Pedee, 90 m NE Columbia, and 110 N by W Georgetown. Lon. 79° 40' W, lat. 34° 40' N.

Châtillon les Dombes, a town of France, in the department of Ain, 12 m W Bourg.

Châtillon sur Indre, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 12 m SSE Loches.



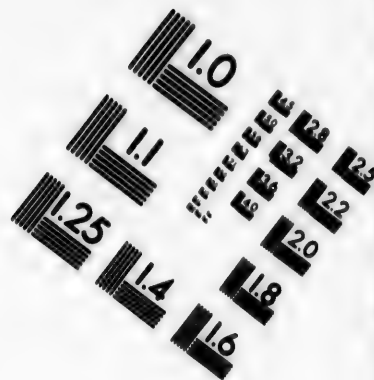
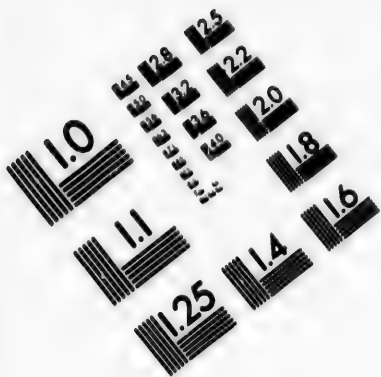
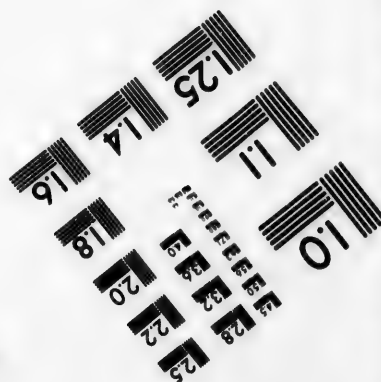
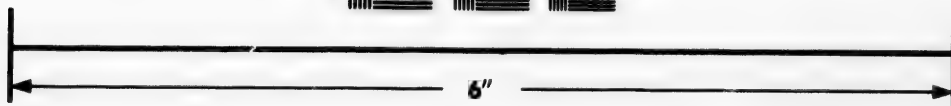
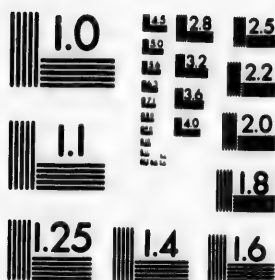


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Chatillon sur Marne, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 17 m s Rheims.

Chatillon sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, divided into two by the river Seine. It has iron-works in the neighbourhood, and is 40 m NW Dijon. Lon. 4 35 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Chatonnay, a town of France, in the department of Isere, 15 m E Vienne, and 22 SE Lyon.

Chatrakal, a fort and district of Mysore. See *Chitteldroog*.

Chatre, a town of France, in the department of Indre, with a woollen manufacture; seated on the Indre, 23 m SSE Chateauroux.

Chatsworth, a village in the peak of Derbyshire, near the river Derwent, 6 m W Chesterfield. Here is a magnificent seat of the dukes of Devonshire, which, for its fine situation, park, gardens, fountains, &c. is justly deemed one of the wonders of the peak. In its first age it was the prison of Mary queen of Scots, for 17 years.

Chatterpouir, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, capital of the circar of Bundelcund. It is 130 m WSW Allahabad. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 25 0 N.

Chatzan, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Moultan, 90 m W Moultan.

Chavès, a town of Portugal, in Trallos Montes, with two suburbs, and two forts. Between the town and the suburb Magdalena is a Roman stone bridge. It stands near the confines of Spain, on the river Tamega, 26 m W Braganza.

Chaumont, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Marne. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloth, and a trade in deer and goat skins. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Marne, 56 m E by s Troyes. Lon. 5 9 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Chaumont, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 16 m SSW Beauvais.

Chauny, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Oise, 20 m E Noyon.

Chaux de Fond, a village of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuchatel. The inhabitants, about 3000, make numerous watches and clocks; and the women are employed in the lace manufacture. It is seated in a fertile valley, 9 m NNW Neuchatel.

Cheddle, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday. Here is a large tape manufacture, and in the vicinity are several copper and brass works.

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Four m SE are the ruins of Croxden abbey. It is seated in the most fertile part of the moorland, 12 m NNE Stafford, and 146 NW London.

Chebuato, a bay and harbour on the SSE coast of Nova Scotia. The bay is large enough to shelter 1000 men of war; and near the head, on the W side, stands the city of Halifax.

Chedabucto, a bay at the E end of Nova Scotia, between the island and gut of Canso. Salmon river enters this bay from the W, and is remarkable for one of the greatest fisheries in the world.

Cheddar, a village in Somersetshire, seated under Mendip hills, 2 m SE Axbridge. It is famous for excellent cheese; and its cliffs constitute one of the finest pieces of rock scenery in England.

Cheduba, an island in the bay of Bengal, on the coast of Birmah, 45 m long and 10 broad. It yields abundance of rice, and the most western point is in lon. 93 35 E, lat. 18 56 N.

Chego Muddi, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cutch, at the mouth of the Caggar, 23 m SW Boogebooge.

Chetore, a town of Hindoostan, in the territory of Oudipour. It was the capital of the rana, or chief prince, of the Rajpoots, in the days of his greatness; and was a fortress and city of great extent, situate on a mountain: but it has been in ruins since the time of Aurungzebe, in 1681. It is 46 m NNE Oudipour, and 88 SSW Agimere.

Chelm, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, capital of a palatinate of its name, and a bishop's see. In 1794, the Poles were defeated by the Prussians near this town. It is 100 m ESE Warlaw. Lon. 23 29 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Chelmer, a river in Essex, which rises near Thaxted, and flows by Dunmow and Chelmsford to Malden, where it joins the Blackwater.

Chelmsford, the county town of Essex, with a market on Friday. Here is a stately church, a magnificent shire-house, an excellent conduit, and a free-school founded by Edward VI. It is situate at the conflux of the Can with the Chelmer, 29 m ENE London. Lon. 0 33 E, lat. 51 44 N.

Chelmsford, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, near the S bank of the Merimac, over which is a curious bridge, at Patucket Falls, which connects this town with Dracut. It is 28 m NNW Boston.

Chelfea, a village in Middlesex, on the Thames, a mile W Westminster. Here is a magnificent hospital for the invalids of the army, begun by Charles II; a

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royal military asylum for indigent boys; and an excellent physic garden, given to the company of apothecaries, in 1711, by sir Hans Sloane.

Cheltenham, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. Here is a mineral spring, celebrated for its salubrity; and a m^e of the town is another of the same kind. Hence it is become a place of public resort, and in 1788 was honoured with the residence of the royal family. The number of inhabitants was 3076 in 1801, and 8325 in 1811. It is 9 m NE Gloucester, and 94 w by N London.

Chelum, or *Behat*, a river of Asia, the westernmost of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It rises above Cashmere, flows through the province of that name, into that of Lahore, and joins the Chunaub, 16 m below Kooshaub. This river is the Hydaspes of Alexander.

Chely, St. a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 18 m N by w Mende, and 30 sw Puy.

Chemnitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, surrounded by walls and ditches. It has four suburbs, and a castle about a mile from the town. Great quantities of cottons and other fine stuffs are made here; and the bleaching business is considerable. It is situate on a river of the same name, 38 m sw Dresden. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Chenango, a town of New York, in Tioga county, where the judicial courts are held in May. It is situate near the river Chenango, which flows into the Susquehanna, 32 m NE Union, and 60 sw Cooperstown. Lon. 76 0 W, lat. 42 12 N.

Chenapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore, near which is a handsome stone fort. It has manufactures of sugar, glass, and excellent music wire, and a great trade in the produce of the palm-gardens in its vicinity. It is 40 m ENE Seringapatam.

Chencour, or *Chenkon*, a town of Armenia, on the frontiers of Georgia, with a beautiful castle, grand caravanferas, and several mosques. It is 160 m NE Erivan.

Chen-si, one of the most extensive provinces of China, bordering on the great wall, which terminates here, and is but rudely constructed of turf or hardened clay. It is divided into two parts, the eastern and western, and contains eight cities of the first rank, and 160 of the second and third. It is fertile, commercial, and rich, but subject to long droughts; and clouds of locusts sometimes destroy every thing that grows in

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the fields: these insects the inhabitants eat boiled. In Chen-si are rich gold mines, which are not allowed to be opened. Sin-gan is the capital.

Chen-yang, or *Moug-den*, a city of Eastern Tartary, capital of a province of the same name, otherwise called *Leao-tong*. The walls are 10 m in circuit; and it is ornamented with several public edifices, and provided with arsenals and storehouses. It is 350 m ENE Peking. Lon. 124 5 E, lat. 41 55 N.

Chepello, an island in the bay of Panama, 3 m from the city of Panama, which it supplies with provisions and fruit.

Chepstow, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the Wye, near its conflux with the Severn, and vessels of 700 tons come up to the bridge. It was surrounded by a wall, traces of which are observable; and on a perpendicular rock are the remains of a large castle. Here was also a priory, part of which is converted into a church. The tide rises here from 30 to 60 feet, and in 1768 it flowed 70 feet, to the great damage of the bridge. The principal exports are timber, bark, iron, and cider. It is 18 m N Bristol, and 135 w London. Lon. 2 36 W, lat. 51 52 N.

Cher, a department of France, including part of the late province of Berry. It receives its name from a river which rises in Auvergne, and flows into the Loire, below Tours. Bourges is the capital.

Cherasco, a fortified town of Piedmont, capital of a fertile territory of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is seated on a mountain, at the conflux of the Stura with the Tanaro, 24 m SE Turin. Lon. 7 58 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Cheraw, a district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Darlington, Chesterfield, and Marlborough. It is well cultivated, and watered by the Great Pedee and a number of smaller streams. The capital is Greenville.

Cherburg, a seaport of France, in the department of Manche, with an Augustine abbey. Here was a seafight between the English and French in 1692, when the latter were beat, and upward of twenty of their men of war burnt near Cape la Hogue. The English landed here in 1758, took the town, with the ships in the basin, demolished the fortifications, and ruined the works for improving the harbour. These works were resumed on a stupendous scale, by Lewis xv; but their progress was interrupted by the revolution.

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Cherburg is 60 m NW Caen. Lon. 1 37 W, lat. 49 39 N.

Cheribon; see *Charabon*.

Cherkes, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, surrounded by a wall, and situate in a plain, 66 m E Boli.

Cheroniso, a town of European Turkey, on the NE coast of the island of Negropont, 15 m E Negropont.

Cheroy, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, 10 m W Sens.

Cherry Valley, a town of New York, in Otsego county, at the head of a creek of its name, on the E side of Otsego lake, 12 m NE Cooperstown, and 45 W by N Albany.

Cherso, an island in the gulf of Venice, between the coasts of Istria and Croatia. On the S it is separated from Osero by a very narrow channel, and the two islands are united by a bridge. The soil is stony; but it abounds in cattle, wine, oil, and honey. It has a town of the same name, with a good harbour. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Cherson, the capital of New Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, erected by Catharine II, 'on the N bank of the Dnieper, 10 m below the influx of the Ingulec. Here is a dock, from which several men of war and merchant ships have been launched; but owing to some sand banks in the river, the naval establishment has been transferred hence to Nicolayef. The church and many of the houses are built of stone; but the town is sinking into decay. In 1787, the empress made a triumphal journey to this capital, and here met emperor Joseph II. At this place, in 1790, the philanthropic Howard fell a victim to his indefatigable humanity; he was interred near the adjacent village of Dauphigny, and a monument erected to his memory by the Russian admiral. Cherson is 50 m E Oczakof. Lon. 31 26 E, lat. 46 37 N.

Chertsey, a town in Surrey, with a market on Wednesday. Here was formerly an abbey, of which only a part of the walls now remain; it was the first burial place of Henry VI, who was afterward removed to Windsor. It is seated near the Thames, over which is a handsome bridge, 20 m W by S London.

Chesapeake, the largest and safest bay in the United States. Its entrance is 14 miles wide, between cape Charles in Maryland and cape Henry in Virginia. It extends 270 m to the N, is from 10 to 40 m broad, and generally nine fathoms deep; containing several islands and many commodious harbours. It receives the Susquehanna, Potomac, Rap-

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pahannoc, York, and James rivers, which are all large and navigable.

Chebbam, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of lace and wooden ware; seated in a vale, 27 m NW London.

Cheeshire, a county palatine of England, bounded on the N by Lancashire, NE by Yorkshire, E by Derbyshire, SE by Staffordshire, S by Shropshire, W by Denbighshire and Flintshire, and NW by the Irish sea, into which projects a peninsula, 13 m long and 6 broad, formed by the mouths of the Mersey and the Dee. This county extends 33 m from N to S, and 43 from E to W, without including the peninsula just mentioned on the W, or a narrow tract of land, which stretches, between Lancashire and Derbyshire, to Yorkshire, on the NE. It contains 650,880 acres; is divided into seven hundreds, and 88 parishes; has a city and 12 market-towns, and sends four members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 191,751 in 1801, and 227,031 in 1811. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Weaver, and Dee; and it has several small lakes. It is rich in pasture and corn land; but there are several heaths, upon which horses and sheep feed, among which are the extensive forests of Macclesfield and Delamere. The country is generally level; the highest hills in it are about Frodsham; and its extensive pastures feed a great number of cows, from whose milk is made excellent cheese, of which vast quantities are sent to London, Bristol, York, Scotland, Ireland, &c. This county is likewise famous for its salt springs at Namptwich, Middlewich, Northwich, and Winsford; and, at Northwich, there are vast pits of solid salt rock.

Chester, a city and the capital of Cheshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor; and the walls are nearly 2 m in circuit, in which are four gates, toward the cardinal points. It has a strong castle (in which is the shire-hall) and nine churches, beside the cathedral. The main streets have a sort of covered portico running out from house to house, which are called rows, and afford a sheltered walk for the foot passengers. The number of inhabitants was 15,052 in 1801, and 16,140 in 1811. It has a constant communication with Ireland; this and Holyhead being the principal places for taking shipping for Dublin. Chester has a small share of

foreign trade, a considerable N Wales, most noted the sale of the Dee, 38 arches, 38 NW London.

Chester, a hospital of Delport of much mer monthware, 15 m

Chester, a college, which Annapolis called the University, seated on a river 1 m from its mouth, and 81 SW Philadelphia, lat. 39 12 N.

Chester, a town of Cheshire, on the Broad river, 6

Chester, a town in Rockinghamshire, sends its waters NW Exeter, and

Chester, a town in North Carolina, formed by the junction of the South river, with the Roanoke, 20 m S by W Washington.

Chester, West, chief of Cheshire, iron is made in it by S Philadelphia.

Chester, West, chief of a county, it is seated at the mouth of the river, 15 m NE New York.

Chester le Street, county of Durham, the river Wear, church is collegiate, the see of a bishop, the body of St. Peter, Roman coins are found.

Chesterfield, a town, governed by a mayor, Saturday. It has a remarkable curved street, founded by queen Elizabeth, manufactures of brown earthen ware, the ore and which are dug in quantities of lead, canal to the Trent, Gainborough, on a hill, between Rother, 24

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foreign trade, a manufacture of gloves, a considerable traffic of shop goods into N Wales, and two annual fairs, the most noted in England, especially for the sale of Irish linen. It is seated near the Dee, over which is a bridge of 12 arches, 38 m sw Manchester, and 120 m London. Lon. 2 3 w, lat. 53 12 N.

Chester, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Delaware county. It is the resort of much company during the summer months, and seated on the Delaware, 15 m sw Philadelphia.

Chester, a town of Maryland, capital of Kent county. Here is Washington college, which with St. John college at Annapolis constitute one university, called the University of Maryland. It is seated on a river of the same name, 15 m from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 81 sw Philadelphia. Lon. 76 10 w, lat. 39 12 N.

Chester, a town of S Carolina, chief of Chester county. It is seated on Broad river, 60 m NW Columbia.

Chester, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, on a lake that sends its waters into the Merrimac, 16 m w Exeter, and 34 w by s Portsmouth.

Chester, a town of Virginia, in Shannandoah county, on the point of land formed by the junction of the North and South river, which form the Shannandoah, 20 m s by w Winchester, and 70 w Washington.

Chester, West, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Chester county. Much bariron is made in the vicinity. It is 25 m w by s Philadelphia.

Chester, West, a town of New York, chief of a county of the same name. It is seated at the mouth of the Brunx, 15 m NE New York.

Chester le Street, a village in the county of Durham, on the w side of the river Wear, 6 m N Durham. The church is collegiate, and was formerly the see of a bishop, till removed, with the body of St. Cuthbert, to Durham. Roman coins are still found here.

Chesterfield, a town in Derbyshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has a church with a remarkable curved spire, and a freeschool founded by queen Elisabeth. Here are manufactures of stockings, carpets, and brown earthen ware; also iron foundries, the ore and coal for the supply of which are dug in the vicinity. Large quantities of lead are sent hence, by a canal to the Trent, which it joins below Gainsborough. Chesterfield is seated on a hill, between the rivulets Ibber and Rother, 24 m N Derby and 150

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m NW London. Lon. 1 27 w, lat. 53 18 N.

Chesterfield, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, on the N bank of the Connecticut, 25 m s Charleston, and 72 w by s Exeter.

Cheviot Hills, a ridge of mountains in England, extending from N to S through Northumberland and Cumberland, and famous for its free chase, formerly much used by the English and Scots gentry. These hills are now chiefly wild and open sheep-walks; goats also are fed among them, and some fine cattle. Near their borders many an obstinate battle has been fought between the English and Scots, before the two kingdoms were united; among which may be numbered the encounter, near Otterburn, between the earls Percy and Douglas, celebrated in the ancient ballad of Chevy Chase.

Chiametlan, a town of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalaxara, and the capital of a maritime province of the same name, which is fertile, and contains many silver mines. On the coast are a cluster of small islands. The town is seated on a river of its name, 150 m NW Guadalaxara. Lon. 105 45 W, lat. 22 40 N.

Chiapa, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatemala; bounded on the N by Tobasco, E by Yucatan and Vera Paz, S by Guatemala and Sonulco, and W by Guaxaca. It has no mines of silver or gold, but abounds in wood, aromatic gums, balsams, cocoa, corn, &c. and its horses are in high estimation.

Chiapa, a city of New Spain, capital of the province of Chiapa, and a bishop's see. It has several monasteries and an elegant cathedral. The chief trade is in cocoa, cotton, and cochineal. It is seated on the Grixalva, 200 m E Guaxaca, and 215 NW Guatemala. Lon. 93 45 W, lat. 16 42 N.

Chiaromonte, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, and county of Modica; seated on the top of a mountain, 13 m W Modica.

Chiarenza, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, on the river Sillus, near the Mediterranean, 10 m NE Castel Tornese, and 20 SW Patras.

Chiari, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, where the Austrians defeated the French in 1701. It is 15 m NNE Crema.

Chiavenna, the capital of a county of its name, lately subject to the Grisons, but now annexed to the kingdom of Italy. It is a trading place, especially in wine and fruit, being the principal communication between Milanese and Ger.

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many. The churches are magnificent; and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Here are the ruins of a once celebrated fortress, on the summit of a rock, and close to the town is a rock of asbestos. It is seated between high ridges of mountains, near a small lake of its name, 38 m s Coire. Lon. 9 27 E, lat. 46 15 N.

Chicacotta, a fortified town of Boontan, on the s frontier, frequently taken and relinquished by the British India troops, in the war with the Booteas in 1772. It is 84 m s by E Tassafudon. Lon. 89 35 E, lat. 26 35 N.

Chichester, a city and the capital of Sussex, and a county of itself, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a bishop's see, and has seven churches beside the cathedral. The city is walled round, and had formerly four gates. It exports corn, malt, &c. has some foreign commerce, and a manufacture of needles. The haven affords fine lobsters. The number of inhabitants was 4744 in 1801, and 6425 in 1811. It is seated in a plain, on the river Levant, near its entrance into an arm of the English channel, 61 m sw London. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 50 50 N.

Chiclana, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, much frequented by the merchants of Cadiz in the spring months. The hills in its vicinity abound with mineral springs. Near this place, on the heights of Barrosa, the English and Portuguese gained a signal victory over the French in 1811. It is 16 m sss Cadiz.

Chielefa, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, near the gulf of Corin, 14 m w Colocythia.

Chiemsee, a lake of Bavaria, 35 m in circumference. In the midst of it are two islands; on one of them is a convent of Benedictine nuns, and on the other an Augustinian monastery. It lies 22 m wnw Salzburg.

Chieri, a town of Piedmont, surrounded by an ancient wall, in which are six gates. It has four grand squares, many churches and religious houses, and considerable manufactures of cloth and silk. It is 7 m E Turin.

Chieti; see *Civita di Chieti*.

Chigwell, a village in Essex, 10 m NE London. It is noted for a free-school, founded by archbishop Harnett, who had been vicar of this place, and lies buried in the church.

Chihuahua, a city of New Spain, in New Biscay, and the residence of a captain-general. The inhabitants are esti-

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mated at 11,600, and the principal church is a superb edifice, with decorations immensely rich. In the vicinity are considerable mines. It is 310 m N by W Durango. Lon. 104 28 W, lat. 28 50 N.

Chili, or *Chile*, a country of S America, extending on the coast of the Pacific ocean, from lat. 25 to 42 s, from the desert of Atacama to the island of Chiloe. Its length is 1190 m, but it varies in breadth from 140 to 340 to its eastern boundary, which is the great range of mountains called the Andes. This country was discovered by Diego d'Almagro in 1525. The mountainous part of it is possessed by the Puelches, Araucos, and other tribes of its original inhabitants, who are still formidable neighbours to the Spaniards. That part of Chili, therefore, which may be properly deemed a Spanish province, is a narrow district, extending along the coast, from the 25th to the 37th degree of latitude, about 840 m. The Indian country to the s of this, from the river Biobio to the island of Chiloe, is inhabited by three distinct nations, the Auracanians, the Cunches, and the Huilliches; but the Spaniards here possess the town and district of Valdivia. The Spanish part is divided into 13 provinces, which, commencing on the side of Peru, are Copacapo, Coquimbo, Quillota, Aconcagua, Melipilla, St. Jago, Rancagua, Calchagua, Maule, Itata, Chillan, Puchacay, and Huilquilemu; but they are imperfectly designated, and some of them six times larger than others. Chili, though bordering on the torrid zone, never feels the extremity of heat, being screened on the E by the Andes, and refreshed from the W by cooling sea-breezes. The fertility of the soil corresponds with the benignity of the climate, and is wonderfully accommodated to European productions. The most valuable of these, corn, wine, and oil, abound in Chili, as if they had been native in the country. Here all the fruits imported from Europe attain to full maturity; and the animals not only multiply, but improve. The horned cattle are of larger size than those of Spain; and its horses excel in beauty and spirit the famous Andalusian race, from which they sprung. Nature, too, has enriched Chili with valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, and lead; also with salt springs, and mineral waters. Yet, in all this extent of country there are not above 80,000 white inhabitants, and 240,000 blacks and people of a mixed race.

This country is of a kind of inspricker, nor, and although some snakes is not dangerous or ferocious plains. The Biobio, Ca Chaivin, R which, with Andes and St Jago is the c
Chilka, a doofan, which on the N. I bay of Bengal the breach of surface, which above the level. It communicates narrow but deep low within. broad, with a tween it and the inhabited island bounded by a continuation from the Mah river, and shut the continent.

Chillan, the vince of the same whole district raising of sheep esteemed; produced in abundance destroyed by and the next year convenient situated and stands on NE Concepcion 35 56 s.

Chilleiros, a Ettramadura, *Chillisothe*, Ohio, though it stands on the 130 m NE Pittsburgh. Lo

Chillon, a town canton of Bern neva. On a rock ancient castle, which as a state prison

Chiloe, an island Chili, 140 m produces all the provisions, except ambergris and short time after that there is no The animals in sheep and hogs.

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This country is not infested by any kind of insect except the chiguas or prickler, nor by any poisonous reptile; and although in the woods and fields some snakes are to be found, their bite is not dangerous; nor does any savage or ferocious beast excite terror in its plains. The chief rivers are the Maule, Biobio, Cauten, Tolten, Valdivia, Chaivin, Riobueno, and Sinfondo, which, with many others, rise in the Andes and flow w into the ocean. St. Jago is the capital.

Chilka, a lake in the Deccan of Hindoostan, which bounds the five Circars on the N. It lies on the coast of the bay of Bengal, and seems the effect of the breach of the sea over a flat sandy surface, whose elevation was something above the level of the country within. It communicates with the sea by a very narrow but deep opening, and is shallow within. It is 40 m long and 14 broad, with a narrow slip of ground between it and the sea. It contains many inhabited islands. On the NW it is bounded by a ridge of mountains, a continuation of that which extends from the Mahanuddy to the Godavery river, and shuts up the Circars toward the continent.

Chillan, the capital of an inland province of the same name, in Chili. The whole district is a plain, favorable to the raising of sheep, whose wool is highly esteemed; grain and fruit are also produced in abundance. The city was destroyed by an earthquake in 1751, and the next year transferred to a more convenient site. It is well peopled, and stands on the river Chillan, 80 m NE Concepcion. Lon. 71 5 W, lat. 35 56 S.

Chilleiros, a town of Portugal, in Estramadura, 13 m NW Lisbon.

Chillisothé, the capital of the state of Ohio, though at present a small place. It stands on the right bank of the Scioto, 130 m NE Frankfort, and 180 SW Pittsburg. Lon. 83 8 W, lat. 39 14 N.

Chillon, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, near the lake of Geneva. On a rock in the lake is an ancient castle, which has lately been used as a state prison. It is 5 m ESE Vevay.

Chiloe, an island at the S extremity of Chili, 140 m long and 30 broad. It produces all necessary refreshments and provisions, except wine; also much ambergris and honey. Asses die in a short time after they are brought hither, that there is not a mule to be found. The animals in greatest abundance are sheep and hogs, in which the inhabitants

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carry on a great trade; domestic fowls, as well as wild, are also produced in great numbers. The only port is Chacao, and the principal town is Castro.

Chilpaningo, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, seated in a fertile country, 35 m NNE Acapulco.

Chiltern, a chain of chalky hills in England, passing from E to W through the middle of Buckinghamshire, and covered, in various parts, with woods. This district belongs to the crown, and for time immemorial has had the nominal office of Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds, by the acceptance of which a commoner vacates his seat in parliament.

Chimay, a town of France, in the department of Nord. Near it are mines of iron, with founderies and forges. It is seated on the Blanche, 20 m ENE Cambray.

Chimborazo, a mountain of the kingdom of Quito, the loftiest of the Andes and in the known world. It is continually covered with snow, and the top terminates in a truncated cone. Many rivers issue from this mountain, and the warm streams that flow from its N side warrant the idea of a volcano within. In 1797 it was visited by Humboldt, who with his party ascended the E side till they were stopped by a chasm 500 feet wide. Here they planted their instruments on a narrow ledge of porphyritic rock, which projected from a vast field of unfathomed snow. The air was reduced to half its usual density, and intensely cold; respiration was difficult, and blood oozed from their eyes, lips, and gums. They stood on the highest spot ever trod by man, which was ascertained from barometrical observations to be 19,300 feet above the level of the sea. From this extreme station, the top of Chimborazo was found, by trigonometrical measurement, to be 2140 feet higher, which makes its whole height to be 21,440 feet.

Chimera, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, with a fort, seated on a rock, at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, 24 m S Velona.

China, an extensive country in Asia, between 98 and 123 E lon. and 21 and 42 N lat. It is 1330 m from N to S, and 1030 from E to W; bounded on the E by the Yellow and the China sea, S by the latter sea and the kingdoms of Tonquin, Lao, and Birmah, W by Tibet, and N by Tartary, from which it is separated by a great wall. The stupendous wall exceeds every thing of human art and industry that is read of

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in history; and is said to have been built about the year 1160, to prevent the frequent incursions of the Monguls. It extends along a hilly surface 1300 m in length; the breadth, in many parts, is upward of 15 feet at the top; and it is flanked with towers at the distance of 300 feet: the materials of which the whole is composed are so close and solid, that it is yet almost entire. China is divided into 15 provinces, which are Pe-tehe-li, Kiang-nan, Kiang-si, Fo-kien, Tche-kiang, Hou-quang, Ho-nan, Chan-tong, Chan-si, Chen-si, Se-tchuen, Quang-tong, Quang-si, Yun-nan, and Koei-teheou. These provinces contain 4402 walled cities, divided into two classes, the civil class containing 2045, and the military 2357. The civil class is again divided into three other classes; the first are called *fu*, the second *teheou*, and the third *chien*. According to the statement of the population of China, delivered to lord Macartney, in 1793, by a Chinese mandarin, the number of inhabitants was not less than 333,000,000; but from the calculations in Neu-hoff's travels the population is about 230,000,000. The climate and soil are various, as the different provinces are nearer to, or remote from, the s; severe cold being felt at Peking, while the southern provinces are exposed to excessive heat. Here are several large lakes; the principal of them are the Po-yang, in Kiang-si, 250 m in circumference; the Tong-ting, in Hou-quang, above 200 m in circumference; the Tai, part of which extends into Kiang-nan; the Hong-tse, and the Kao-yeou, in the province of Kiang-nan. The chief rivers are the Kian-ku and the Hoan-ho; beside which there are an infinitude of great and small rivers, and fine canals, one of which, called the *Grand Canal*, surpasses any thing of the kind in the world. By this canal, and some rivers, there is a communication by water between Peking and Canton, the two extremes of the empire, except the interruption of a day's journey, by a mountain in the province of Kiang-si. This inland navigation, upward of 1400 m, is effected from Peking by passing down the Pei-ho to the influx of the Eu-ho, then up that river to the entrance of the Grand canal, and along that canal to the Kian-ku: then up that river into the Po-yang lake, and thence up the river that runs through Kiang-si; then over the mountain before mentioned, and down the river of Canton. The manufactures of China embrace almost every article

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of industry; but the most noted are porcelain, silk, cotton, and paper. The internal commerce of the country is immense, but the external trade is unimportant; the chief export is that of tea, which is sent to England. In several of the provinces, the land yields two crops a year; yet though the husbandman cultivates it with such care as not to lose the smallest portion of ground, the country has been often desolated by famine. One great cause of the scarcity of grain is the prodigious consumption occasioned by the compolition of wines, and of a spirituous liquor called rack. The numerous mountains of China (which are chiefly in the n and w parts) contain mines of iron, tutenag, copper, quicksilver, gold, and silver: but those of gold and silver are little worked, that the people may attend to the more useful labours of agriculture. Quarries of marble, coal, lapis lazuli, jasper, rock crystals, granite, and a kind of sonorous stones of which musical instruments are composed, are abundant; and here is potters earth of such various and superior kinds, that the fine porcelain of China is unrivalled. Beside the fruits peculiar to the country, it produces the greater part of those of Europe; but (except the grapes and pomegranates) they are much inferior. Oranges were first brought us from China. Here are also lemons, citrons, the tse-tse, a kind of fig peculiar to China; the li-tchi, of the size of a date, its stone covered with a soft juicy pulp, of an exquisite taste, but dangerous when eaten to excess; the long-yen, or dragons eye, its pulp white, tart, and juicy, not so agreeable to the taste, but more wholesome than the li-tchi. The Chinese excel in the art of managing kitchengardens, and have a number of vegetables unknown to us. They cultivate even the bottom of their waters; the beds of their lakes, ponds, and rivulets, producing crops unknown to us, particularly the pishi, or water chestnut, the fruit of which (found in a cover formed by its root) is exceedingly wholesome, and of a very delicate taste. Among the trees peculiar to China is the tallow-tree, the fruit of which is white, of the size of a small walnut, and the pulp has the properties of tallow; the wax tree, producing a kind of white wax, almost equal to that made by bees; the tsi-chu, or varnish tree, which produces the admirable Chinese varnish; the ti-ly-mou, or iron wood, the wood of which is so hard and heavy, that it sinks in water, and the anchors of the Chinese ships are made of

it; the camphor reeds, which grow in the size of a large reed, and are used as natural candles; the tea-plants, which are employed for the purpose; the tobacco, betel, and tobacco flowers, herbs, and are too numerous to mention; the mountains are full of animals of every species, quadruped, the most beautiful in China, to this country. The complexion of the Chinese is of a sort of tawny, and small eyes, long beards, and are thought to be who are the most remarkable for men endeavour appearance when they get their houses a sitting only of a towns are so much know one are Learning, with the general, is much of ry. Their writing for every letter is frequently they have characters, as wo Their religion is polygamy, and k close. Burials are or towns, and the monly on barren They pretend to h for their ancesto images of them in they pay a fort have laws which and ceremonious to each other, f always appear to natured; and yet as any people in th ment is absolute, the privilege of n but the chief man to tell him of his his subjects as h fessles to govern t ffection. The Ch ancient; they pr many thousand flood, but it is gen commenced 2500 of Christ. It no greatest part of numerous islands

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 are employed for numberless other pur-
 poses; the tea-plant, &c. with cotton,
 betel, and tobacco. The flowering shrubs,
 flowers, herbs, and medicinal plants,
 are too numerous to be recited. In
 the mountains and forests are wild ani-
 mals of every species; but that valuable
 quadruped, the muskdeer, is peculiar
 to this country. Of its birds, the most
 beautiful in China, and perhaps, in the
 world, is the kin-hi, or golden fowl.
 The complexion of the Chinese is a
 sort of tawny, and they have large fore-
 heads, small eyes, short noses, large ears,
 long beards, and black hair; and those
 are thought to be the most handsome
 who are the most bulky. The women
 affect a great deal of modesty, and are
 remarkable for their little feet. The
 men endeavour to make a pompous
 appearance when they go abroad; and
 yet their houses are mean and low, con-
 sisting only of a ground floor. Their
 towns are so much alike, that those who
 know one are acquainted with all.
 Learning, with the arts and sciences in
 general, is much cultivated in this coun-
 try. Their writing is very particular;
 for every letter is a word, and conse-
 quently they have as many letters, or
 characters, as words in their language.
 Their religion is paganism. They allow
 polygamy, and keep their wives pretty
 close. Burials are not permitted in cities
 or towns, and their sepulchres are com-
 monly on barren hills and mountains.
 They pretend to have a great veneration
 for their ancestors; and some keep
 images of them in their houses, to which
 they pay a sort of adoration. They
 have laws which regulate the civilities
 and ceremonious salutations they pay
 to each other, for which reason they
 always appear to be extremely good-
 natured; and yet they are as deceitful
 as any people in the world. The govern-
 ment is absolute, and the emperor has
 the privilege of naming his successor;
 but the chief mandarin has permission
 to tell him of his faults. He looks upon
 his subjects as his children, and pro-
 fesses to govern them with paternal af-
 fection. The Chinese empire is very
 ancient; they pretend that it existed
 many thousand years before Noah's
 flood, but it is generally allowed to have
 commenced 2500 years before the birth
 of Christ. It now includes Tibet, the
 greatest part of Tartary, Corea, and
 numerous islands on the s and e coasts

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of China, the principal of which are
 Lieu-kieu, Formosa, and Hainan. The
 annual revenues of the crown, accord-
 ing to sir George Staunton, are said to
 be 66,000,000l. sterling; and the army
 in the pay of China, including Tartars,
 amount to 1,000,000 infantry, and
 800,000 cavalry. Peking is the capital.

Chinca, a seaport of Peru, seated on
 a river, in a valley of its name, 90 m s
 Lima. Lon. 76 15 w, lat. 13 10 s.

Chinchilla, a town of Spain, in Mur-
 cia, seated on an eminence, 37 m w
 Almanza, and 67 m w Murcia.

Chinchi; see *Quin-nong*.

Chinon, a town of France, in the de-
 partment of Indre and Loire, with a
 strong citelle, in which Henry 11 of
 England expired. Chinon is the birth-
 place of Rabelais and of Quillet. It is
 seated on the Vienne, 28 m wsw Tours.

Chinrayapatana, a town of Hindoo-
 stan, i. Mylor, with a fort well built of
 stone, 37 m n by w Seringapatam.

Chinsura, a town of HindooStan, in
 Bengal, with a fortress; seated on the
 Hoogly, 17 m n Calcutta.

Chiny, a town of the Netherlands,
 in Luxemburg, on the river Semoy, 40
 m w by w Luxemburg.

Chio; see *Scio*.

Chiourlic, a town of European Tur-
 key, in Romania, the see of a Greek
 bishop, seated on a river of the same
 name, 47 m wsw Constantinople.

Chiozzo, a town and island of Italy,
 in the gulf of Venice. Much salt is
 made here. The town is built on piles,
 and has a harbour, defended by a fort,
 18 m s Venice.

Chipiona, a town of Spain, in Andalu-
 sus, situate on a rock near the sea, 5
 m wsw St. Lucar de Barameda.

Chippenham, a borough in Wiltshire,
 with a market on Saturday, and a ma-
 nufacture of fine woollen cloth; seat-
 ed on the Avon, over which is a bridge,
 21 m s Bristol, and 93 w London.

Chirequi, a town of New Spain, in
 Veragua, on a river of the same name,
 12 m n of its mouth, in the Pacific
 ocean, and 150 w St. Jago. Lon. 83 28
 w, lat. 8 30 n.

Chirk, a village of Wales, in Den-
 bighshire, on the top of a hill, near
 Wrexham. It had formerly two castles,
 one of which is a complete ruin, and
 the other, from its walls and towers,
 seems to have been a magnificent struc-
 ture.

Chisme, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey,
 in Natolia, on the strait that parts the
 continent from the isle of Scio. It was
 anciently called Cyfus, was celebrated

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for the great victory which the Romans gained here over the fleet of Antiochus, in 191 B.C.; and has been distinguished by the destruction of the Turkish fleet by the Russians in 1770. It is 40 m W Smyrna. Lon. 26 16 E, lat. 38 24 N.

Chiswick, a village in Middlesex, on the river Thames, 3 m W by S London. Here is a celebrated villa of the duke of Devonshire; and in the churchyard is a monument to Hogarth.

Chitpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, celebrated for its manufacture of chintzes, 60 m NNE Amedabad.

Chitro, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the bay of Salonichi. Here the mother, wife, and son of Alexander were murdered by Cassander. It is 36 m SSE Edessa.

Chittledroog, or *Chattral*, a strong fort and town of Hindoostan, capital of the NE district of Myfore. The plain of Chittledroog is 10 m long and 4 broad, surrounded by rocky hills, on one of which stands the fort. The town formerly occupied a great portion of the plain, and is still a considerable place, but now confined entirely within the walls which are near the foot of the rock. Hyder, who obtained possession of this place by treachery, strengthened the walls; and other works have been since added as to render it totally impregnable against any neighbouring power. Since the final defeat of Tippoo, in 1799, it belongs to the rajah of Myfore; and the English keep a garrison here. It is 48 m NW Sera, and 117 N by W Seringapatam. Lon. 76 26 E, lat. 14 6 N.

Chittigong, a province of Asia, lying between the bay of Bengal and Aracan. It was conquered from Aracan by Aurungzebe, in 1666, and now belongs to the English E India Company. Illamabad is the chief town.

Chittoor, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 28 m NW Arcot, and 70 W Madras.

Chivas, or *Chivazzo*, a fortified town of Piedmont, on the river Po, 12 m NNE Turin.

Chiusa, a strong town of Italy, in Veronese, on the river Adige, in a narrow pass, 14 m NNW Verona.

Chiusi, a town of Tuscany, in Siennese, on the river Chiano, 35 m SE Sienna.

Chmielnik, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on an island formed by the river Bop. 80 m NE Kamienieck. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 49 44 N.

Chobar; see *Churbar*.

Chockim, a town of European Tur-

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key, in Moldavia, surrounded by walls. It was taken by the Russians and Austrians in 1788, but restored at the subsequent peace. It is seated on the Dniester, 110 m NW Jassy. Lon. 26 25 W, lat. 48 46 N.

Choisul, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 12 m NE Langres.

Chollet, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with a castle, 27 m SSW Angers.

Cholm, a town of Russia, in the government of Pskov, on the river Lovat, 180 m S Petersburg. Lon. 31 24 E, lat. 57 5 N.

Chonad, an episcopal town of Hungary, seated on the Maros, 25 m S Segedin.

Cholula, a town of New Spain, in Tlascala. In the time of Cortez it was a large city, famed for its jewellers and potters, and the multitude of its temples. Here is a great pyramid, the sides of whose base are 143 feet each, and exactly in the direction of the meridians and parallels; it consists of four stages, and its present perpendicular elevation is only 177 feet; the platform has a surface of 43,208 square feet, and in the midst is a church, surrounded with cypress, in which mass is said every morning by an Indian priest, whose habitual abode is the summit of this extraordinary monument: from a perforation made in the N side, its exterior appears to be constructed of alternate strata of brick and clay. The length of its base far exceeds that of all the edifices of the kind yet found, and is almost the double of the greatest pyramid in Egypt. Cholula contains 16,000 inhabitants, and is seated amid beautiful plantations of agave, 17 m W Puebla de los Angeles.

Chorasán, or *Korasán*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Charasm and the country of the Usbec Tartars, E by Bukharia and Balk, S by Segestan and Kerman, and W by Irak, Mezan-deran, and the Caspian sea. It is about 450 m in length and 420 in breadth. This extensive territory is little known to the Europeans; but it is represented to be a level country, intersected with sandy deserts and irregular ridges of mountains; and the soil, in general, excellent, producing wine, fruit, corn, rice, and silk, in the greatest abundance and of the best quality. The king of Persia's authority extends only over the cities of Mesched, Nisapour, Terhiz, and Tabas, with their dependencies. The 28 parts, including the city of

Herat, are possessed by the Tartars and Turcomans.

Chorges, a town of the department of Upper Savoy.

Chorley, a town of Lancashire, 2 market on Tuesday, manufactures of cloth, and millstone; and alum. The population was 4516 in 1801.

It is seated near Leeds and the L. 181 Preston, and 181.

Chotzin, the chief part of Moldavia, minieck, and 1000.

Choule, a town of the coast of Concan, small vessels, which go to Portugal, and 181.

Chiffburg, a town with a castle on a large, 15 m SW M.

Chiffchurch, a borough governed by a mayor Monday, and a coat of arms silk stockings.

Here are the remains of a monastery; and the church interesting structure.

Opposite the town, 15 m S Salisbury, and 15 m S.

Chiffiana, a town of Newcastle county.

able creek of its greatest carrying place of the waters of the lake, which is under. It is 4 m S.

Chiffiana, St. the Marquesas. See *Chiffianburg*, a town of Montgome.

ute on the W side contains, near a bay, 170 m WSW.

10 W, lat. 37 5 N.

Chiffianburg, a town of Gold coast, subject to 55 E, lat. 4 10.

Chiffianfeld, a town of the duchy of Sleswig, city of Moravians, of Christian v.

manufactured here are 1. It is 8 m N Had.

Chiffiana, the capital of an episcopal see, in

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Kerat, are possessed by the Afghans, and those on the *z* and *w* by the Ubees, Tartars and Turcomans. The capital is Mashhad.

Chorges, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 10 m *E* Gap.

Chorley, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, and considerable manufactures of cotton. In the neighbourhood are quarries of ashler, flag, and millstone; and mines of coal, lead, and alum. The number of inhabitants was 4516 in 1801, and 5112 in 1811. It is seated near the Liverpool and Leeds and the Lancaster canals, 6 m *SE* Preston, and 208 *SW* London.

Chotzin, the chief town of the Russian part of Moldavia, 20 m *SW* Kaminieck, and 100 *NNW* Jassy. Lon. 46 18 *E*, lat. 48 46 *N*.

Choule, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, with a harbour for small vessels, which is fortified. It belongs to Portugal, and is 24 m *S* Bombay.

Christburg, a town of W Prussia, with a castle on a hill, situate on the *SE*, 15 m *SE* Marienburg.

Christchurch, a borough in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, and a considerable trade in silk stockings and watch-strings. Here are the remains of a castle and a monastery; and the church is a large and interesting structure. It is seated on the *SE*, opposite the influx of the Stour, 15 m *S* Salisbury, and 100 *SW* London.

Christiana, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county. It stands on a navigable creek of its name, and is the greatest carrying place between the navigable waters of the Delaware and Chesapeake, which are here only 13 m *SE*. It is 4 m *SW* Newcastle.

Christiana, *St.* the principal island of the Marquesas. See *Marquesas*.

Christiansburg, a town of Virginia, chief of Montgomery county. It is situate on the *W* side of the Alleghany mountains, near a branch of the Kanawha, 170 m *WSW* Richmond. Lon. 78 10 *W*, lat. 37 5 *N*.

Christiansburg, a fort of Guinea, on the Gold coast, subject to the Danes. Lon. 1 55 *E*, lat. 4 10 *N*.

Christiansfeld, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, built by a society of Moravians, under the protection of Christian VII. All articles manufactured here are of excellent quality. It is 8 m *N* Hadersleben.

Christiana, the capital of Norway, an episcopal see, in the government

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of Aggerhuys, situate at the extremity of a fertile valley, forming a semicircular bend along the shore of the bay of Biorning, which forms the *N* extremity of the gulf of Christiania. It is divided into the city, the suburbs of Waterlandt, Peterwigen, and Pierdingen, the fortress of Aggerhuys, and the old town of Opsloe. The city was rebuilt in its present situation by Christian IV, after a plan designed by himself. The houses are built of stone; and the streets are carried at right angles to each other, and uniformly 40 feet broad. It covers a considerable extent of ground, but has not more than 10,000 inhabitants. The castle of Aggerhuys is built on a rocky eminence on the *W* side of the bay, at a small distance from the city. Opsloe was the site of the old city, burnt in 1624: it contains the episcopal palace. Christiania has an excellent harbour, and its principal exports are deals, tar, soap, iron, copper, and alum. It is 30 m from the open sea, and 290 *N* by *W* Copenhagen. Lon. 10 45 *E*, lat. 59 56 *N*.

Christiansople, a strong seaport of Sweden, in Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 13 m *NE* Carlscrona. Lon. 15 47 *E*, lat. 56 26 *N*.

Christiansand, a seaport of Norway, in the government of Bergen, and capital of a province of the same name, which is famous for iron mines. The harbour is spacious, and many ships are built here. It is seated at the mouth of the Torridals, opposite the isle of Fleckeren, 105 m *ENE* Stavanger, and 150 *SSW* Christiania. Lon. 8 17 *E*, lat. 58 12 *N*.

Christiansstad, a fortified town of Sweden, in Schonen, built by Christian IV of Denmark, when the country was in the power of that crown. The chief trade is in alum, pitch, and tar; and it has manufactures of gloves, cloth, and silken stuffs. The town is seated in a marshy plain, on the river Helgea, which is navigable only for small craft, 44 m *NE* Lund. Lon. 14 30 *E*, lat. 56 25 *N*.

Christiansund, a town of Norway, in the island of Fossen, with a commodious harbour and wharf. The chief trade is in timber. It is 36 m *SW* Drontheim.

Christineham, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, at the *NE* end of the lake Wenner, 20 m *ESE* Carlstad.

Christinestad, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, at the mouth of a river, on the gulf of Bothnia, 155 m *N* by *W* Abo. Lon. 21 28 *E*, lat. 62 40 *N*.

Christmas Island, an island in the Pa-

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ellic ocean, so named by Cook, who landed here on Christmas-day 1777. It is 45 m in circumference, uninhabited, and destitute of fresh water; but has abundance of fine turtle. Lon. 157 30 W, lat. 1 59 N.

Christmas Sound, a bay on the s coast of Terra del Fuego, so named by Cook, who here passed Christmas-day 1774. The country is barren, and the refreshments to be got are chiefly wild fowl. Lon. 70 3 W, lat. 55 22 S.

Christophe de Laguna, St. the capital of the island of Teneriff. Here the courts of justice are held, and the governor has a palace, but he commonly resides at St. Cruz. It stands on an eminence, in an extensive fertile plain, and has several fountains supplied with water from the neighbouring heights by an aqueduct. The lake from which it has been supposed to take its name is now a very inconsiderable piece of water. Lon. 16 18 W, lat. 28 29 N.

Christopher, St. or St. Kitts, one of the Leeward islands, in the W Indies, 60 m W Antigua. It was formerly inhabited by the French and English; but, in 1713, it was ceded to the latter. It is 15 m long and 4 broad, with high mountains in the middle, whence rivulets flow. Between the mountains are dreadful rocks, horrid precipices, and thick woods; and in the sw parts hot sulphurous springs at the foot of them. The produce is chiefly sugar, cotton, ginger, indigo, and the tropical fruits. It was taken by the French in 1782, but restored the next year. Basseterre is the capital.

Chrudim, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which is remarkable for a great number of fish-ponds, and an excellent breed of horses. It stands on the river Chrudimka, 46 m ESE Prague. Lon. 15 42 E, lat. 49 53 N.

Chucuito, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Paz, on the W side of Lake Titicaca, called also the Lake of Chucuito, 150 m NW Paz. Lon. 70 26 W, lat. 16 20 S.

Chudleigh, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. The neighbourhood is famous for cider, and for a stupendous rock of bluish limestone, called Chudleigh marble, in which is a large cavern. This town was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1807. It is seated near the Teign, 9 m SW Exeter, and 185 W by s London.

Chuganferiai, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Cabul, on a river of

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the same name, 80 m E Cabul. Lon. 70 8 E, lat. 34 55 N.

Chukotka, a province of Siberia, and the most easterly of the dominions of Russia. It extends from 156 to 197 E lon. and from 63 to 73 N lat.

Chumleigh, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the river Taw, 21 m SW Exeter, and 194 W by s London.

Chunar, a fortress of Hindoostan, Allahabad, built on a rock, fortified all round by a wall and towers. It was unsuccessfully attempted by the English in 1764; but in 1772 it was ceded to them by the nabob of Oude. It is seated on the right bank of the Ganges, 15 m S Benares, and 140 W by Patna. Lon. 83 10 E, lat. 25 10 N.

Chunab, a river of Asia, the chief of the five eastern branches of the Indus. It rises in the Tibetan mountains, runs through Cashmere and Lahore, and joins the Indus 20 m below Moulthan. The river is the Acelines of Alexander.

Chun-tu, a city of China, in Petcheli, with nine cities of the third rank under its jurisdiction. It is 200 m NW Peking. Lon. 114 10 E, lat. 35 N.

Chuprah, a town of Hindoostan, Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges, 28 m WNW Patna.

Chuprah, a town of Hindoostan, Candeish, on the river Gool, 60 m Burhampour.

Chuguisaca; see Plata.

Chur; see Coire.

Churbar, or *Chobar*, a seaport of Persia, in Mekran, with a mud fort. It stands on the E side of a bay of the same name, 80 m SW Kidge. Lon. 60 25 E, lat. 25 20 N.

Church Stretton, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, 14 m Shrewsbury, and 158 WNW London.

Churn, a river that rises in Gloucestershire, near the village of Cobberley, 4 m S Cheltenham, from a spring whence issues seven springs, in the course of thirty feet, called Seven Wells and Thames Head. It flows S into Cirencester into Wiltshire, and thence meets the Isis from the W, 2 m above Cricklade, where their united stream forms the river Thames.

Chusan, an island on the E coast of China, with a town called Ting-hai, a much frequented harbour. Lon. 122 0 E, lat. 30 0 N.

Chustan; see Kustan.

Ciampa, or *Tjampa*, a country of Asia, bounded on the N by Cochin

China, S by Cambodia, separated from the sea by a narrow strait; having a rocky soil, and indigoes are in it, subject to capital.

Cicacole, a capital of one of the 150 m SW Hydrabad, 16 N.

Cielut, a town on a rocky hill, Narenta. It is by the Venetians SW Narenta, 29 N.

Cilley, a town in Persia, capital of a district. It has a considerable going to Trieste; and it receives the navigable, 58 15 19 E, lat. 4 15 N.

Cimbrisham, a town in Schonen, seated on the river, 16 N.

Cinaloa, a town in the audience of Mexico, on the N by California. It is of maize, legumes, and abounds in

Cinaloa, a town of the province of the inhabitants are seated on the river, its mouth is the 100 m NW Culiacan, 25 58 W.

Cincinnati, a town in Ohio, capital of the state, stands on the river, opposite to Fort Mifflin, and is the seat of the great antiquity.

Ciney, a town in the excellent manna of Palermo.

Ciney, a town in the excellent manna of Palermo.

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china, SE by the China sea, W and NW by Cambodia; from which last it is separated by mountains, inhabited by a savage people. The surface is more elevated than Cambodia, but not so fertile; having tracts of sand intermixed with rocks. The productions are cotton, indigo, and silk; and the inhabitants are much employed in fishing. It is subject to Cochin-China. Feneri is the capital.

Cicacole, a town of Hindoostan, capital of one of the English circars. It is 150 m NE Rajamundry, and 308 m NE Hydrabad. Lon. 84 3 E, lat. 18 16 N.

Ciklut, a frontier town of Dalmatia, on a rocky hill on the W bank of the Narenta. It was taken from the Turks, by the Venetians, in 1694, and is 6 m SW Narenta. Lon. 18 21 E, lat. 43 29 N.

Citley, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a circle of the same name. It has a considerable trade in merchandise going to and from Vienna and Trieste; and is seated on the Saan, where it receives the Koding and becomes navigable, 58 m S by W Gratz. Lon. 15 19 E, lat. 46 21 N.

Cimbrisham, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on the Baltic, 36 m NE Lund.

Cinaloa, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalaxara; bounded on the N by Sonora, E by New Biscaya, S by Culiacan, and W by the gulf of California. It produces abundance of maize, legumes, fruits, and cotton, and abounds in rich mines.

Cinaloa, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of its name. The inhabitants are estimated at 9500. It stands on the river Cinaloa, 35 m from its mouth in the gulf of California, and 100 m NW Culiacan. Lon. 106 38 W, lat. 25 58 N.

Cincinnati, a town of the state of Ohio, capital of Hamilton county. It stands on the river Ohio; and 2 m above, opposite the influx of Licking river, is Fort Washington. Cincinnati has two edifices for public worship, and is the emporium of the trade of the state. In the vicinity many relics of great antiquity have been found. It is 82 m NE Frankfort, and 160 m by S Marietta. Lon. 84 11 W, lat. 38 42 N.

Cinefi, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, in the neighbourhood of which excellent manna is collected. It is 20 m W Palermo.

Ciney, a town of the Netherlands, in

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the territory of Liege, 17 m SE Namur, and 37 SW Liege.

Cinque Mars, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 10 m NW Tours.

Cinque Ports, certain ports on the coast of England, opposite France, so called on account of their being five in number, when their first charter was granted by William I, in 1077. These were Dover, Hastings, Hithc, Romney, and Sandwich; to which were afterward added Winchelsea, Seaford, and Rye. That king appointed a constable of Dover castle (who is now called Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports) and invested him with the command of these ports, whose inhabitants had considerable privileges and immunities, for which they were to supply the government with 57 ships, at 40 days notice, and to pay their crews during 15 days. At that period, the opulent traders of London were styled barons; a privilege that was enjoyed likewise by the merchants of these ports, whose representatives, to this day, are styled Barons of the Cinque Ports.

Cinque Villas, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 6 m NE Almeida.

Cintra, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, situate between the mountains of Cintra, on the N side of the entrance of the Tajo. Here was a palace built by the Moors, which was destroyed by an earthquake in 1655, and rebuilt by king Joseph. It is 12 m NW Lisbon.

Ciotat, a seaport of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, defended by a strong fort. It is famous for muscadine wine, and seated on the bay of Laquec, 14 m SE Marseilles. Lon. 5 41 E, lat. 43 12 N.

Circars, five provinces of the Decan of Hindoostan, on the bay of Bengal. They were originally denominated Northern from their position in respect to the Carnatic. Of these circars, Guntoor belongs to the nizam of the Deccan; and Condapilly, Ellore, Rajamundry, and Cicacole, are in the possession of the English. The last four extend from the N bank of the river Kistna to the lake Chilka; forming a narrow slip of country 350 m long, and from 26 to 75 broad, bounded by mountains and extensive forests on the side opposite the sea. The English circars had been ceded to the French, by the nizam of the Deccan, in 1753; but they were conquered by the English in 1759.

Circassia, one of the seven Caucasian

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nations, between the Black sea and the Caspian; bounded by the government of Caucasia on the N, and by Georgia and Mingrelia on the S, being separated from Russia by the river Cuban. It contains the district of Great Kabardah, Little Kabardah, Beslen, Temirgol, Abasch, Bseduch, Hatukai, and Bhanil. This nation, from their extraordinary courage and military genius, might be formidable where they united under one chief, but as they subsist by raising cattle, and are therefore forced to reside on the banks of rivers, for the sake of water and pasturage, they become divided into separate and hostile tribes. From this disunion the Circassians of the Cuban possess so little power as to be scarcely known even to Russians, but by the general appellation of Cuban Tartars, in which they are confounded with the Abkhas and Nogays, their neighbours. The Kabardian Circassians, called Tscherkessi by the Russians, are the most powerful people of the N side of Caucasia; and this superiority has introduced among their neighbours such a general imitation of their manners, that from the description of these an idea may be formed of all the rest. They are divided into three classes; the princes, the usdens or nobles, and the vassals or peasants. A certain number of peasants is allotted to each princely family. In each of these, the eldest individual is considered as chief of the family, and as judge, protector, and father of all the vassals attached to it. No prince can be a landholder; he has no other property than his arms, horses, slaves, and the tribute he can extort from the neighbouring nations. The person of every prince is sacred; but this is the only distinction of birth when unaccompanied by personal merit; the greatest honour a prince can acquire is that of being the first of the nation to charge the enemy. The princes are not to be distinguished in time of peace from the nobles, or even from the peasants; their food and dress are the same, and their houses little better. The nobles are chosen by the princes from the inferior class; they are the officers of the prince, and the executors of the laws, and are employed in the general assemblies of the nation to gain the assent of the people to the measures proposed by the princes. The vassals, as well as the usdens, are proprietors of lands. The Circassians do not appear to have ever had any written laws, but are governed by a kind of common law, or collection

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of ancient usages. They have few manufactures; and their agriculture produces barely sufficient for their own subsistence. Sheep and horses are the principal articles of their commerce, particularly the latter, which sell at a high price; but the balance of trade would be considerably against them, were it not for the slaves which they make in their predatory excursions. At the birth of a prince, some usden, or sometimes the prince of another family is chosen as his preceptor, to whose care he is committed on the third day, and the father never sees his son again till his marriage. The son of an usden remains under the parental roof till four years old, and is then consigned to a preceptor, who need not be of the same rank, by whom he is taught to ride, to use arms, and to steal; and does not return to his father's house, until his cunning, address, and strength, are supposed to be perfect. The preceptor is recompensed by nineteenth of the booty made by his pupil while under this tuition. This mode of education is persevered in, with a view to prevent the bad effects of paternal indulgence, and is supposed to be peculiar to the Circassians; but the object of education is the same among all the mountaineers of Caucasia, who universally subsist by robbery. Girls are brought up by the mother; they learn to embroider, to make their own dress, and that of their future husbands. The daughters of slaves receive the same education; these are principally Georgians, and are sold according to their beauty, from 20 to 100l. Their musical instruments are a long flute with only three stops, a species of mandoline, and a tambourin. Their dances have little gayety or expression; the steps difficult, but not graceful. The habitation of a Circassian is composed of two huts; one allotted to the husband, and the other to the reception of strangers; the other to the wife and family: the court which separates them is surrounded by palisades. Their food is simple, consisting of a little meat, some paste made of gom or millet, and a kind of beer, composed of the same grain fermented. Whatever may have been the original religion of this people, they have been successively converted to Christianity and Mahomedanism, and have now no religion or worship among them. They break, without scruple, such oaths as they have taken on the bible and the koran; but there are certain forms of oaths, and certain places in the neighbourhood of

their
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their ruins (supposed to be remains of Christian churches) which insure their fidelity. The Circassians have not any letters of their own; those among them who write their language make use of Arabian characters.

Cirella, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the sea, 12 m SE Scala.

Cirencester, a borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday and Friday. The ruins of the walls are yet visible; it had also a castle and an abbey, and here the Roman roads crossed each other. It is one of the greatest marts in England for wool; and has a manufacture of curriers knives, highly valued. It is seated on the Churn, 18 m SE Gloucester, and 89 W London. Lon. 1 38 W, lat. 51 43 N.

Cirie, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Doria, near the foot of the Alps, 8 m NNW Turin.

Cirknitz; see *Cairnitz*.

Cismar, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 17 m N Travemunde.

Citraxo, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the coast of the Mediterranean sea, 20 m NW Cosenza.

Citta di Cajello, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a castle; seated on the Tiber, 27 m SW Urbino. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 43 28 N.

Citta Nuova, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, on the gulf of Venice, 10 m S Loretto.

Citta Nuova, a seaport of Istria, and a bishop's see, seated on an isthmus, at the mouth of the Queto, which forms a good harbour, 26 m SSW Capo d'Istria. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 45 32 N.

Citta Vecchia, a fortified city of Malta, formerly the capital of the island, and still the seat of the bishopric. The most remarkable edifices are the palace of the grand master, and the cathedral. Here are extensive catacombs, about 15 feet below the surface of the rock in which they are cut; they contain streets formed with such regularity, that the title of Subterraneous City has been given to this place. Near the city is the Grotto of St. Paul, divided into three parts by iron grates; in the furthest part is an altar, and statue of the saint, in white marble. This old city was considerably larger than at present; for the new city, Valetta, being more conveniently seated, has drawn away the greater number of its inhabitants. It stands on a hill, in the interior of the island, 6 m W by S Valetta.

Cittadella, a seaport and the capital of Minorca, surrounded by walls and

CIV

bastions. It contains about 3000 inhabitants, and is the principal residence of the old nobility of the island. The trade is inconsiderable, but it has a good harbour at the W end of the island. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 39 38 N.

Cittadella, a town of Italy, in Paduan, on the river Brenta, 20 m NW Padua.

City Point; see *Bermuda Hundred*.

Ciudad Real, a town of Spain, in New Castile, capital of Mancha. Here are three churches and seven convents. The inhabitants are noted for dressing leather for gloves. It is 2 m from the Guadiana, and 98 S Madrid. Lon. 3 57 W, lat. 39 1 N.

Ciudad Rodrigo, a city of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see, with a strong fort. In 1812, the British took it by storm, from the French. It stands in an extensive plain, on the Aguada, 50 m SW Salamanca. Lon. 6 25 W, lat. 40 53 N.

Civita Castellana, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a citadel. It stands on a high rock, at the foot of which is a river that flows into the Tiber, 25 m N Rome.

Civita di Chieti, a city of Naples, capital of Abruzzo Citra, and an archbishop's see. It contains four churches and nine convents, and stands on a mountain, near the river Pescara, 28 m E Aquila, and 96 N Naples. Lon. 14 22 E, lat. 42 24 N.

Civita Ducale, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, on the river Velino, 10 m W Aquila.

Civita di Friuli, a town of Italy, in Friuli, seated on the Natifona, 10 m E Udina.

Civita Mandonia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near which are the ruins of the famous city of Sibaris. It is seated on the gulf of Tarento, at the influx of the Crati, 31 m N by S Cosenza.

Civita di Penna, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near the river Salino, 25 m NE Aquila.

Civita della Pieve, a town of Italy, in Perugia, 23 m WSW Perugia.

Civita Vecchia, a strong seaport of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with an arsenal. The chief exports are puzzolana, and a superior kind of alum, prepared at Tolfa. Here the pope's galleys used to be stationed. It was taken by the French in 1798, and retaken by the Austrians and Russians in 1799. It is 35 m NW Rome. Lon. 11 46 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Civitella, a town of Naples, in Otranto, 5 m N Taranto.

Civray; see *Sivray*.

CLA

Clackmanan, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Clackmanan-shire, with a harbour formed by the Devon, at its conflux with the Forth. On the top of a hill is a square tower, which derives its name from the illustrious Robert Bruce, whose great sword and casque are here preserved. The number of inhabitants was 2961 in 1801, and 3605 in 1811. It is 29 m WNW Edinburg. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 56 5 N.

Clackmanan-shire, a county of Scotland, only 10 m long and 8 broad; bounded on the SW by the Forth, which divides it from Stirlingshire, and on all other sides by Perthshire. It produces good corn and pasture, and plenty of coal and salt. The number of inhabitants was 10,858 in 1801, and 12,010 in 1811. This shire, with Kinross, sends one member to parliament. Clackmanan is the county-town, but Alloa is the largest.

Clagenfurt, a town of Germany, capital of Carinthia. It has a strong wall, six churches, three convents, and manufactures of cloth and white lead. This town was taken by the French in 1797. It stands on the river Glan, 140 m SW Vienna. Lon. 14 7 E, lat. 46 41 N.

Clair, St. a lake of N America, between the lakes Huron and Erie, 90 m in circumference. It receives the waters of the lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and discharges them, through the strait called Detroit, into the lake Erie.

Clairac, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne. Corn and tobacco are cultivated, and a great deal of wine and brandy made here. It is seated in a valley, on the river Dord, 13 m NW Agen.

Clamency, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre. Before the late revolution, the chapel of an hospital in the suburb was the provision for the bishop of Bethlehem, who was fixed here in 1180, after the Christians had been driven from the Holy Land. Clamency is seated at the conflux of the Buevron with the Yonne, 35 m NNE Nevers. Lon. 3 36 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Clapham, a village in Surrey, 3 m SSW London, noted for many handsome villas, which chiefly surround a beautiful common.

Clara, St. a small island of Peru, in the bay of Guayaquil, 70 m SW Guayaquil. Lon. 82 20 W, lat. 4 20 S.

Clare, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday. It is famous for the great men who have born the title of

CLA

earl and duke of it. Lionel, third son of Edward III, becoming possessed of the honour of Clare, by marriage, was created duke of Clarence; and that title has ever since belonged to a branch of the royal family. Here are the ruins of a castle; also of a priory, the house of which is now occupied by a farmer, and the chapel is a barn. Clare has a manufacture of bays, and is seated near the Stour, 15 m S Bury St. Edmund, and 56 NE London.

Clare, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 55 m long and 38 broad; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by Galway, and E and S by the Shannon, which separates it from Tipperary, Limerick, and Kerry. It is divided into 79 parishes, has two market towns, and sends three members to parliament. The inhabitants are about 96,000. It breeds more horses than any other county in Ireland, beside a great number of cattle and sheep. Ennis is the capital.

Clare, a village of Ireland, in the county of Clare, seated on the Fergus, near its entrance into the Shannon, 2 m SSE Ennis. It was once the capital of the county, and has a castle on an island in the Fergus, over which is an excellent modern bridge.

Claremont, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, situate on Sugar river, at its conflux with the Connecticut, 27 m S Hanover, and 90 WNW Portsmouth.

Clarendon, a village in Wiltshire, 3 m E Salisbury. Here was once a royal palace, in which the parliament was several times convened; the first time by Henry II, in 1164, who enacted the laws called the Constitutions of Clarendon, by which the power of the clergy was restrained.

Claritza, a town of European Turkey, in Janna, at the mouth of the Penco, in the gulf of Salonica, 26 m E Larissa.

Clarksburg, a town of Virginia, chief of Harrison county. It is situate on the Monongahela, 40 m SW Morgantown. Lon. 80 40 W, lat. 39 15 N.

Clarkstown, a town of New York, in Orange county, 2 m W of the Tappan sea, and 29 N by W New York.

Clarksville, a town of Tennessee, chief of Robertson county. It is situate on Cumberland river, at the influx of Red river, 45 m NW Nashville. Lon. 87 23 W, lat. 36 25 N.

Claude, St. a town of France, in the department of Jura, and lately a bishop's see. It owes its origin to a celebrated

abbey, which the cathedral here are large basins high mountain NW Geneva. Claverack, Columbia Co. and a court plain, near Hudson.

Clausen, a town of Prussia, with a country produces near the river.

Clausenbury, a town of Transylvania, province of the gates of Trajan. 60 m NNE H.

Clausthal, a town in the duchy of Prussia, mint for coins, are some rich the Hartz mountains.

Clay, a village of an arm of the has some large

Clear, Cape, a little the S coast of Ir.

Cleeve, Old, a town 2 m SW Watchet, remains of which are castles, &c. for

Cleobury, a town a market on the river Rea, 28 m 137 NW London.

Clérac, or Claronne, in the department of Agen.

Clerke Isles, a group of Beering's Straits of Kamfer. They were first named in honor of his second in command, both inhabited by the Russians.

Clermont, a city in the department of the bishop's see. It is and sometimes called since the town of mile distance to the name of the public square.

abbey, which was secularized in 1742. The cathedral is extremely elegant; and here are many public fountains with large basins. It is seated between three high mountains, on the river Lifon, 35 m NW Geneva. Lon. 6 18 E, lat. 46 24 N.

Claverac, a town of New York, in Columbia county, with a Dutch church and a court-house; seated in a large plain, near a creek of its name, 2 m E Hudson.

Claufen, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a castle. The adjacent country produces a fine red wine. It stands near the river Eisack, 8 m SW Brixen.

Clausenburg, or *Coloswar*, a town of Transylvania, where the states of the province generally assemble. On one of the gates is an inscription in honour of Trajan. It is seated on the Samos, 60 m NNW Hermanstadt. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 46 15 N.

Clausthal, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. Here is a mint for coining money; and near it are some rich silver mines. It stands in the Hartz mountains, 14 m SSW Gollar.

Clays, a village in Norfolk, seated on an arm of the sea, 4 m NNW Holt. It has some large salt-works.

Clear, Cape, the southern promontory of a little island called Clare, on the S coast of Ireland. Lon. 9 50 W, lat. 51 15 N.

Cleeve, Old, a village in Somersetshire, 2 m SW Watchet. Here are considerable remains of a monastery, some parts of which are converted into a granary, stables, &c. for an adjoining farm-house.

Cleobury, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the river Rea, 28 m SSE Shrewsbury, and 137 NW London.

Clérac, or *Clairac*, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Lot, 10 m NW Agen.

Clerke Isles, two islands near the entrance of Beering strait, between the coasts of Kamtschatka and N America. They were seen by Cook in 1778, and so named in honour of captain Clerke, his second in command. They were both inhabited, and not unknown to the Russians. Lon. 169 30 W, lat. 63 15 N.

Clermont, a city of France, capital of the department of Puy de Dome, and a bishop's see. It is seated on an eminence, and sometimes called Clermont Ferrand, since the town of Montferrand, about a mile distance to the NE, was united under the name of a suburb. The cathedral, public squares, and walks are very

fine; but the streets are narrow, and the houses built of stones of a gloomy hue. In the neighbourhood are some mineral springs; and that of the suburb St. Allyre has formed a natural bridge, over the brook into which it falls, so that carriages can pass over. Clermont is the birthplace of the celebrated Pascal, and has manufactures of ratteens, druggets, serges, and leather. It is 86 m S Nevers. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 45 47 N.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of Herault, with manufactures of cloth and hats; seated on an eminence near the Logue, 10 m SSE Lodève, and 24 W Montpellier.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on an eminence by the river Ayr, 12 m W by S Verdun.

Clermont, a town of France, in the department of Oise, on an eminence near the Breche, 37 m N Paris.

Clermont, a town of New York, in Columbia county, 15 m S Hudson, and 117 N New York.

Clery, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, once famous for the pilgrimages to our lady of Clery. Here is the tomb of that monster Lewis XI, who appears in white marble, as the saint and the patriot king. It is 9 m SSW Orleans.

Cleve, a duchy of Westphalia, formerly divided into two parts by the Rhine, but the part on the W of that river was ceded to France in 1800. It is a fine country, variegated with hills, woods, fields, towns, and villages; and the chief rivers are the Rhine, Lippe, and Roer. The capital is Wesel.

Cleve, a city of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, and the capital of the duchy of Cleve. It is seated on the eastern side of three hills, 2 m W of the Rhine; and has a castle, built in the time of Julius Cesar. It is 70 m NNW Cologne. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Cliff, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, 30 m NE Northampton, and 83 NNW London.

Clisja, a fort of Dalmatia, taken from the Turks by the Venetians, in 1684. It is seated on a craggy mountain, 6 m N Spalatto.

Cliffon, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, on the river Sevre, 12 m S Nantes.

Clitheroe, a borough in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, several extensive cotton manufactures, and a trade in lime. It is seated near Pendil

C L O

hill and the river Ribble, 22 m s2 Lan-
easter, and 217 msw London.

Clogh, a town of Ireland, in the county
of Down, near the head of Dundrum
bay, 6 m sw Downpatrick.

Clogher, a town of Ireland, in Ty-
rone, and a bishop's see. It was almost
laid waste by a fire in 1610, and is now
much smaller than formerly. The cat-
hedral is a modern structure, and serves
as the parish church. It is situate on
the Launy, 15 m sw Monaghan, and
19 msw Dungannon.

Clonakilty, a borough of Ireland, in
the county of Cork, on a bay of its
name, 28 m sw Cork.

Clonard, a town of Ireland, in Meath,
on the river Boyne, 32 m w by N Dub-
lin.

Clonegal, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Wexford, 11 m nsw Ferns.

Clones, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Monaghan, 12 m wsw Mo-
naghan.

Clonsfert, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Galway, and a bishop's see
united with Kilmacduagh. The cath-
edral serves as a parish church. It is
situate near the Shannon, 43 m E Gal-
way. Lon. 8 26 w, lat. 53 10 N.

Clonmaenois, a village of Ireland, in
W Meath, seated on the Shannon, 10 m
s Athlone. It is celebrated for the
large remains of an abbey, which was
amazingly rich and uncommonly ex-
tensive.

Clonmel, a borough of Ireland, capi-
tal of the county of Tipperary, seated
on the river Suir. The castles and for-
tifications were demolished by Crom-
well. It has a considerable woollen
trade, and over the river is a bridge of
20 arches, divided into two parts by a
small island, on which houses are built.
Clonmel sends one member to parlia-
ment, and is the birthplace of the cele-
brated Lawrence Sterne. It is 15 m
sse Cahel, and 34 sw Kilkenny. Lon.
8 2 w, lat. 52 15 N.

Clonmines, a borough of Ireland, in
the county of Wexford, at the head of
Bannow bay, 16 m wsw Wexford.

Cloppenburg, a town of Westphalia,
in the principality of Munster, 32 m n2
Lingen.

Closter Neuburg, a town of Austria,
with an Augustine convent of regular
canons. It has a yard for ship-building,
and is seated on the Danube, 7 m nsw
Vienna.

Closter Seven, a town of Lower Sax-
ony, in the duchy of Bremen, memora-
ble for a convention entered into be-
tween the duke of Cumberland, and

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the duke of Richelieu, commander of
the French armies, in 1758, by which
38,000 Hanoverians laid down their
arms and were dispersed. It is 19 m s
Stade.

Cloud, St. a town of France, in the
department of Seine and Oise, with a
magnificent palace; seated on the Seine,
8 m w Paris.

Clovelly, a village in Devonshire, 3 m
ene Hartland. It is built on the side
of a steep rock, to which the houses
seem fixed like pigeon-huts; and it has
a good pier in the Bristol channel.

Cloye, or *Clois*, a town of France, in
the department of Eure and Loir, 5 m
sw Chateaudun.

Cloyne, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Cork, and a bishop's see.
The cathedral is also the parish church.
It is 18 m E by s Cork.

Clunders, a town and fortrefs of S
Holland, near an arm of the sea, called
Hollands Diep. In 1793 it was taken
by the French, who were obliged to
evacuate it soon after; but it surren-
dered to them in 1795. It is 9 m s2 Wil-
liamstadt.

Cluny, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Saone and Loire, with a
famous Benedictine abbey, seated on the
Grosne, 10 m nw Macon.

Cluse, a town of Savoy, in Faucigny,
seated on the Arve, 22 m s2 Geneva.

Clwyd, a river of Wales, which has
its whole course through a fertile vale
of the same name. It rises on the s
border of Denbighshire, crosses the
middle of that county, by Ruthin, into
Flintshire, and there flows by St. Asaph
to Rhuddlan, where it enters the Irish
sea.

Clyde, a river of Scotland, which
rises in the s part of Lanerksire, passes
by Lanerk, Hamilton, Glasgow, Ren-
frew, Dunbarton, and Port Glasgow to
Greenock, where it enters an arm of
the sea, called the Frith of Clyde. This
river runs for several miles between
high rocks, and in its course forms sev-
eral cataracts. At Glasgow it becomes
navigable, and 6 m below that city it
is joined by the Great canal from the
Forth.

Clythness, a cape of Scotland, on the
s2 coast of Caithness. Lon. 3 3 w, lat.
58 16 N.

Coanzo, a river of Africa, which rises
in the interior, crosses the kingdoms of
Matamba and Angola, and enters the
Atlantic in lat. 9 20 s.

Coast Castle, Cape, the principal set-
tlement of the English on the coast of
Guinea, with a strong citadel. It is 10

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COC St. George del Mina. Lon. $0^{\circ} 15'$, lat. $5^{\circ} 0' N$.

Cocao, a river of Africa, which rises in the unknown interior regions, separates Zanguebar from Cafferia, and enters the Indian ocean in lat. $8^{\circ} 35' S$.

Coban; see *Vera Paz*.

Cobbe, the capital of the kingdom of Darfoo, containing about 6000 inhabitants. It is 350 m wsw Sennar. Lon. $28^{\circ} 8' E$, lat. $14^{\circ} 11' N$.

Cobham, a village in Surry, on the river Mole, 7 m sw Kingston. It has several handsome villas, two medicinal springs, and a manufacture of iron and copper.

Cobi, a desert part of Tartary, called Chamo by the Chinese; bounded on the n by the country of the Kalkas, e by the Moguls and Chinese Tartary, s by China, and w by Calmuc Tartary.

Cobija, a town of Peru, in the audience of Charcas, with a good harbour for vessels carrying the metal from the neighbouring mines. It is 250 m s Africa. Lon. $34^{\circ} 44' W$, lat. $22^{\circ} 20' S$.

Coblentz, a city of France, capital of the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It was the residence of the elector, who built a new palace here; the old one being on the opposite side of the Rhine, in the vale of Ehrenbreitstein. Here are a great number of fine churches and convents, and a college. Coblentz was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated at the conflux of the Moselle with the Rhine, 50 m ne Treves. Lon. $7^{\circ} 38' E$, lat. $50^{\circ} 22' N$.

Coburg, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, with a college, a fort, and a castle. Here are manufactures of porcelain, and also of petrified wood, with which the country abounds. It is seated on the Itch, 22 m n by e Bamberg. Lon. $11^{\circ} 12' E$, lat. $50^{\circ} 17' N$.

Coca, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a strong castle for state prisoners; seated among mountains, on the river Eresma, 28 m nw Segovia.

Cochabamba, or *Oropesa*, a town of Peru, capital of the province of Cochabamba, in the audience of Charcas. The chief trade is in corn and fruit, of which great quantities are produced in the valley of Cochabamba. It is 120 m nw Plata. Lon. $67^{\circ} 25' W$, lat. $18^{\circ} 10' S$.

Cochelm, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Moselle, 25 m sw Coblentz.

Cochin, a province on the w coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying be-

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tween those of Malabar and Travancore, 80 m long and 70 broad. It is governed by a rajah, who is tributary to the English.

Cochin, a fortified seaport of Hindoostan, in the province of the same name. It was a Dutch settlement, but taken by the English in 1795. It is 120 m s by e Calicut. Lon. $76^{\circ} 5' E$, lat. $9^{\circ} 56' N$.

Cochinchina, a kingdom of Asia, 500 m long and 120 broad, bounded on the e by the China sea, w by Tonquin (from which it is separated by mountains and a strong wall) w by Cambodia, and s by Ciampa. The climate is healthy, the summer heat being tempered by regular breezes from the sea. September, October, and November is the rainy season, when the low lands are suddenly overflowed by torrents of water from the mountains: the inundations happen generally once a fortnight, and continue three or four days. In the following three months there are frequent rains, brought by cold northerly winds, which distinguish this country with a winter different from any other in the east. The inundations render the land fruitful, many parts producing three crops of grain in the year. Gold is almost taken pure from the mines, and there are rich silver mines. The country is intersected by rivers, which are well calculated for promoting inland commerce, yet not large enough to admit vessels of great burden; but there are commodious harbours on the coast, particularly that of Turon. The aborigines of Cochinchina are called Moys, and they inhabit the chain of mountains which separate it from Cambodia. To these strong holds they were driven, about the beginning of the 15th century, by the present possessors of the country. They are a savage people, very black, and in features resemble the Caffres. The present inhabitants bear evident marks of being derived from the same stock as the Chinese; their religion is also the same, and most of their manners and customs. They are a courteous, affable, inoffensive race, rather inclined to indolence. The women are by far the most active sex, and merchants often employ them as their factors and brokers. The cities and towns have gates at the end of each street, which are shut every night. The houses are mostly of bamboo, covered with rushes or the straw of rice, and stand in groves of oranges, limes, plantains, and cocoa trees. Here is plenty of sugar, pepper, rice, yams, sweet potatoes, pumpkins,

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and melons; also ivory, musk, honey, and silk: and the edible bird-nests, esteemed a luxury in China, are chiefly found here; they are as white as snow, formed by a specie of swallows from some unknown viscous substance, and great numbers are exported. The king of this country consummated a great revolution about the beginning of the present century; and also acquired the adjoining kingdoms of Tonquin, Cambodia, Lao, and Ciampa; that his dominions, united, now form one great empire. The government is a despotism, upon the model of that of China. The capital is Hue.

Cocker, a river that rises in the s of Cumberland, flows through the lakes of Buttermere, Cromack-water, and Loweswater, and joins the Derwent, below Cockermouth.

Cockermouth, a borough in Cumberland, with a market on Monday. It stands on the Cocker, at its conflux with the Derwent, and between two hills, on one of which is a handsome church, and on the other the remains of a stately castle. It has manufactures of shalloons, coarse linen and woollen cloths, leather, and hats. It is 26 m s w Carlisle, and 305 n n w London. Lon. 3 15 w, lat. 54 32 N.

Cockermouth, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, 12 m n e Hanover, and 80 n w Portsmouth.

Coconato, a town of Piedmont, the birthplace of Columbus, 20 m e Turin.

Cod, Cape, a cape and peninsula of the state of Massachusetts. The peninsula extends in a semicircle, e and n, 70 m in length and from 3 to 9 in breadth. The cape is the extremity, and forms the s e point of Massachusetts bay. Lon. 70 14 w, lat. 42 4 N.

Codogno, a town of Italy, in Lodofan, near the conflux of the Adda with the Po, 12 m s s e Lodi.

Codomudi, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore, seated near the Cavery, a little above the influx of the Noyelar, 23 m s s e Bhawanikudal.

Coel, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi, 33 m n Agra, and 65 s e Delhi.

Coesfeld, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, near the source of the Burkel, 18 m w Munster.

Coerorden, a fortified town of Holland, in Overysfel, and one of the strongest places in the whole country. It stands in a morass, on the river Aa, 33 m s by e Groningen. Lon. 6 44 e, lat. 52 42 N.

Coggeshal, a town in Essex, with a

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market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays; seated on the Blackwater, 7 m w Colchester, and 43 n n w London.

Cognac, a town of France, in the department of Charente, with a castle, where Francis I was born. It is celebrated for excellent brandy, and seated on the Charente, 17 m w Angouleme.

Cogne, a town of Piedmont, in a valley and on a river of the same name. The mountains which surround it are rich in mines of iron and copper. It is 6 m s Aosta.

Cogni, or **Konieh**, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Caramania, and the see of a Greek archbishop. The walls have 108 square towers, at 40 paces distant from each other; and it has two large suburbs, into one of which the caravans and strangers retire. It is a place of great trade, and seated in a country abounding in corn, fruit, pulse, and cattle, 150 m s e Kiutaja. Lon. 32 35 e, lat. 37 52 N.

Cohahuila, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the n by a country unknown, e by Texas and New Leon, and s and w by New Biscay. It is little known. Monclova is the capital.

Coimbatore, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying s of Mysore, to which it was lately subject, but ceded to the English on the final defeat of Tippoo in 1799. It is 110 m long and 70 broad, and divided by the river Noyelar into two districts, North and South, of which Bhawanikudal and Daraporam are the chief towns.

Coimbatore, a town of Hindoostan, the ancient capital of the province of the same name. It was taken by the English in 1790, and retaken in 1791 by Tippoo, who soon after destroyed the fort. It contains 2000 houses, an extensive mud palace, and a tolerable mosque, built by Tippoo, who sometimes resided here; but it has no large temple. The palace now serves as a barrack for a regiment of British cavalry. The chief manufactures are muslins and cotton cloths; and these, with cotton wool and thread, tobacco, sugar, and betel-leaf, are the principal articles of trade. It is 100 m s by e Seringapatam. Lon. 77 6 e, lat. 11 0 N.

Coimbra, a city of Portugal, capital of Beira, and a bishop's see, with a celebrated university. The cathedral is magnificent, beside which there are nine churches, and eight convents. It stands on a mountain, by the river Mondego, 100 m n e Lisbon. Lon. 8 20 w, lat. 40 25 N.

Coire, capital of bishop's see, ancient bridge round tower, the public religion, testament. T. seated the in 1799. mountains, the Rhine, 2, lat. 46 48.

Cokenhauf, in the government river Dwina.

Co-king, a rank, in the 160 m s s w. 26 35 N.

Col, one of lying to the w 14 m long a surface is rock covered with some corn and small lakes, sheep, horses, The castle of built structure, pair.

Colar, a tower, with a large main of a hill of Hyder Aly, some mausoleum near it is a m Moosulmin pri- factures are cot It is 40 m n e Madras. Lon. 7

Colbene, a town part of the gulf furata.

Colberg, a for Pomerania, with good linen manufactory salt-works. to this town in success; but it fell a long siege in 17 the subsequent the mouth of the 60 m n e Stettin 54 9 N.

Colchester, a town governed by a mayor Wednesday and on an eminence navigable to a place the customhouse was surrounded with fish; and to the an old castle. B

COL

Caire, or **Chur**, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Grisons, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by ancient brick walls, with square and round towers, and divided into two parts, the least of which is of the catholic religion, and the greatest of the protestant. The French surprised and defeated the Austrian army at this place in 1799. It is seated between two mountains, on the river Pfessur, near the Rhine, 25 m SSE Glaris. Lon. 9 32 E, lat. 46 48 N.

Cohenhausen, a strong town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, on the river Dwina, 50 m SE Riga.

Co-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yu-nan. It is 1160 m SSW Peking. Lon. 100 2 E, lat. 26 35 N.

Col, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, lying to the WNW of that of Mull. It is 14 m long and above 2 broad. The surface is rocky, and the greatest part covered with heath; but it produces some corn and pasture, and has several small lakes replenished with fish. Goats, sheep, horses, and bees are fed here. The castle of Col is a strong square-built structure, and still in tolerable repair.

Colar, a town of Hindoostan, i. Mysore, with a large mud fort, and the remains of a hill-fort. It is the birthplace of Hyder Aly, who erected here a handsome mausoleum for his father; and near it is a mosque, and a college of Mooselmin priests. The chief manufactures are cotton cloths and muslins. It is 40 m ENE Bangalore, and 140 W Madras. Lon. 73 9 E, lat. 13 9 N.

Colbene, a town of Tripoli, on the SW part of the gulf of Sidra, 90 m SSE Mesfurata.

Colberg, a fortified seaport of Further Pomerania, with a collegiate church, good linen manufactures, and considerable salt-works. The Russians laid siege to this town in 1758 and 1760, without success; but it surrendered to them after a long siege in 1761, and was restored at the subsequent peace. It is seated at the mouth of the Persant on the Baltic, 60 m NE Stettin. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 54 9 N.

Colechester, a borough in Essex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on an eminence by the Coln, which is navigable to a place called Hithe, where the customhouse is situate. The town was surrounded by a wall, now demolished; and to the E are the remains of an old castle. Here were formerly 16

COL

churches, but now only 12 are used; and most of them were damaged in 1648, when the town surrendered to the army of the parliament, after a memorable siege. The town is famous for oysters and eringo-roots, and has a large manufacture of baize. The number of inhabitants was 11,520 in 1801, and 12,544 in 1811. It is 22 m SW Ipswich, and 51 ENE London. Lon. 0 58 E, lat. 51 33 N.

Colchester, a town of Virginia, in Fairfax county, on Occoquum creek, 3 m from its conflux with the Potomac, and 16 SW Alexandria.

Colchester, a town of Connecticut, in New London county, 20 m NW New London.

Colchester, a town of Vermont, in Gtittenden county, on a bay of Lake Champlain, at the influx of the Onion, 14 m N by E Burlington.

Colding, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, formerly the residence of many Danish kings, who adorned it with several edifices. The harbour is choked up, and its commerce nearly annihilated. It is seated on the Thueths, near its entrance into a bay of the Little Belt, 30 m ENE Ripen. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 55 33 N.

Coldingham, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, anciently noted for a nunnery, built by Edgar, king of Scotland. Ebba one of the abbesses, renowned in tradition for her chastity, gave name to the neighbouring promontory called St. Abb Head. It is 9 m NNW Berwick.

Colditz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of linen and stuffs, seated on the Mulda, 22 m SE Leipzig.

Coldstream, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire. Here general Monk first raised the Coldstream regiment of guards, with which he marched into England to restore Charles II. It is seated on the Tweed, over which is a handsome bridge, 13 m SW Berwick.

Coleagara, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore. It has two large temples, and is a considerable mart for the traders between Seeringapatam and the country below the eastern Gauts. It is 34 m SE Seringapatam.

Colebrook, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, with iron-works on Still river, a branch of the Farmington, 26 m NW Hartford.

Colebrook Dale, a village in Shropshire, on the banks of the Severn, 2 m N by E Broseley. It stands in a winding

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vale, between two vast hills, which are covered with hanging wood. Here are many kilns for burning limestone; the most considerable iron-works in England; a bridge, over the Severn, constructed of cast iron; a spring of fossil tar, or petroleum; and a work for obtaining a similar kind of tar, from the condensed smoke of coal.

Colenot, Cape, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 164 36 E, lat. 20 30 S.

Colerain, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry. It sends a member to parliament, has a good salmon fishery, and a noted manufacture of linen. It is seated on the river Baun, 5 m from the sea, and 28 SNE Londonderry.

Colerain, a town of the state of Georgia, in Camden county. A treaty was concluded here, in 1796, between the United States and the Creek Indians. It is seated on St. Mary river, 35 m W by N of the port of St. Mary, and 140 S by E Louisville.

Colehill, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on a hill, by the river Cole, 10 m E Birmingham, and 105 NW London.

Colford, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, 5 m SSE Monmouth, and 124 W by N London.

Colima, a town of New Spain, in Guadalupe, seated in a fertile valley, on the river Nequalapa, 145 m S by W Guadalupe. Lon. 103 10 W, lat. 18 53 N.

Collabang, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, near the river Sind, 50 m W Chandere.

Colle, a town of Tuscany, on a hill near the river Elza, 10 m NNW Sienna.

Colleda, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Unstrut, 19 m N by W Weimar.

Colliours, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a castle. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It has a small port on the Mediterranean, 16 m SSE Perpignan.

Collympton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable trade in woollen cloth; seated on the river Culm, 12 m WNE Exeter, and 160 W London.

Colmar, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Rhine. It is surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers, near the river Ill, 42 m S by W Strasburg. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 48 5 E.

Colmars, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, 20 m ENE Digne.

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Coln, a river that rises near Clare in Suffolk, passes by Halstead and Colchester in Essex, and enters the German ocean, at the E end of Mersey island. In the inlets and pools at the mouth of this river are bred the famous Colchester oysters. There are several small rivers of the same name in England.

Colnbrook, a town in Buckinghamshire, on the river Coln, 17 m W London.

Colne, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, and a trade in shalloons, calamancoes, tammies, calicos, and dimities. The number of inhabitants was 3626 in 1801, and 5336 in 1811. It is seated on a hill, near the Leeds canal, 36 m SE Lancaster, and 218 NNW London.

Colocythia, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, on the NW part of a bay, to which it gives name, 36 m S Mistra. Lon. 22 24 E, lat. 36 38 N.

Coloczna, a town of Hungary, and an archbishop's see. It is situated on the Danube, 57 m S Buda. Lon. 18 29 E, lat. 46 38 N.

Cologna, a town of Italy, in Paduan, 26 m W Padua.

Cologne, a late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the duchy of Cleve and Gelderland, S by the duchy of Berg, S by the archbishopric of Treves, and W by the duchy of Juliers. Some detached parts of this territory lie on the E side of the Rhine, and in 1800 were given as indemnities to the neighbouring German princes; but the principal part, lying W of the Rhine, now belongs to France, and is included in the department of Roer.

Cologne, a fortified city of France, in the department of Roer, with a university. It was lately an imperial city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Cologne, and an archbishop's see. It contains 10 collegiate and 19 parochial churches, and many other religious foundations; all of which are famous for their fine paintings, their treasures, or their relics. Cologne is the birthplace of the great Rubens; and was once celebrated for its commerce, which is now dwindled to the manufacture of a few ribands, stockings, and some tobacco. It owes its decay to persecution; to the expulsion of the Jews in 1485, and of the protestants in 1618. Two-thirds of this city have since fallen into ruins, and streets and squares are converted into kitchen gardens and vineyards. It is seated on the Rhine, 17 m S Juliers. Lon. 6 55 E, lat. 50 55 N.

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Colmiers, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 18 m s Meaux, and 40 s Paris.

Colongodu, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, with considerable manufactures of cotton; seated at the foot of mountains on the s, 27 m sw Coimbatore, and 53 s by s Paniany.

Colonna, a town of Italy, Campagna di Roma, 18 m s Rome.

Colonsa, a fertile island in Scotland, to the w of Jura. It is separated on the s from Oronsay, by a narrow channel, which being dry at low water, they may be considered as one island, about 12 m long and 2 broad. Rabbits are in abundance, and great numbers of beeves are exported.

Coloor, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor, near which is a diamond mine. It is situate on the s side of the Kistnah, 13 m nw Condavir.

Colorado, a river of N America, which rises among the mountains on the w border of New Mexico, and taking a wsw course, enters the w part of the gulf of California in lat. 33 n. The length of its course is about 1000 m, of which 300 are navigable for square-rigged vessels; and the whole of its banks are entirely destitute of timber.

Colorno, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, seated near the Po, 10 m n Parma.

Colosawar; see *Clausenburg*.

Colouri, or *Salamis*, an island of European Turkey, in the gulf of Engia, separated from the province of Livadia, by two narrow channels. It is 26 m in circumference, including a bay that advances far inland. Little is visible of the ancient city of Salamis; and Colouri, the chief town, stands on the bay, 18 m w by s Athens.

Colsterworth, a village in Lincolnshire, on the Witham, 8 m s Grantham; near which, on the w, is Woolthorp, famous for being the birthplace of sir Isaac Newton.

Columb, St. a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 26 m nnw Penryn, and 249 wsw London.

Columbia, a river in the nw part of N America, whose source is unknown. Some of its head waters nearly communicate with those of the Missouri; but the main stream is considerably further to the n. In 1805 it was entered, where 860 yards wide, by captains Lewis and Clark, who passed down it to the Pacific ocean, which it enters, by a mouth above 3 m wide, in lon. 124 56 w, lat. 46 19 n; but their descent in

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loaded canoes was interrupted by two bad rapids, which caused a portage of 4 m on the right bank. The Spaniards call it *Entrada de Ceta*, after the commander of the vessel, who is said to be the first discoverer, but it was not entered by him.

Columbia, a territory of the United States of America, surrounded by Virginia and Maryland. It in part belonged to each of those two states, and was ceded by them, in 1792, to the United States, who named it Columbia, and ordained it to be the site of the federal city. This territory, in 1810, contained 24,023 inhabitants. See *Washington*.

Columbia, a city of S Carolina, capital of Kershaw county, and the seat of government of the state; but a branch of each of the public offices are retained in Charleston. It is situate on an eminence, near the Congaree, just below the influx of the Saluda, 110 m nnw Charleston, and 170 sw Raleigh. Lon. 81 5 w, lat. 33 58 n.

Columbia, a town of Virginia, in Goochland county, situate on James river, at the influx of the Rivanna, 45 m above Richmond, and 100 sw Alexandria.

Columbia, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, situate on the Susquehanna, at Wright's ferry, 12 m w Lancaster, and 70 w by n Philadelphia.

Columbia, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, situate on Pleasant river, near the Atlantic, 15 m wsw Machias.

Columbia, a town of the state of Ohio, in Hamilton county, seated on the Ohio, just below the influx of the Little Miami, 10 m s by s Cincinnati.

Columbo, the British capital of Ceylon. It was built in 1638 by the Portuguese, who, in 1658, were expelled by the Dutch, and the latter surrendered it to the English in 1796. The fort, upward of a mile in circumference, stands on the extremity of a peninsula, and is strong both by nature and art. The town is built more in the European style than any other garrison in India, and nearly divided into four equal quarters by two principal streets, to which smaller ones run parallel, with connecting lanes between them. The natives live in the old town, without the walls of the new. The inhabitants amount to above 300,000. Here is a school for the propagation of the Christian religion, and a botanical garden. The harbour is nothing more than an open road, affording safe anchorage only from December to April. Notwithstanding

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ing this, Columbo is the chief place for the staple trade of the island. The articles exported are cinnamon, pepper, arrack, and coya-rope or cordage; also a number of inferior articles, as betel-leaf, areka-nut, jaggery (a sort of blackish sugar) cocoa nuts and oil, wax, honey, cardamoms, coral, ivory, fruit, &c. Columbo is situate in a rich district on the w coast, toward the s part of the island, 90 m w by s Candy. Lon. 79 49 E, lat. 7 4 N.

Columna, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, and an archbishop's see, 50 m SE Moscow. Lon. 38 25 E, lat. 55 5 N.

Coluri; see *Colouri*.

Colyton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Cole, at its conflux with the Ax, 17 m E Exeter, and 151 w by s London.

Com, a town of Persia, in Irac, with several beautiful mosques, and some grand sepulchres. The trade is considerable; and the chief articles are fruit both fresh and dry, the best soap in Persia, excellent sword-blades, white porcelain, silks, and velvets. It is seated near the foot of a mountain, and on a river in a fine plain, 110 m NNE Isfahan. Lon. 51 20 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Comachio, a town of Italy, in Ferrarese, seated in a lake of the same name, lying between two mouths of the river Po, 27 m SSE Ferrara. Lon. 12 8 E, lat. 44 42 N.

Comana; see *Cumana*.

Comanagotta, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Cumana, 10 m W Cumana.

Comayagua, or *Valladolid*, a city of New Spain, capital of Honduras, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Chama-luco, 280 m E Guatemala. Lon. 88 20 W, lat. 14 35 N.

Comb Martin, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on an inlet of the Bristol channel, surrounded by lodes of iron and lead, the produce from which is shipped for Wales and Bristol. It is 6 m E Ilfracomb, and 202 W London.

Combam, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Cuddapa, 65 m N Cuddapa.

Combamet, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, 68 m E Hyderabad.

Comillah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, and chief place of the country of Tippera. It is seated on a river that flows W into the Burrampooter, 58 m SSE Dacca, and 188 ENE Calcutta. Lon. 91 20 E, lat. 23 25 N.

COM

Comines, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Lis, 8 m SSE Ypres.

Comiso, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, and county of Modica; seated in a fruitful plain, 27 m WNW Noto.

Commendo, or *Commant*, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Gold coast, formerly a part of the kingdom of Fetu. The natives are of a warlike disposition, and so much that the king is said to be able to raise an army of 20,000 men. The capital is Grand Commendo or Ousso; 4 m to the S of which, on the seacoast, is Little Commendo, where the English and Dutch have forts. Lon. 0 34 E, lat. 4 54 N.

Commercy, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a castle, seated on the Meuse, 16 m SE Bar le Duc.

Commotau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz. Its alum-pits, and the great quantities of fruit and vegetables raised here are the principal part of its trade. It is 58 m NW Prague. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Como, a town of Italy, in Milanese, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by a wall, backed by a conical eminence, on which are the ruins of a castle. The cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries. The inhabitants have manufactures of cotton and silk, and carry on some trade with the Grisons. Pliny was born here; and, in his Letters, speaks of the delightful scenery of its environs. It stands at the SW end of the lake of Como, 20 m NNW Milan, and 90 NE Turin. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 45 44 N.

Como, *Lake of*, or *Laris*, a lake of Italy, in Milanese, extending 40 m from N to S, but not above 6 wide in any part. Toward the middle, on the E side, a branch extends to Lecco, and at the S extremity stands the town of Como. The river Adda runs S through this lake, by Lecco. The mountains that border the lake have their lower regions covered with olives, vines, orchards, and some well-cultivated plains; and higher up are groves of chestnut, pine, and fir. They also contain mines of iron, lead, and copper, and quarries of beautiful marble.

Comora Islands, five islands in the Indian ocean, between the coast of Zanzibar, and the N part of the island of Madagascar. They are called Hinzuwan, Mayotta, Mobilla, Angezeia, and Comora. See *Hinzuwan*.

Comorin, *Cape*, the most southern

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Comorn, capital of a county in 1783 it was destroyed by an earthquake in the 18th century. Lon. 18 19 N.

Compiègne, a department in which the king resided. The prisoner here was an extensive one. m SE Paris.

Compostella, a city of Castile, and an archbishop's see. The churches are great number. It is pretended that James, the pious, here; and the image, which is of the cathedral, is of military order. It is seated in the river Tago, W by N Leon. 52 N.

Compostella, in Guadalupe, Xalisco. The silver in its mine W Guadalupe. lat. 21 13 N.

Comrie, a town in Shire, with a cotton yarn and wharf at the influx of the river Perth.

Concan, a town on the W coast of the island of Sumatra, between 13 and 14 N, and 100 E, subject to the N of the island.

Concarneau, a department of France, seated on a fine bay, m SE Quimper.

Conception, a province of Portugal. The old city was destroyed by an earthquake in 1755. The ruins are visible from the bay, near the new city. The old one, a beautiful place, the N bank of the river, about 15,000 in

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point of Hindoostan. Lon. 78 5 E, lat. 7 56 N.

Comorn, a strong town of Hungary, capital of a territory of the same name. In 1783 it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. It is seated on the Danube, in the isle of Schut, 35 m SSE Presburg. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Compiègne, a town of France, in the departement of Oise. Here is a palace, in which the king of France often resided. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner here in 1430. It is seated near an extensive forest, on the river Oise, 45 m NE Paris. Lon. 2 50 E, lat. 49 25 N.

Compostella, or *St. Jago de Compostella*, a city of Spain, capital of Galicia, and an archbishop's see, with a university. The public squares and the churches are magnificent; and it has a great number of convents for both sexes. It is pretended that the body of St. James, the patron of Spain, was buried here; and pilgrims visit his wooden image, which stands on the great altar of the cathedral. From this city the military order of St. Jago had its origin. It is seated in a beautiful plain between the rivers Tambre and Ulla, 155 m W by N Leon. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 42 52 N.

Compostella, a town of New Spain, in Guadalaxara, capital of the district of Xalisco. There are several mines of silver in its neighbourhood. It is 110 m W Guadalaxara. Lon. 104 36 W, lat. 21 13 N.

Comrie, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with a considerable trade in linen yarn and whiskey; seated on the Erne, at the influx of the Ruchil, 24 m W Perth.

Concan, a low tract of country, on the W coast of the Deccan of Hindoostan, between 15 and 20 N lat. From this tract rises abruptly that stupendous wall of mountains called the Gauts. It is subject to the Mahrattas.

Concarneau, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, with a castle; seated on a small inlet of the sea, 16 m SE Quimper.

Conception, a seaport of Chili, in the province of Puchacay, and a bishop's see. The old city was destroyed by an earthquake in 1751, and part of its ruins are visible, on the SE side of the bay, near the town of Talcahuana. The new city is 9 m from the site of the old one, and 3 from the sea, in a beautiful plain, called Morha, on the N bank of the Biobio, and contains about 15,000 inhabitants. The bay of

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Conception is one of the most commodious harbours in the world, and sheltered from the ocean by the fertile island of Quiriquina, which forms two entrances into the bay. The city is of great extent, and has a palace for the president of the royal audience of St. Jago, who is obliged to reside here for six months. The chief exports are hides, tallow, dried beef, wheat, and flour. It is 210 m N Valdivia, and 160 SSW St. Jago. Lon. 73 9 W, lat. 36 47 S.

Conception, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Cumana, situate at the source of the Pao, in a most fertile country, 92 m S by W Barcelona. Lon. 65 10 W, lat. 8 43 N.

Conception, a town of New Spain, in the province of Veragua; seated near the Caribbean sea, on the river Veragua, 33 m NNW St. Jago. Lon. 81 40 W, lat. 8 48 N.

Concobella, a town of Guinea, in Ankizko, the residence of a prince; seated on the river Zaire and borders of Congo, 150 m SW Monfol. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 2 5 S.

Concord, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county. The legislature frequently hold their sessions here; and it has much of the trade of the upper country. It is seated on the Merrimac, over which is a handsome bridge, 54 m WNW Portsmouth, and 58 SE Hanover. Lon. 71 31 W, lat. 43 12 N.

Concord, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, with a handsome court-house, and three bridges over the river Concord. This town was the seat of the provincial congress in 1774, and the spot where the first opposition was made to the British troops in 1775. It is 18 m NNW Bolton.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in Modenese, on the river Secchia, 5 m W Mirandola.

Concordia, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 28 m SSW Udine.

Condanere, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, 24 m E Adoni.

Condapilly, a town of Hindoostan, capital of one of the English Circars. It is situate on the Kistna, 80 m SSE Rajamundry. Lon. 80 30 E, lat. 16 37 N.

Condapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, 20 m S by W Hyderabad.

Condavir, a town of Hindoostan, and the principal post of the Guntoor Circar. It is strongly situate on a mountain, 30 m SW Condapilly, and 65 NNW Ongole. Lon. 80 19 W, lat. 16 22 N.

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Condé, a strong town of France, in the department of Nord, with a fortress. It surrendered to the allies, after enduring the rigours of famine, in 1793; but was retaken in 1794, and ordered by the convention to have its name changed to that of Nord Libre. Condé is seated on the Scheldt, at the influx of the Haine, 7 m N by S Valenciennes, and 26 S Lille.

Condé, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, seated on the Nereau, 18 m SSW Caen.

Condeudo, a cape of New Spain, in Yucatan, 100 m W Merida. Lon. 91 27 W, lat. 20 30 N.

Condofuyas, a town of Peru, capital of a district, in which is gathered a species of wild cochineal that forms a great article of trade. It is 83 m NNW Arequipa.

Condom, a town of France, in the department of Gers, lately an episcopal see. It is seated on the Blaise, 26 m NNW Auch. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 43 37 N.

Condore, a fertile island in the China sea, near the coast of Cambodia. It is in the form of a crescent, 9 m long and 2 where broadest; and is surrounded by several islets. Buffalos, hogs, vegetables, and water are to be had here. The inhabitants are small in stature, well shaped, and of a dark olive complexion. They have a little idol temple, built of wood, and thatched like their houses, which are very mean. The English had a settlement here in 1702; but the factors falling out with the natives, most of them were murdered, and the rest driven thence in 1705. It has a spacious bay on the E side. Lon. 107 20 E, lat. 8 40 N.

Condrieu, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, celebrated for excellent wine; seated near the Rhone, 18 m S Lyon.

Conflans, a town of Savoy, near the conflux of the Isere and Doron, 18 m S Chambery.

Conflans, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, 12 m N Vesoul.

Confolens, a town of France, in the department of Charente, on the river Vienne, 30 m NE Angouleme.

Cong, a village of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, 24 m S Castlebar. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Connaught; and the ruins of several churches and religious houses are yet visible.

Congleton, a town in Cheshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on

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Saturday. It has manufactures of leather and cotton, and a large silk-mill. It stands on the river Dean, 7 m S Macclesfield, and 161 NW London.

Congo, a country on the W coast of Africa, between 4 and 15 degrees of S lat. containing the kingdoms of Loango, Congo, Angola, Matamba, and Benguela. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1481; and is bounded on the W by Guinea, S by parts unknown, S by Bemba, and W by the Atlantic. It is sometimes called Lower Guinea; and the Portuguese have many settlements on the coast, as well as in the inland country. There are many desert places within land, in which are elephants, tigers, leopards, monkeys, and monstrous serpents; but near the coast the soil is more fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, beside palm-trees, from which wine and oil are made. The greatest part of the inhabitants go almost naked: they worship the sun, moon, stars, and animals of different kinds; but the Portuguese have made many converts: they are skilful in weaving cotton cloth; and trade in slaves, ivory, cassia, and tamarinds. Congo, properly so called, is only 150 m broad along the coast, but is 370 inland. From March to September is called the winter season, when it rains almost every day; and the summer is from October to March, when the weather is very hot. The principal rivers are the Zaire and Coanza. The capital is St. Salvador.

Congon, a town of Persia, in Laristan. It has a market for pearls, brought from Bahrin, and an excellent road to the Persian gulf. It is 76 m SE Lar. Lon. 54 30 E, lat. 26 40 N.

Coni, a fortified town of Piedmont, capital of a territory of its name, with a strong citadel. The trade here is considerable, it being the repository for all the merchandise from Turin and Nice, which is intended for Lombardy, Switzerland, and Germany. It is so strong by nature and art, that though frequently besieged by the French, they never could take it. In 1796 it was delivered up to the French, after their victory at Mondovi, as a hostage for the performance of a treaty; and it surrendered to the Austrians in 1799. It is seated on a rock, at the conflux of the Greffe and Sture, 35 m S Turin. Lon. 7 44 E, lat. 44 24 N.

Conjeveram, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. The streets are tolerably wide; and on each side is a row

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of cocoa-nut trees. The inhabitants are most of them Bramins belonging to two large temples; there is also a small mosque of very neat workmanship. It is seated near the Palar, 24 m S Arcot, and 44 w w Madras.

Conighione, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, 22 m S Palermo.

Canil, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on a bay to which it gives name. The inhabitants are much engaged in fishing, especially for tunnies; and beautiful crystallized sulphur is found here. It is 18 m S S Cadiz.

Conin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kalisch, seated on the Warta, 18 m S by S Oleson.

Coningfekt, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, 20 m N Constance.

Conington, a village in Huntingdonshire, near Stilton. It has the ruins of a castle; and is seated at the head of the river which forms Ugmere, Brickmere, and Wittlesey-mere.

Conisberg; see *Kongberg*.

Conisbrough, a village in W Yorkshire, 5 m SW Doncaster. It was formerly a place of note, and has large remains of an ancient castle.

Coniston-mere, a lake in Lancashire, 6 m long and nearly one broad. Near the head of it, on the NW side, is the village of Coniston, 3 m W by S Hawkshead.

Connaught, a province of Ireland, 130 m long and 84 broad; bounded on the S by Leinster and Munster, S by the latter province, W and N by the Atlantic, and NN by Ulster. It contains the counties of Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo. The chief town is Galway.

Connecticut, one of the United States of America, 100 m long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Massachusetts, E by Rhode Island, W by New York, and S by the Sound, which divides it from Long Island. This country is the most populous, in proportion to its extent, of any of the United States, and produces the necessaries and conveniences of life in abundance. The chief exports are horses, mules, oxen, maize, potash, pearlsh, beef, pork, timber, and lumber. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, and Thames. It contains the counties of Hartford, Newhaven, New London, Fairfield, Windham, Litchfield, Middlesex, and Tolland. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 261,942. Hartford and Newhaven are the chief towns.

Connecticut, a river of New England, which rises in a swamp on the N con-

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flues of Vermont and New Hampshire, and taking a southerly direction, runs into Long Island sound. Between Walpole and Westminster are the great falls, over which is a bridge, 160 feet in length. From its source to its mouth it is upward of 300 m; and is navigable for large vessels up to Hartford.

Connor, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, and, united to Down, a bishop's see. The cathedral was destroyed in the rebellion of 1641, but a part is now used as the parish church. It is 6 m N Antrim.

Conquet, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a good harbour and road. It is 12 m W Brest.

Constadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 21 m N S Brieg.

Constance, a fortified city of Suabia, and lately a bishop's see; seated on the S side of the Rhine, between the upper and lower lakes of Constance. Though once flourishing in commerce, and celebrated in history, it now scarcely contains 4000 inhabitants. Constance is famous for a council, in 1314, which caused John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burnt; and likewise condemned the doctrine of Wicklif, and ordered his bones to be burned 40 years after he was dead. In 1787, about 300 emigrants from Geneva were settled here, by emperor Joseph II, who granted them the secularized convent of the Dominicans, for a manufacture of printed linens. The French took possession of this city in 1796; and in 1805 it was ceded, by the treaty of Presburg, to the elector of Baden. It is 35 m N N Zurich. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 47 38 N.

Constance, Lake of, the most considerable lake of Switzerland, which it separates from Suabia, that part excepted where the city of Constance is seated on its S side. It is divided into three parts. The upper and largest part is called Boden See; the middle part is named Bodmer See; and the lower part Unter See, Zeller See, or the lake of Zell. The upper lake is 37 m long and 15 in its greatest breadth. Through this lake the Rhine flows, and then enters the Zeller See, which is 16 m long and 10 in its greatest breadth. Like all the lakes in Switzerland, this is deeper in summer than in winter; which is owing to the first melting of the snow from the adjacent mountains.

Constantina, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle on a mountain, 40 m NE Seville.

Constantina, the eastern province of the kingdom of Algiers, and the largest

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and richest of the four. It is governed by a bey, who pays an annual tribute to the dey of Algiers. The greatest part along the coast is mountainous. In the mountains dwell free Arabian and Moorish tribes, of whom the Cabyla are deemed the most turbulent and cruel. As these free mountaineers possess a superfluity of oil, soap, dried figs, and timber; the government of Algiers, which stands in need of these articles, is obliged in many things to show indulgence to those tribes. See *Zaab*.

Constantina, a city of the kingdom of Algiers, capital of the province of the same name. It is seated at the top of a high hill, and entered toward the N over a stupendous Roman bridge, having three rows of lofty arches. Here are many Roman antiquities, particularly a triumphal arch; and in the vicinity are numerous remains of the ancient Cirta. Next to Algiers, this city is the most populous in the kingdom. The chief articles for trade are corn, wax, hides, fine wool, camels hair, ostrich feathers, tallow, goat and sheep skins, beeves, sheep, horses, and mules. It is seated on the Rummel, 190 m E by S Algiers. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 36 24 N.

Constantinople, one of the largest cities in Europe, and the capital of the Turkish empire. It is of a triangular form; and seated between the Black sea and the Archipelago, on a neck of land that advances toward Natolia, from which it is separated by a strait a mile in breadth. The sea of Marmora washes its walls on the S, and a gulf of the strait of Constantinople does the same on the NE. It was anciently called Byzantium, but the name was changed by Constantine the great, who made it the seat of the Roman empire in the east. It was taken, in 1453, by the Turks, who have kept possession of it ever since. The grand signior's palace, called the Seraglio, is on the seaside, surrounded by walls flanked with towers, and separated from the city by canals. It stands on the site of ancient Byzantium, the E point of the present city, and is 3 m in circumference, consisting of an assemblage of palaces and apartments placed by the side of one another, without symmetry and without order. The principal entrance of this palace is of marble, and is called Capi, that is, the Port (or gate) a name used frequently to express the court, or the empire. The castle of Seven Towers is a state prison, and stands near the sea of Marmora, at the W point of the

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city from the seraglio; and at the NW point, without the walls, is the imperial palace of Aijub, with a village of the same name. The number of houses in Constantinople is prodigious; but, in general, they are mean, and all of them constructed of wood, and the roofs covered with hollow tiles. The public edifices alone are built in masonry in a very solid manner. The streets are narrow, badly paved, and dirty; and the people are infected with the plague almost every year. The inhabitants, estimated at 520,000, are half Turks, two thirds of the other half Greeks and Armenians, and the rest Jews and Franks. Here are a great number of ancient monuments still remaining; particularly the superb temple of St. Sophia, built in the sixth century, which is converted into a mosque, and will contain 100,000 persons conveniently. Between the two mosques of sultan Solymán and Bajazet is the old seraglio, in which are shut up the wives of the deceased sultans, and also such women as have displeased the grand signior. The bazars resemble a row of booths in a fair, and others a street of shops, which are severally allotted to particular trades and merchandise. The bezesteins are large square buildings, covered with domes, supported by arcades, and contain all sorts of goods, which are there exposed to sale. There is a market for slaves of both sexes; and the Jews are the principal merchants, who bring them here for sale. A great number of girls are brought from Hungary, Greece, Candia, Circassia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, and sold to the Turks. The great square, near the mosque of sultan Bajazet, is the place for public diversions. The fountains and public baths are numerous. The gulf on the NE of the city, called the Golden Horn, is the harbour, which runs up from the point of the seraglio to the village of Aijub, about 4 m in length and half a mile where broadest. Aijub may be reckoned one of the suburbs, and has a mosque, in which is the tomb of sultan Othman, the founder of the empire. The suburbs of Galata and Pera are on the other side of the harbour. The former extends along the entrance of the harbour, and is chiefly occupied by merchants; and adjoining it on the E is an arsenal and cannon foundery, called Tophana. Pera stands behind these on an eminence, and, having frequently suffered by fire, is now chiefly built with stone. It is the place where the foreign ambassadors reside; and here, as well as in Galata, are several

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houses where European sailors, Greeks, and even Turks, go to drink and intoxicate themselves. No foreigner is now allowed to reside in the city itself, not even the minister of a friendly nation; and it is absolutely necessary, in visiting the city, to procure the protection of a janissary, in order to prevent insult. The circumference of this city is 12 m, and 24 with the suburbs included; and as they are built on ground which rises gradually, there is a view of the whole town from the sea. The city is surrounded by walls of freestone, here and there mixed with bricks, and flanked by 250 towers; it has also 22 gates, six on the land side and the rest toward the harbour and sea. The palaces, mosques, bagnios, and caravansaries, are many of them magnificent. It is 700 m SE Vienna. Lon. 28 55 E, lat. 41 1 N.

Constantinople, Strait of, anciently the Thracian Bosphorus, and forming the communication between the Propontis or sea of Marmora, and the Euxine or Black sea. It is 20 m long and a mile and a quarter where broadest; and forms the separation here between Europe and Asia. At its entrance on the w side is situate Constantinople, and on the other, Scutari. Both its banks are lined with villages, where are seen some very handsome houses, almost entirely built of wood and variously painted: those belonging to the Turks are in white or red; those of the Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, are of a blackish brown, for they are not allowed to employ the colours of the Mooselmans. At its termination in the Black sea are two forts, opposite each other, to defend the passage.

Constantinow, a town of Poland, in Podolia, on the river Bog, 8 m sw Chmielnik, and 73 NE Kaminieck.

Constantinow, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, on the river Seluczka, 110 m SE Lucko. Lon. 27 20 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Consuegra, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 34 m SE Toledo.

Contessa, a seaport of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on a gulf of its name, at the influx of the Strimon, 60 m E by N Salonichi, and 240 w Constantinople. Lon. 24 8 E, lat. 40 52 N.

Contres, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, 10 m SE Blois.

Conty, a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Scille, 14 m ssw Amiens.

Conversano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 12 m SE Bari.

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Conway, a river of Wales, which issues from a lake in Merionethshire, flows through a fertile vale of the same name, along the whole eastern border of Carnarvonshire, and enters the Irish sea at Aberconway.

Conca, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, and an archbishop's see. It was so greatly ruined by an earthquake in 1694, that the place where the cathedral stood is hardly known. Its principal commerce is in marble. It is 52 m E Naples. Lon. 15 35 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Cook Inlet, an extensive arm of the sea, on the NW coast of America, discovered, in 1778, by captain Cook, who traced it 70 leagues northward from its entrance, in lon. 152 W. It was further explored, in 1794, by captain Vancouver, who found its termination to be in lon. 148 43 W, lat. 61 29 N. The Russians have formed some settlements on the w and n coasts.

Cook Strait, a strait dividing the two islands of which New Zealand is composed: it is about four leagues broad.

Coopersdown, a town of New York, chief of Otsego county. It is situate at the sw end and the outlet of Lake Otsego, 73 m w by N Albany. Lon. 74 58 W, lat. 42 36 N.

Coos, an island in the Archipelago, 56 m to the NW of Rhodes, subject to the Turks. Lon. 27 44 E, lat. 37 1 N.

Coos Beyhar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. Its district, on the confines of Bootan, exhibits a melancholy proof of two facts frequently united; the great facility of obtaining food, and the wretched indigence of the lower order of inhabitants. It is situate on the Toorsha, 160 m NNE Moorshedabad. Lon. 89 34 E, lat. 26 18 N.

Coosawatchie, a town of S Carolina, capital of Beaufort district. It is seated on the Coosa, over which is a bridge, 20 m NW Beaufort, and 60 wsw Charleston. Lon. 80 30 W, lat. 32 45 N.

Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark, with a university. It is the best built city of the north; and owes its principal beauty to a fire in 1728, and another in 1794. At the latter, the royal palace of Christianburg, built by Christian VI, one of the most commodious and most sumptuously furnished in Europe, was destroyed. The new parts of the town, raised by Frederic V, consist of an octagon, containing four uniform palaces, with two pavilions to each, occupied by the royal family; and of four broad streets, leading to it in opposite directions: in the middle of

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the area is an equestrian statue of that king in bronze. The new royal market is the largest square in the city, and almost entirely composed of stately buildings; as, the academy of painting and sculpture, the theatre, the great hotel, the artillery house, &c. and in the centre is a marble equestrian statue of Christian v. The greatest part of the buildings are of brick; and a few are of freestone. The palaces of the nobility are in general splendid, and ornamented in the Italian style of architecture. Here are manufactures of beautiful porcelain, sugar, silk, cotton, woollen cloth, canvas, and leather. The haven is always crowded with ships; and the streets are intersected by canals, which bring the merchandise close to the warehouses that line the quays. Contiguous to the harbour are several islands, denominated Holms, upon which are dock-yards, containing every thing necessary for the building and equipment of ships of war. The citadel is a regular fortification, with five bastions, a double ditch full of water, and several advanced works. The round tower, built by Christian iv for an observatory, is a lofty structure; and the greatest part of its ascent is, by a spiral road, near 14 feet wide, that a carriage can go up and down. In the N suburbs is a large obelisk of reddish stone, erected in 1793 by the city, to the honour of Christian vii, on his abolishing vassalage; and around its pedestal are four female figures of white marble. Four m to the NW is Fredericburg, the most considerable castle belonging to the royal family, with a superb chapel, in which the kings are crowned. Copenhagen at the end of the year 1799 contained 83,618 inhabitants. In 1807 a British fleet arrived here, and required the surrender of the ships of war in its harbour, to prevent the French getting possession of them; not being given up, the city was bombarded till it surrendered; and all the vessels and stores being sent off for England, the city was abandoned by the British. Copenhagen is 5 m in circumference, seated on the E shore of the isle of Zealand, 340 m SW Stockholm, and 500 NE London. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 55 41 N. See *Amak*.

Copi, a town of Mingrelia, situate on the Black sea, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 50 m SW Ruki.

Copinapo, a seaport of Chili, capital of a province abounding in mines of gold, copper, sulphur, and fossil salt. The town is regularly built, and stands on the S side of the Francisco, at its entrance

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into the Pacific ocean, 200 m N by E Coquimbo. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 27 19 S.

Copilowatz, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. Lon. 36 35 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Coporia, a town of Russia, in Ingria, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 50 m W Petersburg.

Coppenbruge, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Spigelberg, 10 m E by N Hamelin.

Coppet, a town of Switzerland, with a castle, on the lake of Geneva, 10 m N Geneva.

Coquet, a river of England, which rises on the borders of Scotland, crosses the centre of Northumberland, and enters the German ocean, at Warkworth. Opposite its mouth is a small island of the same name.

Coquimbo, or *Serena*, a seaport of Chili, capital of the province of Coquimbo, rich in corn, wine, and fruit, and mines of gold and silver. The streets are shaded with fig-trees, palms, oranges, olives, &c. always green. It stands near the mouth of the river Coquimbo, 260 m N by E Valparaiso. Lon. 71 14 W, lat. 30 1 S.

Corachie; see *Crotchet*.

Corah, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, on a river that flows into the Jumna, 98 m NW Allahabad. Lon. 80 45 E, lat. 26 7 N.

Coram, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, Long island, 10 m S Smithtown.

Corbach, a town of Germany, capital of the county of Waldeck. It is divided into the old and new town, and near it, on a mountain, is the castle of Eisenberg. The Hanoverians were defeated here by the French in 1760. It is seated on the Itter, 22 m W Cassel. Lon. 9 1 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Corbeck, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 3 m S Louvain.

Corbeil, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Seine, at the influx of the Juine, 17 m S Paris.

Corbie, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, seated on the Somme, 10 m E Amiens.

Corbieres, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, 10 m S Friburg.

Corbigny, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, near the river Gonne, 30 m NE Nevers.

Corby, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 13 m N Stamford, and 102 N by W London.

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Cordilleras; see *Andes*.

Cordova, a city of Spain, in Andalusia, and a bishop's see, known to the Romans by the name of Corduba. The circumference is large, but there are many orchards and gardens within the walls. The palaces, churches, and religious houses are superb, particularly the cathedral, which was a mosque, when the Moors possessed the town, and still retains the name of Mezquita. The square, called the Plaza Major, is surrounded by fine houses, under which are piazzas. The trade consists in wine, silk, and leather; but is not so considerable as formerly. In the neighbourhood are a vast number of orange and lemon trees; and here are the best horses in Spain. Cordova is seated on the Guadalquivir, over which is a fine old bridge, 80 m NE Seville, and 190 ssw Madrid. Lon. 4 34 W, lat. 37 52 N.

Cordoba, a town of New Spain, in Tlascala, and a bishop's see. Here are many sugar mills, and the vicinity produces abundance of tobacco. It stands near the Blanco, which flows to the lake of Alvarado, 45 m wsw Vera Cruz, and 73 E by s Puebla.

Cordova, an episcopal town of Tucuman, with some monasteries, and a convent. It has a great trade with Buenos Ayres, and sends cotton cloth to Potosi. It is 260 m s S. Jago del Estero. Lon. 65 15 W, lat. 32 10 S.

Corea, a peninsula of Asia, extending between China and Japan; bounded on the N by Eastern Tartary, E by the sea and isles of Japan, S by the ocean, and W by the Yellow sea and Leao-tong. The principal products are wheat, rice, ginseng, gold, silver, iron, fossil, salt, castor and sable skins, a yellow varnish almost equal to gilding, and a peculiar kind of paper made of cotton. Numbers of whales are annually found on the coast toward the N.E. The Coreans are well made, ingenious, brave, and tractable. They are fond of dancing and music, and show great aptness for acquiring the sciences, which they apply to with ardour. Men of learning are distinguished from other people by two plumes of feathers, which they wear in their caps. They have borrowed their writing, dress, religion, and the greater part of their customs, from the Chinese. Their women are less confined than those in China, and have the liberty of appearing in company with the other sex. In China, parents often marry their children without their consent; but in Corea, they choose for themselves.

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They never bury their dead till three years after their decease, but keep them in coffins for that time. The kingdom of Corea is commonly reckoned 200 leagues from N to S, and 100 from E to W. The king has absolute authority over his subjects, but is himself tributary to China. It is divided into eight provinces, which contain 33 cities of the first rank, 58 of the second, and 70 of the third. Kiang-ki-tao is the capital. Lon. 126 42 E, lat. 37 38 N.

Corella, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Alhama, 12 m W Tudela, and 44 S Pamplona.

Corfe Castle, a borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated in a peninsula called the Isle of Purbeck, on a river between two hills, on one of which stands the castle, where king Edward the martyr was stabbed at the instigation of his mother-in-law. It has a large church, which is a royal peculiar, not liable to any episcopal jurisdiction. Great quantities of fine clay and stone are shipped here. The town is governed by a mayor, and every alderman that has served the office has the title of baron. It is 21 m E Dorchester, and 116 W by S London. Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 50 36 N.

Corfu, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Albania, lately subject to the Venetians, and the most important place they had in these parts. Here is made a great quantity of salt; and it abounds with vineyards, lemons, and olives. It was taken by the French in 1797, and by the Turkish and Russian fleet in 1799. It now constitutes a part of the republic of Seven Islands. The capital is of the same name, on the E coast, with a handsome metropolitan church of the Greeks, a strong castle, and a good harbour. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 39 36 N.

Corga, a country of Hindoostan, situate among the western Gauts, between Canara and Mysore. It is governed by a rajah, and the inhabitants are a division of the Nays.

Coria, a city of Spain, in Estremadura, and a bishop's see. In the vicinity are medicinal springs. It is seated on the Alagon, 120 m wsw Madrid. Lon. 6 16 W, lat. 39 56 N.

Coria, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquivir, 10 m ssw Seville.

Corinth, or *Corantho*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, and a Greek archbishop's see, with a castle. It was one of the most important cities in

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Greece, on account of its situation on the isthmus into Morea; its castle on the top of an almost inaccessible rock; its harbours on the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia; its riches, and its architects, sculptors, and painters. It once belonged to the Venetians, but the Turks became masters of it in 1715. It is now greatly decayed; for the houses are not contiguous, but intermixed with fields and gardens, which make it look like a village. It is 60 m w Athens. Lon. 22 54 E, lat. 38 3 N.

Corinth, Isthmus of, a neck of land which joins Morea to Livadia, and reaches from the gulf of Lepanto to that of Engia. The narrowest part of it is 6 m over; and on a mount here, called Oneius, were formerly celebrated the Isthmian games. There are still the ruins of a town upon it, and of the temples dedicated to the Sun, Pluto, Diana, Neptune, Ceres, and Bacchus. Julius Cæsar, Caligula, and Nero, in vain attempted to cut a channel through the isthmus; they therefore built a wall across it, called Hexamilium, because it was 6 m in length. This was demolished by Amurath II, rebuilt by the Venetians, and levelled a second time by Mohamed II.

Corita, a town of Spain, in Leon, 23 m E Salamanca.

Cork, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 80 m long and 50 broad; bounded on the w by Kerry and the Atlantic, N by Limerick, E by Waterford, and S by St. George channel. It sends eight members to parliament, is divided into 232 parishes, and has about 416,000 inhabitants. It is very fertile, and has two considerable rivers, the Blackwater and Lee.

Cork, a city of Ireland, capital of the county of Cork, and a bishop's see united with Ross. It stands on an island in the river Lee, over which are two stone bridges. Vessels of 120 tons may come up to the quays, but those of heavier burden unload at West Passage, 6 m below; and the largest vessels generally anchor a few miles lower in a safe and commodious harbour called the Cove, which is defended by a strong fort. The cathedral was built, between 1725 and 1735, by the produce of a duty on coal; and there are six other parish churches. It sends two members to parliament, and the inhabitants are estimated at near 100,000. Cork surpasses all the towns in Ireland for trade, except Dublin. The exports consist chiefly of beef, pork, hides, tallow,

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and butter. It was taken by the earl of Marlborough in 1690. It is 14 m from St. George channel, and 150 SW Dublin. Lon. 8 28 W, lat. 51 54 N.

Corlin, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle, and considerable woollen manufactures; seated on the Periant, 10 m NE Colberg.

Cormantin, a town of Guinea, on the Gold coast, large and populous. Here the Dutch have a fort. Lon. 0 15 W, lat. 5 30 N.

Cormery, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a Benedictine abbey, seated on the Indre, 8 m SE Tours.

Corna, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak, seated at the angle formed by the junction of the Tigris with the Euphrates, 35 m WNW Bassora.

Corneto, a town of Italy, in the patri-mony of St. Peter, seated on the Marta, 3 m E of the sea, and 10 N Civita Vecchia.

Cornhill, a town of the county of Durham, in Northamshire, seated near the Tweed, over which it has a large bridge to Coldstream, in Scotland. It is 12 m SW Berwick, and 333 NNW London.

Cornigliano, a town of Italy, in Milanese, 15 m E Milan.

Cornwall, a county that forms the SW extremity of England, bounded on the E by Devonshire, S by the English channel, and NW by St. George channel. Its length from E to W is 80 m; its breadth next to Devonshire is 48, but it soon contracts, and at Falmouth does not exceed 14; it then spreads a little to the S and SW, and terminates in two points, one of which is called the Lizard, and the other the Lands-end. It contains 900,480 acres; is divided into nine hundreds, and 213 parishes; has 37 market-towns; and sends 44 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 188,269 in 1801, and 216,667 in 1811. The vicinity of the sea exempts it from hard frosts, and snow never lies long on the ground. The soil is not very fruitful, especially in the centre on the hilly parts; the valleys yield plenty of grafs, and the lands near the sea produce corn. It has plenty of sea-herbs, and some other plants peculiar to its insular situation. The principal rivers are the Tamar and Camel. It derives its chief importance from its minerals. The mines of tin and copper are numerous, and in general very rich in ore; and there are some of lead. With the metalline ores are intermixed large quan-

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titles of mundie and arsenic. Many sorts of stones are also found here, particularly moorstone, which is used both in building and for millstones: when polished it appears more beautiful than any of the marble kind. In many cavernous parts of the rocks are found transparent crystals, called Cornish diamonds. The king's eldest son is born duke of Cornwall, and derives a revenue, not only from lands appertaining to the duchy, but from the mines of tin and copper. Lanneston is the county town, but Falmouth is the largest.

Cornewallis, a town on the w coast of Nova Scotia, 42 m NW Halifax. Lon. 64 15 W, lat. 45 10 N.

Coro; see *Venezuela*.

Coromandel, *Coast of*, the eastern coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending between 10 and 16 N lat. There is not a port for large ships on the whole coast, which is an even, low, sandy country. Madras is the principal town.

Coron, a seaport of European Turkey, in Morea, on the w side of a bay to which it gives name. In 1770 it was cannonaded by the Russians, and a great part is still in ruins. It is 15 m E Modon. Lon. 21 46 E, lat. 36 55 N.

Coronation, Cape, a cape of the island of New Caledonia, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 167 8 E, lat. 22 5 S.

Corregio, a town of Italy, in Modenese, with a castle, 9 m NNE Reggio.

Correze, a department of France, containing the late province of Limosin. It takes its name from a river, which flows by Tulle and Brives, into the Vezere. Tulle is the capital.

Corrientes, a town of Paraguay, with a fort, seated on the E side of the Parana, at the influx of the Paraguay, 490 m N Buenos Ayres. Lon. 59 0 W, lat. 27 30 S.

Corsham, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable woollen manufacture. It is 9 m ENE Bath, and 97 W London.

Corfica, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from that of Sardinia, on the S, by the strait of Bonifacio. It is 150 m from N to S, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It was known to the ancient Greeks by the names of Callista, and Cynus, and to the Romans by its present appellation. On the coast are many excellent harbours. It is mountainous, but fruitful valleys are interspersed; and it has some fine lakes and rivers. In the earliest times it has been famous for its swarms of bees, and produces vast quantities of honey, which,

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however, is reckoned bitter, on account of the box and yew with which the country abounds. The mountains are rich in lead, iron, copper, and silver; and there are also mines of alum and saltpetre. The granite of Corfica is nearly equal to the oriental; porphyries, jasper, talc, amianthes, emeralds, and other precious stones, are found scattered in the mountains; and the coast abounds with beautiful coral. This island was, for some centuries, under the dominion of the Genoese, whose tyranny was such, that the Corlicans were almost in a perpetual state of insurrection. In 1736, a German adventurer, Theodore baron Newhoff, brought some assistance to them, and on his assurances of more powerful aid, they elected him king; but, as he could not substantiate his promises, he was obliged to leave the island. The Genoese, tired of the contest, sold the sovereignty to France, in 1767; and the celebrated Paoli, who had been elected to the chief command in 1755, was obliged to abandon the island in 1769. After the French revolution, in 1789, Corfica was admitted as an eighty-third department of France, at the particular request of a deputation, of which Paoli was at the head. In consequence of some events which followed the revolution of 1792, Paoli revolted; the French, by the assistance of the English, were expelled from the island; and Corfica, in 1794, was declared annexed to the crown of Great Britain. In 1796, however, the English found it expedient to evacuate the island; the French immediately took possession, and divided it into two departments, Golo and Liamone, of which Bastia and Ajaccio are the chief towns.

Corføer, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, on a peninsula, in the Great Belt, with a good harbour for light vessels. It is defended by a castle, which serves also as a magazine for corn; and is 54 m WSW Copenhagen. Lon. 11 12 E, lat. 55 12 N.

Corte, a town of Corfica, situate in the centre of the island, on the side and foot of a rock, at the conflux of the Tavignano and Restonica. On the point of a rock, rising above the rest, is the castle, to which there is but one winding passage that will admit only two persons abreast. While the island was in the possession of the English, Corte was made the seat of the viceroy; and it has been enlarged and fortified by the French. It is 27 m NE Ajaccio, and 40 SW Bastia. Lon. 8 52 E, lat. 42 6 W.

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Cortemiglia, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, situate on the Bermeida, 16 m E Cherasco.

Cortona, a city of Tuscany, in Florentine, and a bishop's see, with a famous academy. It is supposed to be the most ancient city in Italy, and once the capital of Etruria, and preserves some remnant of its walls, the only vestige of its early magnificence. It stands on the side of a mountain, near the frontiers of the Ecclesiastical State, 32 m E Sienna, and 50 SE Florence. Lon. 11 52 W, lat. 43 20 N.

Corvey, a town and small principality of Westphalia, with a celebrated abbey; situate on the Weser, 27 m E by N Paderborn. Lon. 9 24 E. lat. 51 46 N.

Cerunna, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, with a large and safe harbour, called the Groyne, defended by two castles. The town is of a circular form; but the poverty of the surrounding country affords few resources for trade. It is 20 m sw Ferrol, and 35 m by r Compostella. Lon. 8 19 w, lat. 43 23 N.

Corvo, the smallest and most northerly island of the Azores, so called from the abundance of crows found upon it. The inhabitants cultivate wheat and feed hogs. Lon. 31 6 w, lat. 39 42 N.

Corwen, a town of Wales, in Merionethshire, with a market on Tuesday; situate near the river Dee, 9 m NE Bala, and 202 NW London.

Corryvreckan, a dangerous whirlpool on the w coast of Scotland, between the isle of Scarba and the n point of that of Jura. It is so named from a young Danish prince, who perished in this place: its vortex extends above a mile in circuit.

Cos; fee *Stanchio*.

Cofier, a town of Egypt, on the Red sea, and the chief place of trade, across that sea, between this country and Arabia. It is 280 m s by E Suez. Lon. 38 50 E, lat. 26 8 E.

Cosenza, a city of Naples, capital of Calabria Citra, and an archbishop's see, with a strong castle. The environs produce abundance of corn, fruit, oil, wine, and silk. It is situate on several small hills, at the foot of the Apennines and by the river Crati, 155 m SE Naples. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Coslin, a town of Further Pomerania, with good woollen manufactures, seated on the Nefebach, 18 m E Colberg.

Cosne, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre. Anchors for ships are forged here; and its cutlery and gloves are much esteemed. It is seated

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on the Loire, at the influx of the Noain, 34 m N by W Nevers, and 100 s by Paris.

Cospour, a town of the kingdom of Affam, 376 m. E Patna. Lon. 92 57 E, lat. 24 56 N.

Cossacs, a people inhabiting the confines of Poland, Russia, Tartary, and Turkey. They are divided into the Kofakki-fa-Parovi, the Kofakki-Donski, and the Uralian Cossacs. The men are large and well made, have blue eyes, brown hair, and aqueline noses; the women are handsome, well shaped, and complaisant to strangers. The Uralian Cossacs dwell in villages, along the banks of the Ural. The country which the Kofak-ki-fa-Parovii inhabit is called the Ukraine; and their towns are built of wood, after the manner of the Russians. The Kofakki-Donski dwell on both sides of the Don, are under the protection of Russia, and profess the same religion. See *Ukraine, Uralian Cossacs*, and *Tscherkask*.

Coffimbazar, a river of Hindoostan, in Bengal, from which it separates 35 m below Rajmal. It passes by Moorshedabad, Coffimbazar, &c. to Nuddea, where it is joined by the Jellinghy, another arm of the Ganges, and their united stream forms the Hooley.

Coximbarazar, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, the residence of the different European factors, and the centre of their trade. It is seated on the river of the same name, by which it is surrounded, 7 m s Moorshedabad, and 105 s Calcutta.

Coffimotta, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole, on a river that flows into the bay of Bengal, 74 m sw Cicacole. Lon. 83 7 E, lat. 17 42 N.

Cossipour, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Delhi, on the NE border of the province, 100 m ENE Delhi. Lon. 70 18 E, lat. 29 14 N.

Coffonay, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Venog, 10 m N Lausanne.

Costarica, a province of New Spain, bounded on the NE by the gulf of Mexico, SW by the Pacific ocean, NW by Nicaragua, and SE by Veragua. It has rich mines of gold and silver, but in other respects is mountainous and barren. Cartago is the capital.

Costainitza, a town of Croatia, on the river Udda, and borders of Bosnia, 57 m ESE Carlstadt. Lon. 17 8 E, lat. 45 20 N.

Coswick, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a

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castle, situate on the Elbe, 10 m w by N Wittenburg.

Cobus, a town and district of Lower Lusatia, lately subject to the king of Prussia. The castle stands on an eminence on the E side of the town. Here are a great number of French protestants, who have introduced their manufactures; and it is noted for excellent beer, pitch, and flax. It is seated on the river Spree, 60 m E by S Wittenburg. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Cote d'Or, a department of France, which has its name from a mountain, situate to the S of Dijon. It contains part of the late province of Burgundy. Dijon is the capital.

Cotes du Nord, a department of France, from its northern maritime position. It contains part of the late province of Bretagne. St. Brieuc is the capital.

Cotswold, a long tract of high ground in the E part of Gloucestershire. It affords in many places a fine short grass for the feed of sheep; and others are devoted to the growth of corn. The sides of this long range are beautiful as they sink into the vale, from the hills of Stinchcomb and Nibley in the S to that of Bredon in the N, which has been celebrated in ancient rhyme.

Cöthen, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the principality of Anhalt-Cöthen, with a castle. It is 12 m SW Dessau. Lon. 12 9 E, lat. 51 48 N.

Cotignac, a town of France, in the department of Var, on the river Argens, 33 m NNE Toulon.

Cotignola, a fortified town of Italy, in Ferrarese, 25 m SSE Ferrara.

Cotopaxi, a mountain of the kingdom of Quito, one of the highest of the Andes. It is 18,890 feet above the level of the sea; and at its summit, which is perpetually covered with snow, is a volcano that has at various times caused terrible devastation.

Cotrone; see *Crotone*.

Cotuy, a town of St. Domingo, seated in a rich and extensive valley, on the Camu, at its conflux with the Yuna, 35 m WSW Samana.

Coucy, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Oise, 9 m N Soissons.

Coventry, a city in Warwickshire, which, united to Lichfield, is a bishop's see. The market is on Friday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and has three parish-churches, one of which, St. Michael, is said to have the most beautiful steeple in Europe. The houses being mostly old, with stories

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projecting over each other, make a mean appearance. The number of inhabitants was 16,034 in 1801, and 17,923 in 1811. The principal manufacture is silk ribands; but some gauzes, camblets, and lastings, are also made. It has a communication with the Staffordshire Grand Trunk, by a canal to Fradley; and by another, which joins the Oxford canal at Braunston, it has a communication with the Thames. Coventry is 15 m NNE Warwick, and 91 NW London. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 52 24 N.

Coveriporum, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Myfore, on the right bank of the Cavery, 60 m SE Myfore. Lon. 77 38 E, lat. 11 51 N.

Covilham, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a manufacture of woollen cloth, 18 m SW Guarda.

Coulam, a seaport of Hindoostan, in Travancore, with a good harbour and a navigable river. It stands on a peninsula, 60 m NW Travancore. Lon. 76 34 E, lat. 8 51 N.

Couwerden; see *Coevorden*.

Courland, a duchy of Europe, 250 m long and 40 broad; bounded on the W and N by the Baltic, E by Livonia, and S by Poland. It is divided into Courland Proper and Semigallia. The country swells into gentle hills, and is fertile in corn, hemp, and flax. It is mostly open; but in some parts there are forests of pine and fir, and groves of oak. It was formerly a feudatory province of Poland, but was annexed to the dominions of Russia, in 1795, by an act of the states. Mittau is the capital.

Coursferans, a late province of France, lying along the river Satat, and now forming, with Foix, the department of Arriege.

Courtray, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, celebrated for its manufactures of table linen and woollen cloths; seated on both sides the river Lis, 12 m E Ypres.

Coutances, a seaport of France, capital of the department of Manche, and a bishop's see, with a fine cathedral. It is 37 m SW Bayeux, and 185 W Paris. Lon. 1 27 E, lat. 49 3 N.

Coutras, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, at the conflux of the Ille and Dronne, 25 m NE Bourdeaux.

Cowbridge, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is called by the Welsh, Pont-faen, from the stone bridge over the river Daw, which soon after

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enters the Bristol channel. Near it are the remains of Llanbithian castle, of which a massive gateway is now converted into a barn; and about a mile distant, on a lofty hill, are the ruins of Penline castle. Cowbridge is 12 m w Cardiff and 173 London.

Cowes, a seaport of Hampshire, in the isle of Wight, on the w side of the mouth of the Medina or Cowen. On the opposite side is the village of East Cowes, and at each place is a fort built by Henry VIII, for the security of the island and road. Cowes has an excellent harbour, which is much frequented by ships to repair damages sustained at sea, and to water; and also a good trade in provisions, &c. for the use of the shipping. During the summer it is much frequented for the purpose of sea-bathing; and here are a number of genteel lodging-houses, and an assembly room. A mail packet sails from this place every day at noon for Southampton. It is 12 m s by E Southampton, 12 wsw Portsmouth, and 86 sw London. Lon. 17 w, lat. 50 46 N.

Coylan; see *Quilon*.

Cowdurga, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a strong hill fort. It is surrounded by hills and forests, and stands 12 m s Nagara.

Cozumel, an island on the E coast of Yucatan, where Cortes landed, and refreshed his troops, before he attempted the conquest of Mexico. It abounds with fruit, pulse, cattle, and fowls. The original natives possess this island, but are subject to Spain. Lon. 87 19 w, lat. 19 40 N.

Crab Island; see *Boriquen*.

Cracatao, the southernmost of a cluster of islands in the entrance of the strait of Sunda. It consists of elevated land, gradually rising on all sides from the sea, and is covered with trees, except a few spots, which have been cleared by the natives for the purpose of forming rice fields; and its coral reefs afford small turtles in abundance. The inhabitants are not considerable; and their chief, like those of the other islands in the strait, is subject to the king of Bantam. Lon. 105 56 E, lat. 8 6 S.

Cracow, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university. It was formerly the capital of Poland, where the kings were elected and crowned, and nearly in the centre of the Polish dominions; but, since the partition of Poland, it is become a frontier town, and belongs to Austria. On a rock near the Vistula is the ancient royal palace,

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surrounded by brick walls and old towers, which form a kind of citadel. Adjoining is the cathedral, within the walls of the citadel, in which most of the sovereigns of Poland are interred. Though the city and suburbs occupy a vast tract of ground, they scarcely contain 24,000 inhabitants. The great square is spacious and well built, and many of the streets are broad and handsome; but almost every building bears the mark of ruined grandeur. This devastation was begun by the Swedes in 1702, when it was taken by Charles XII; but it has since experienced greater calamities, having been taken and retaken by the Russians and the confederates. On the general insurrection, in 1794, against the Prussian and Russian usurpers of the Polish territory, Kosciuszko, the chief of the patriotic insurgents, expelled the Russian garrison from this city; but having marched, in the sequel, to the protection of Warsaw, Cracow surrendered to the Prussians. It is seated on the Vistula, 130 m ssw Warsaw. Lon. 19 50 E, lat. 49 59 N.

Crail, a burough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with an ancient church, and some remains of a castle in which David I frequently resided. It is seated on the frith of Forth, 7 m se St. Andrew.

Crainburg, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, on the river Save, 18 m nw Laubach.

Cramond, a village of Scotland, 5 m wnw Edinburgh, at the mouth of the Amond, in the frith of Forth. It has a commodious harbour, and considerable iron-works.

Cranberry, a town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, 16 m ssw Brunswick, and 20 ene Trenton.

Cranbourn, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated near a fine chafe, which extends almost to Salisbury, 38 m ne Dorchester, and 93 w London.

Cranbrook, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. Here was erected the first woollen manufacture, by those Flemings who settled through the encouragement of Edward III; and here is a free grammar-school, endowed by queen Elisabeth. It is 13 m s Maidstone, and 19 se London.

Craneburg, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on a hill, 5 m w Cleve.

Cranganore, a town and fort of Hindoostan, on the coast of Cochin. It was taken from the Portuguese in 1662 by the Dutch, who sold it in 1789 to the

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raja of Travancore. It is seated at the mouth of a river, 30 m N by W Cochin. Lon. 75 38 E, lat. 10 23 N.

Cranjac, a village of France, in the department of Aveyron, celebrated for its mineral waters, 13 m NW Rhodéz.

Craon, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, near the river Ouden, 17 m S by W Laval.

Crato, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a priory belonging to the order of Malta, 14 m W Portalegre.

Crayford, a village in Kent, on the river Cray, 2 m W by N Dartford. Here are some calico printing grounds, and a manufacture of iron hoops.

Creecy, or **Cressy**, a village of France, in the department of Somme, celebrated for the victory over the French, gained by Edward III, in 1346. It is 34 m NW Amiens.

Crediton, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable manufacture of ferges. The church is a noble structure, and was formerly a cathedral. The town was almost all destroyed by fire in 1769. It is seated between two hills, 12 m NW Exeter, and 180 W by N London.

Cree, a river of Scotland, which rises in the northern part of the counties of Wigton and Kirkcudbright, forms the boundary between them, and enters the head of Wigton bay.

Creetown, or **Ferrytown**, a small port of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire. Here several sloops are constantly employed in the coasting trade. It stands on Wigton bay, near the influx of the Cree, 22 m W Kirkcudbright.

Creglingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, seated on the Tauber, 22 m S Wurtzburg, and 30 NW Anspach.

Creil, a town of France, in the department of Oise, on the river Oise, 5 m E Senlis.

Creilheim, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, on the river Jaxt, 22 m SW Anspach.

Crema, a fortified town of Italy, capital of Cremasco, and a bishop's see. It is well built and populous, and seated on the Serio, 30 m S Bergamo. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Cremasco, a small territory of Italy, in the S part of the province of Bergamasco. It is nearly surrounded by the duchy of Milan, and fertile in corn, wine, flax, and hemp. Crema is the capital.

Cremieu, a town of France, in the department of Isere, at the foot of a mountain, near the Rhone, 20 m NE Vienne.

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Cremnitz, a town of Upper Hungary, noted for its gold mines, 17 m N Schemnitz.

Cremona, a city of Italy, capital of Cremonefe, and a bishop's see, with a castle and a university. The streets are broad and straight, adorned with some small squares, and many noble edifices. The cathedral contains several beautiful altars and fine paintings; and one chapel is set apart for the relicts of the primitive martyrs, which are preserved in urns and sarcophagi. Here are also 40 parish churches, and 43 convents of both sexes. It stands in a delightful plain, watered by the Oglio, and near the Po, over which is a bridge of boats, defended by a fort. A canal passes through the town, and forms a communication between the two rivers. Cremona has been several times taken; the last time by the French in 1800. It is 30 m NW Parma. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 45 8 N.

Cremonefe, a territory of Italy, in the duchy of Milan, bounded on the E by Mantua, N by Bresciano, W by Cremasco, and S by Parma. It is fertile in wine and fruits. Cremona is the capital.

Cremfier, a town of Moravia, with a fine castle and a convent, seated on the river March, 18 m SSE Olmutz.

Crescentino, a fortified town of Piedmont, on the river Po, 20 m NE Turin.

Cressy, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 17 m S Compiègne.

Cressy; see **Creecy**.

Crest, a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the river Drome, 16 m SSE Valence.

Crevecoeur, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Scheldt, 5 m S Cambray.

Crevecoeur, a town and fort of S Holland, at the conflux of the Dommel with the Maese, 4 m NW Bois le Duc.

Crevelt, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. Near this place the French were defeated by the Hanoverians in 1758. It is 32 m NW Cologne.

Creuse, a department of France, so named from a river, which crosses it and flows into the Vienne. It contains the late province of Marche. Gueret is the capital.

Creusen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 7 m E Bayreuth.

Creutzburg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a castle. It has a great trade in honey, wax, leather, and flax; and is seated on the Brinnitz, 35 m E by N Brieg.

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Creutznach, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It has a trade in wine, salt, corn, wool, and tobacco. On Dec. 2, 1795, this town was taken three times; first by the French, then by the Austrians, and again by the former. It is seated on the Nahe, 25 m sw Mentz.

Creukerne, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of stockings, canvas, and dowlas. It is seated near a branch of the Parret, 25 m s Wells, and 132 wsw London.

Criccaeth, or **Crickeith**, a corporate town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday. The ancient castle is now in ruins. It is situate near St. George channel, 18 m sse Carmarthen, and 234 nw London.

Crickhowel, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, with a market on Thursday. Near it are the ruins of an ancient castle on a high mount. It is seated on the Usk, 10 m ss Brecknock, and 157 w by s London.

Cricklade, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday; seated near the Thames, 25 m w by s Oxford, and 84 w by n London.

Crieff, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with manufactures of paper and thin linen; seated on the Erne, 18 m w Perth, and 24 nne Stirling.

Crim, a town of Crimea, supposed to be on the site of an ancient city that once gave its name of Crim Tartary, or Crimea, to the whole peninsula; after having, under the name of Cimmerium, been the capital of a famous people who gave laws to the greatest part of Europe. The modern town, called Eski Krim [Old Crim] by the Tartars, is now inhabited by Armenians, but the Mohamedan ruins are extensive, and the neighbouring peasants are Tartars. It is seated at the foot of an insulated mountain, 10 m w Caffa.

Crimea, or **Taurida**, the ancient Taurica Cheronesus, a peninsula of Europe; bounded on the s and w by the Black sea, n by the province of Catharinenslas, with which it communicates by the isthmus of Prekop, and e by the sea of Asoph and the strait of Taman. Toward the end of the 11th century, the Genoese settled in this country; but they were expelled by the Crim Tartars in 1474. See *Caffa*. These Tartars had been settled in Crimea above two centuries before the expulsion of the Genoese. They were subjects of Batu Khan, grandson of Zingis; and their

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conquest was annexed to the kingdom of Kasan, till the death of Tamerlane in 1406, when Edegal Khan, an officer of that prince, took possession of it, and was succeeded by Duclat Cheral, in whose family the sovereignty continued till the 18th century. The Khans, however, were vassals, or tributary to the Turks, till the year 1774, when their independence was stipulated in the treaty of Caimargi. In 1783, the Russians took possession of the country with an army; the following year it was ceded to them by the Turks; and the peaceable possession of the whole was secured to them in 1791, by the cession of the fortress of Oczakof. Crimea is divided into two parts by the river Salgir, which runs from w to e. The s division is flat, poor, and fit for pasturage only. It has neither tree nor hill-lock; salt lakes, and flocks of sheep, are its greatest riches. This district is bleak and cold in winter, and sultry and scorching in summer. The s part is mountainous, but the valleys are astonishingly productive, and the climate extremely mild, from the exclusion of those violent winds by which the n division is frequently incommoded. The lower hills, extending from Caffa to the e extremity of the country, are principally used in gardening, and produce excellent fruit. Beside the port of Kertch, the road of Caffa, and the harbour of Balaclava, there is, near Sebastopol, one of the finest harbours in the world. The principal articles of export are corn, salt, honey, wax, butter, horses, female slaves, hides, and furs, especially the tauric lamb-skins, which are in high esteem. Crimea now forms one of the two provinces of the government of Catharinenslas, under the name of Taurida. Sympheropol is the capital.

Crimmischau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of stuffs and linens, seated on the Pleisse, 10 m ssw Altenberg.

Crinan, Loch, a small arm of the sea on the w coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire, which branches out s from the found of Jura, nearly opposite the ne end of the island of Jura. It is connected with Loch Fyne by a canal, called the Crinan Canal.

Crisna; see *Kisna*.

Croagh Patrick, a mountain in Ireland, in the county of Mayo, near the s side of Clew bay, 4 m sw Newport. It is in the form of a sugarloaf, 2666 feet above the level of the sea, and deemed the highest mountain in the

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country. It obtained its name from St. Patrick, who fasted here during Lent; and hence, according to tradition, he drove all the venomous creatures in the kingdom into the sea.

Croatia, a country of Europe, bounded on the *N* by Hungary, *E* by Slavonia and Bosnia, *S* by Dalmatia, and *W* by Carniola and Stiria. It belonged to the house of Austria, except a small part *E* of the river Unna, subject to the Turks; but, in 1809, the Austrian part *S* of the river Save was transferred to France. Carlstadt is the capital of the French part, and Agram of the Austrian.

Croia, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, seated near the gulf of Venice, 13 *m* *N* *E* Durazzo.

Croisic, or *Croisil*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, seated on the bay of Biscay, between the mouths of the Loire and Vilaine, 35 *m* *W* Nantes. Lon. 2 32 *W*, lat. 47 18 *N*.

Croix, *St.* a river of *N* America, which forms the *NE* boundary of the United States, and runs into the bay of Passamaquoddy.

Croix, *St.* one of the Caribbee islands, 30 *m* long and 8 where broadest, lying 40 *m* *S* by *E* of St. Thomas. It produces much sugar, and belongs to the Danes. The chief town is Christiansbadt, on the *N* coast, with a fine harbour, defended by a fortress. Lon. 65 28 *W*, lat. 17 45 *N*.

Cromack-water, a lake in Cumberland, between Buttermere-water and Lowes-water, receiving the former at its *S* end, by the river Cocker, and the latter at its *N* end. It is 4 *m* long and half a mile over; with three small isles, one of them a rock, and the other covered with wood. Half a mile from the *SW* end is a waterfall, called Scale force, between the mountains of Melbreak and Blea-cragg. At the *NE* corner is a stone bridge over its outlet, the Cocker. It abounds with char and red trout.

Cromarty, a seaport of Scotland, capital of Cromartysire. The harbour is one of the finest in Great Britain, and has a commodious quay. Here is a manufacture of hempen cloth, and a coasting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins of various sorts. The number of inhabitants in 1811 was 2413. It stands at the mouth of the frith of Cromarty, 16 *m* *NE* Inverness. Lon. 3 50 *W*, lat. 57 38 *N*.

Cromartyshire, a county of Scotland, 16 *m* long and 6 broad, comprehending part of a peninsula on the *S* side of a

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frith to which it gives name. On the *S* and *W* it is bounded by Ross-shire. It is divided into five parishes, which contained 4286 inhabitants in 1801, and 5481 in 1811. The high lands are heathy, but on the coasts it is fertile and well cultivated. It sends a member to parliament, alternately with Nairnshire.

Cromer, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It formerly had two churches, one of which, with several houses, was swallowed up by the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen; and the best lobster, on this part of the coast, are taken here. It is seated on the German ocean, 22 *m* *N* Norwich, and 120 *N* *E* London.

Cromford, a village in Derbyshire, on the river Derwent, 2 *m* *S* Wirksworth. Here Mr. (afterward sir Richard) Arkwright erected some of the new cotton mills, a capital improvement of mechanism due to him; and here also he built a noble seat, and a church. There is a canal hence to Nottingham.

Cronach, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, near which is a mountain-fortress called Rosenburg. It is seated near the river Cronach, 11 *m* *N* Culmbach.

Cronborg, a strong fortress of Denmark, on the isle of Zealand, near Elsinore, which guards the passage of the Sound. It stands on the point of a peninsular promontory, opposite Helsingburg in Sweden, little more than 2 *m* distant. In 1658, it was taken by the king of Sweden, and restored in 1660. In this fortress is a palace, where queen Matilda was imprisoned till she was permitted to retire to Zell. Not far from this is Hamlet Garden, said to be the spot where the murder of his father was perpetrated.

Cronenberg, or *Kronberg*, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, seated on a mountain, 9 *m* *NW* Frankfurt.

Cronstadt, a seaport and fortress of Russia, on the island of Retufari, in the gulf of Finland. The harbour is the chief station of the Russian fleet. Here are great magazines of naval stores, docks and yards for building ships, a foundery for cannon balls, and an extensive marine hospital. The Man of War's Mole is enclosed by a strong rampart, built of granite, in the sea. Peter's Canal, lined with masonry, is 1050 fathoms long, of which 558 stretch into the sea; it is 60 fathoms broad at the bottom and 100 at the top, and is

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24 fathoms deep. At the end of the canal are two pyramidal columns, with inscriptions relative to this great work. The town occupies the E part of the island, and the inhabitants are estimated at 60,000. It is 22 m W Petersburg. Lon. 29 26 E, lat. 59 56 N.

Cronstadt, a town of Transylvania. See *Brayau*.

Croom, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, on the river Maig. 13 m SSW Limerick.

Cropani, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 9 m ENE St. Severino.

Crasie, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 80 m WSW Lemberg.

Crossen, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on the frontiers of Silesia, near the conflux of the Bober with the Oder, in a country abounding with wine and fruit, 23 m SE Frankfort. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 52 7 N.

Cross-fell, a mountain in Cumberland, 8 m ENE Kirkcubright. Its extreme altitude is 2901 feet. At different elevations there are two extensive plains; and a third on the summit contains several hundred acres, covered with moss and other vegetable productions. The view from this height comprehends great part of six counties. A few yards below the summit is a spring called the Gentlemen's Well.

Crotchet, or *Corachie*, a town of Hindoostan, and the only good seaport in Sindy. It stands at the head of a bay, which has a narrow and shallow entrance, defended by a castle; but vessels of 400 tons may enter the harbour at high water. The inhabitants are estimated at 8000, the majority of whom are Hindoos. It has a considerable trade, being visited by the interior caravans; and the chief exports are rice, glue, hides, saltpetre, potash, asafetida, Tatta-cloth, indigo, frankincense, and coarse cloths. It is 60 m W by N Tatta. Lon. 67 16 E, lat. 24 51 N.

Crottenay, a town of France, in the department of Jura, 6 m SE Poligny.

Crotone, a seaport of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It has a trade in grain, cheese, oil, and silk, and is 15 m SE St. Severino. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 39 9 N.

Crottoy, a town of France, in the department of Somme, on the E side of the mouth of the Somme, 35 m NW Amiens.

Crouch, a river in Essex, which rises near Horndon, and enters the German

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ocean between Burnham and Foulness island. The Walsfleet and Burnham oysters are the product of its creeks and pits.

Crowland, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. Here was formerly an abbey of great note, and some stately ruins yet remain. The town consists of four streets, which are separated by watercourses, and connected by a curious triangular bridge for foot passengers. The chief trade is in fish and wild ducks, which are plentiful in the adjacent pools and marshes. It is 11 m N Peterborough, and 93 m by W London.

Crowle, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, seated in the Isle of Axholme, near the river Dun, 18 m N Gainsborough, and 167 m NW London.

Crown Point, a fort and town of New York, in Clinton county. The fort was erected by the French, in 1731, on a point that runs S into Lake Champlain. It was reduced by the English in 1759, taken by the Americans in 1775, retaken by the English the year after, and is now in a ruinous state. It is 90 m N Albany. Lon. 73 21 W, lat. 43 56 N.

Croydon, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday. It has an hospital and free-school, founded by archbishop Whitgift; and in the church are some monuments of the archbishops of Canterbury, who had here an ancient palace, which was alienated from the see in 1780: the building, and adjoining premises, are now occupied by some cotton manufactures. The number of inhabitants was 5743 in 1801, and 7801 in 1811. The summer assizes are held here and at Guildford alternately. Croydon is seated near the source of the Wandle, 10 m S London. Lon. 0 6 W, lat. 51 22 N.

Crozen, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, 16 m NW Chateaulin.

Crumlaqu, or *Crumau*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Böhmen, with a castle, seated on the Muldau, 12 m S by W Budweis.

Crumlau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaim, with a castle, 10 m NNE Znaim.

Cruz, St. or *Agadur*, a seaport of Morocco, in the kingdom of Sus. The Portuguese had a fortress here, which was taken from them by the Moors in 1536; and the emperor caused it to be destroyed in 1773. The harbour is safe

and commodious of the Atlantic. Lon. 9 10 W.

Cruz, St. a town of Teneriff, in the government of the Canary Islands, well built, and defended by a citadel. Lon. 16 10 W.

Cruz, St. a jurisdiction in the province of Cas, and a town in the island of Guaymas, 63 15 W, lat. 23 15 N.

Cruz, St. a town of Cuba, with a market of the bay of Matanzas. Lon. 81 5 W.

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and commodious. It is seated on a bay of the Atlantic, 130 m wsw Morocco. Lon. 9 10 W, lat. 30 28 N.

Cruz, St. a seaport on the s side of Teneriff, and the general residence of the governor of the island. It has a well built pier and quay, and is defended by several forts and batteries. Lon. 16 14 W, lat. 28 28 N.

Cruz, St. a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in the audience of Charcas, and a bishop's see. The country is woody and mountainous; but the town stands in a fertile valley, near the river Guapix, 160 m nne Plaza. Lon. 65 15 W, lat. 17 26 S.

Cruz, St. a town on the n side of Cuba, with a good harbour at the head of the bay of Matanzas, 60 m E Havana. Lon. 81 5 W, lat. 22 11 N.

Cruz de Mayo, St. see *Guilivis*.

Cuba, the largest island of the W Indies, lying s of E Florida and the Bahama islands. It is 700 m long and 80 broad, and was discovered by Columbus in 1492. The Spaniards are entirely masters of it, having extirpated the natives; but from their laziness, and the want of hands, only a very small portion of land is cleared. In the woods are some valuable trees, particularly cedars of a large size; and birds in variety and number, more than in any of the other islands. The soil is fertile; and cattle, sheep, and hogs are numerous. There are many warm springs, and copper mines in the mountains, and forests full of game. The produce is excellent sugar, ginger, long pepper, cassia, wild cinnamon, mastic, tobacco, and aloes. The hills run through the middle of the island, its whole length, from E to W, but near the coast the land is generally level; and many rivulets flow from the hills to the N and S. Havana is the capital.

Cuba, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 36 m s by E Evora.

Cubagua, a small island of S America, between that of Magaretta and Terra Firma. Here the Spaniards, in 1509, established a fishery of pearl; but the banks disappeared in 1524. The island is barren and nitrous. Lon. 64 10 W, lat. 10 56 N.

Cuban, a river that issues from the N side of the mountain Elbrus, the loftiest of the Caucasus, flows NW and W, dividing Circassia from part of Taurica, and enters, by several mouths, into the Black sea and the sea of Asoph. It forms the southern boundary of the Russian empire in this part; and on its right

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bank are several of their redoubts and fortresses.

Cuban, or *Cuban Tartary*, a country of Asia, in the Russian province of Taurica; bounded on the W by the sea of Asoph, N by the river Don, which separates it from Europe, E by the desert of Astracan, and S by the river Cuban, which divides it from Circassia.

Cuckfield, a town in Suffex, with a market on Friday, 13 m NW Lewes, and 39 S by W London.

Cuddalore, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of the Carnatic, near the place where Fort St. David once stood. It was taken by the French in 1758, and again in 1783. It is 20 m ssw Pondicherry. Lon. 79 55 E, lat. 11 45 N.

Cuddapa, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circle of the same name, ceded by Tipoo, in 1792, to the nizam of the Deccan. It is 133 m NW Madras. Lon. 78 57 E, lat. 14 23 N.

Cudrefin, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 21 m W Bern.

Cuenca, a city of Spain, in New Castile, and a bishop's see; seated on a high and craggy hill, near the river Xucar, 90 m E by S Madrid. Lon. 2 12 W, lat. 40 10 N.

Cuenza, a town and jurisdiction of Peru, in the province of Quito. The town is populous, and situate at the foot of the Cordillera mountains, on one of the sources of the Amazon, 170 m S by W Quito. Lon. 78 30 W, lat. 2 56 S.

Cuernavaca, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, seated in a fertile country, 35 m S Mexico.

Cujavia, a province of Poland, on the left bank of the Vistula, including the two palatinates of Wladislaw and Brzeic. Wladislaw is the capital.

Cully, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the NE side of the lake of Geneva, 8 m ESE Lausanne.

Culenburg, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, on the river Leek, 12 m SSE Utrecht.

Culiacan, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalaxara; bounded on the N by Cinaloa, E by New Biscay, S by Guadalaxara, and W by the gulf of California. It abounds with all sorts of fruits, has many salt ponds, and several rich mines.

Culiacan, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of the same name. The population is estimated at 10,800. It is seated on the river Culia-

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can, 340 m NW Guadaluza. Lon. 106 42 W, lat. 24 56 N.

Cullen, a borough of Scotland, in Banffshire, at the mouth of the river Cullen. It has manufactures of stockings, linen, and damask, and a trade in fresh and dried fish. Near it are seen three lofty spiring rocks, formed of flinty masses, called the Three Kings of Cullen. It is 13 m W by N Banff, and 22 ENE Elgin.

Cullen, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. 18 m SE Limerick, and 19 W Cashel.

Cullera, a town of Spain, in Valencia, at the mouth of the Xucar, 21 m S Valencia.

Culloor, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, celebrated for its diamond mines, 115 m E Hyderabad. Lon. 80 37 E, lat. 17 12 N.

Culm, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a catholic university. It is seated on the Vistula, 60 m S Dantzig. Lon. 18 30 E, lat. 53 24 N.

Culmbach, a town of Franconia, formerly the capital of a margravate of the same name. Near it, on a mountain, stands the fortress of Plafenburg, where the archives of the principality were preserved, but they were removed to Bayreuth in 1783. From its district the whole margravate was formerly called Brandenburg-Culmbach; but in 1726, the government devolved into another line, and since that time it has been called Brandenburg-Bayreuth. Culmbach is seated on the Main, 13 m NW Bayreuth. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 50 7 N.

Culmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, with a fort at the W point of Lough Foyle, 5 m N by E Londonderry.

Culrofs, a borough of Scotland, in Perthshire, in a district almost detached by the firths of Fife and Clackmannan. Here is a princely abbey, built in 1590. It is situate on the side of a steep hill, by the firth of Forth, 20 m S Perth, and 21 WNW Edinburgh.

Cumana, a province in the NE part of Terra Firma, in the government of Caracas; bounded on the N and E by the sea, S by Paria, and W by Caracas. The chief products are cocoa and tobacco, but it is gifted with every variety of territorial production. The interior is crowned by lofty mountains, and the highest, Tumerequiri, is 5600 feet above the level of the sea. In this mountain is the cavern of Guacharo, famed among the Indians; it is immense, and serves

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as a retreat to thousands of nocturnal birds, whose fat yields the famous oil of Guacharo.

Cumana, the capital of the province of the same name, with a fortress on an eminence. The inhabitants are estimated at 30,000, and noted for commercial activity and enterprise. The fisheries are plentiful, and salt being convenient, great quantities of fish are cured, and sent to the neighbouring ports and islands, which is the principal branch of trade. This town was nearly destroyed by the great earthquake in 1812. It is situate on the Manzanares, near the entrance of the gulf of Cariaco, 185 m E Leon. Lon. 64 24 W, lat. 10 12 N.

Cumanageta, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Cumana, at the mouth of the Neveri, 60 m W by S Cumana.

Cumbana, an island of the E Indies, between Lombeck and Flores, 180 m long and from 20 to 40 broad. On the N side, toward the W end, is a town of the same name. Lon. 116 58 E, lat. 8 27 S.

Cumberland, a county of England, bounded on the N by Scotland, E by Northumberland, Durham, and Westmorland, S by Lancashire, and W by the Irish sea and Solway frith. It is 58 m long and 30 broad, containing 958,080 acres; is divided into five wards, and 103 parishes; has a city and 10 market-towns; and sends six members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 117,230 in 1801, and 133,744 in 1811. The mountains feed large flocks of sheep, and the valleys produce corn, &c. The tracts of level land are neither numerous nor extensive, being chiefly confined to the borders of the rivers and toward the N coast. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, iron, lapis calaminaris, and wad, or black-lead; the latter are near Borrowdale, and almost peculiar to this county. The principal manufactures are cotton and canvas, and there are some iron-works. Skiddaw, Saddleback, and Cross-fell are the principal mountains. The chief rivers are the Eden and Derwent; and its celebrated lakes are Derwent-water, Bassenthwaite-water, Buttermere, Croomack-water, Lowes-water, Ulls-water, Wast-water, Ennerdale-water, and Leathes-water. Carlisle is the capital.

Cumberland, a river of the United States, which issues from the Cumberland mountains, on the borders of Virginia, flows SW through Kentucky into

the state of Nashville; re-enters the river about 12 Tennessee. The length is 120 miles.

Cumberland, a town of Brunswick, name, noted for its situation. Fundy, on branch. L.

Cumberland, chief of Allegheny, both sides of into the Potomac. Lon.

Cumberland, Georgia, the United States. It is 15 m long, its S extremity between the Mary river.

Cumberland, Cuba, formerly 1741, it was who built a fort and the river named Augustus, best in America, ing any number. St. Jago.

Cumbo, a kingdom of Africa, S of Portuguese harbor.

Cumbray, islands of Scotland, the firth of Clyde of Bute. The reference, has extended the ruins to St. Columba, to the S of the house. Lon.

Cumiana, a town of Turin.

Cumly, a fort in Canara, vers at their lake, which is a spit of sand. the S river, is to which it was bridge. It is 1

Cupar, a borough of Fifeshire, coarse linens and of inhabitants 4758 in 1811. ley, on the N

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the state of Tennessee, where it passes by Nashville; it then takes a NW course, re-enters Kentucky, and joins the Ohio about 12 m above the influx of the Tennessee. It is navigable for large vessels to Nashville, and its whole length is estimated to be above 450 m.

Cumberland, a town and fort of New Brunswick, in a county of the same name, noted for coal mines. The fort is situate at the head of the bay of Fundy, on the E side of its northern branch. Lon. 64 10 W, lat. 45 45 N.

Cumberland, a town of Maryland, chief of Allegany county. It stands on both sides of Wills creek, at its entrance into the Potomac, 95 m WNW Washington. Lon. 78 46 W, lat. 39 36 N.

Cumberland, an island on the coast of Georgia, the most southern territory of the United States on the Atlantic ocean. It is 15 m long and 2 broad. Opposite its S extremity is the island Amelia, and between them is the entrance of St. Mary river.

Cumberland, a bay on the SE coast of Cuba, formerly called Guantanamo. In 1741, it was visited by admiral Vernon, who built a fort, and gave it this name; and the river that enters the harbour he named Augusta. The port is one of the best in America, and capable of sheltering any number of vessels. It is 50 m E St. Jago. Lon. 75 12 W, lat. 20 0 N.

Combo, a kingdom on the W coast of Africa, S of the river Gambia. The Portuguese have a settlement at Cacheo.

Cumbray, *Great* and *Little*, two islands of Scotland, at the entrance of the frith of Clyde, to the SE of the isle of Bute. The former is 6 m in circumference, has excellent freestone quarries, and the ruins of a cathedral dedicated to St. Columba. The latter lies a little to the S of the other, and on it is a light-house. Lon. 4 47 W, lat. 55 45 N.

Cumiana, a town of Piedmont, 12 m SW Turin.

Cumly, a fort and town of Hindoostan, in Canara, seated between two rivers at their entrance into a salt water lake, which is separated from the sea by a spit of sand. On the opposite side of the S river, is the town of Kanyapura, to which it was formerly joined by a bridge. It is 15 m S by E Mangalore.

Cupar, a borough of Scotland, capital of Fifeshire, with manufactures of coarse linens and leather. The number of inhabitants was 3150 in 1801, and 4758 in 1811. It is seated in a rich valley, on the N side of the Eden, 8 m W

CUS

by a St. Andrew, and 30 NNE Edinburg. Lon. 2 55 W, lat. 56 16 N.

Cupar, a town of Scotland, in Forfarshire, with a considerable linen manufacture and a tannery. It is seated on a rivulet that flows into the Isla, 11 m NW Dundee, and 12 NNE Perth.

Curacao, an island in the Caribbean sea, 45 m from the coast of Terra Firma. It is 25 m long and 12 broad; produces sugar, coffee, and cotton; has numerous warehouses, always full of the commodities of Europe and the east; and carries on a great trade, whether in peace or in war. In 1800, some French having settled on part of the island, and becoming at variance with the Dutch, the latter surrendered the island to a single British frigate. It was restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1802, and taken from them by three British frigates in 1807. The principal town is St. Peter, at the NE extremity of the island, with a good harbour defended by a fort and batteries. Lon. 69 15 W, lat. 12 22 N.

Curia Maria, an island on the coast of Arabia Felix, opposite the mouth of the Prim. Lon. 55 25 E, lat. 17 0 N.

Curisch Haff, a lake or bay of Prussia, lying along the Baltic, 70 m in length. It is wide toward the S, but narrow to the N, where it communicates with the Baltic, at Memel.

Currah, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, on the right bank of the Ganges, 36 m NW Allahabad.

Currudea, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the river Adji, 190 m NW Calcutta. Lon. 86 20 E, lat. 24 25 N.

Curruepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated in a mountainous district, 127 m NW Moorshedabad. Lon. 86 42 E, lat. 25 6 N.

Curupa, a town of Brasil, in the government of Para, seated on the estuary of the Amazon, 250 m W Para. Lon. 53 10 W, lat. 1 50 S.

Curzola, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, about 26 m long. It abounds in wood, proper for building ships, and produces good wine. At the E end is a fortified town of the same name, with a good harbour. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 43 6 N.

Cusco, a city of Peru, and a bishop's see, formerly the capital of the incas. The Spaniards, under Pizarro, took possession of it in 1534. On a mountain contiguous to the N part of the city are the ruins of a fort and palace of the incas, the stones of which are of an enormous magnitude. Cusco is built in a square form, in the middle of which

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is the best market in all America: four large streets which are perfectly straight, terminate in the square. It contains nine churches, beside the cathedral, which is a noble structure. The number of inhabitants is about 20,000, of which three-fourths are original Americans. Streams of water run through the town, which are a great convenience in a country where it seldom rains. It is 350 m E by S Lima. Lon. 71 47 W, lat. 13 0 S.

Cusbai, a river of N Carolina, which runs into Albemarle sound.

Cuffel, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 37 m S by E Moulins.

Custrin, a fortified town of Brandenburg, capital of the New mark, with a castle. In 1760, it was bombarded and almost destroyed by the Russians. It is seated amid morasses, at the conflux of the Warta with the Oder, 46 m E by N Berlin. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 52 38 N.

Cutais, or *Kotatis*, the chief town of Imeritia, surrounded by a thick wall with strong towers. Here is a palace for the prince, and the remains of a fine cathedral. In 1770 it was taken by the Russians. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Rioni, 100 m WNW Teflis. Lon. 43 5 E, lat. 42 32 N.

Cutay Malalarwadi, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a large mud fort, 27 m W Seringapatam.

Cutch, a country of Hindoostan, governed by a rajah. It lies on the SE of Sindy: the E branch of the Indus separating the two countries, extends along the N coast of the gulf of Cutch, and is separated from Guzerat by the river Puddar. It abounds with hills, woods, and sandy wilds. The capital is Boogebogue.

Cuxhaven, a seaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, at the mouth of the Elbe. Here are only a few hovels and a windmill; but it was lately the port for the English packets to Hamburg; and passengers, while on shore, were accommodated at Ritzenbottle, half a mile distant. Cuxhaven is 60 m NW Hamburg. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 53 50 N.

Cuyck, a town of Dutch Brabant, in a small territory of the same name, 6 m SSE Grave.

Cyprus, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Syria. It was taken by the Turks from the Venetians in 1570. It is 160 m in length, and 70 at its greatest breadth; pervaded by a chain of mountains, the highest of

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which is called Olympus. The soil is an excellent fertile clay; and if the government would give encouragement to the natives to be industrious, they might make it a paradise; for the mountains are covered with hyacinths, anemones, and other beautiful flowers. The chief products are apricots, oranges, silk, cotton, wine, honey, turpentine, and timber. There is one archbishop and three bishops. The priests are extremely ignorant, and they submit to the most servile employment to get money. The costume of the Cyprian ladies consists of a headdress modelled after the kind of *calathus* represented upon the Phenician idols of the country. Their hair, died of a fine brown colour by means of a plant called Kenna, hangs behind in numerous long straight braids; and in some ringlets, disposed near the face, are fastened blossoms of the jasmine, strung together in a pleasing manner. Some possess the secret of giving a brown colour to the whitest locks, and also tinge their eyebrows of the same hue. The upper robe is of scarlet, crimson, or green silk, embroidered with gold. Like other Greek women they wear scarlet pantaloons, fastened round the ankle, and yellow boots, with slippers of the same colour. About their waists they have a broad belt or zone, fastened in front by a large clasp of polished brass or mother-of-pearl. They expose the bosom; and around the neck, and from the head, are suspended a profusion of gold coins, chains, and other trinkets. Notwithstanding the pains they use in disfiguring their natural beauty by ill-selected ornaments, the women of Cyprus are taller and handsomer than those of any other Grecian island. Hence were possibly derived those celebrated models of female beauty, conspicuous in the works of Grecian artists; models selected from the throng of Cyprian virgins, who, as priestesses of Venus, officiated in the Paphian shrine. Nicosia is the capital.

Cyr, St. a village of France, 2 m from Versailles, celebrated for an abbey founded by madame de Maintenon, who was the abbess till her death in 1719.

Czaslau, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. The church has the highest tower in Bohemia. Near this place the king of Prussia gained a victory over the Austrians in 1742. It is seated on the Crudenka, 40 m SSE Prague. Lon. 15 24 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Czenfokow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, with a fortified

convent on
Warta, 50
Czerzaff
Ukraine, w
Dnieper, 8
lat. 49 0 N.
Czernetz
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Czernikou
of a duchy
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Vistula, 30 m
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coast of Concan
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75 m S by E Bo
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Dacca, a city
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the Ganges, bu
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it was once the
defended by a f
mains of which
trade in muslins,
most delicate one
in Europe, from

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convent on a mountain, by the river Warta, 50 m N by W Cracow.

Czerkass, a town of Russia, in the Ukraine, with a castle, seated near the Dnieper, 85 m SE Kiof. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Czernetz, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, near the Danube, 110 m W Bucharest. Lon. 29 44 E, lat. 41 23 N.

Czernikou, a town of Russia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Desna, 70 m N by E Kiof. Lon. 31 53 E, lat. 51 29 N.

Czerfk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the Vistula, 30 m SSE Warsaw.

Czeraweniza, a town of Upper Hungary, famous for mines of opal, a noble gem not yet discovered in any other region of the globe. It is 15 m N Caslovia.

Czirnitz, a town of Carniola, remarkable for its lake, which produces grass and corn every year. The lake is surrounded by mountains, and in dry seasons is from 20 to 25 m in circumference; but when full it is 40 m round, and contains several islands, on the largest of which is a village. When the water subsides, buckwheat is sown on the dry parts, and becomes ready for the sickle in six weeks; and the pasturage is not hurt by the water if it does not stay too long. The town is situated on the NW part of the lake, 20 m S by W Laubach.

Czongrodt, a town of Hungary, at the conflux of the Teisse and Keres, 13 m N Segedin.

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Daber, a town of Hither Pomerania, in a circle of its name, 16 m NNE Stargard.

Dabul, a town of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan, with a trade in pepper and salt; seated at the mouth of a river, 75 m S by E Bombay. Lon. 72 53 E, lat. 17 50 N.

Dacca, a city of Hindoostan, in Bengal, to the E of the principal stream of the Ganges, but on a branch which communicates with the Burrampooter. It was once the capital of Bengal, and defended by a strong fortress, the remains of which appear. It has a vast trade in muslins, and manufactures the most delicate ones, so much sought after in Europe, from the cotton produced

D A H

in the province. The country round Dacca lies low, and is always covered with verdure during the dry months. It is 150 m NE Calcutta. Lon. 90 32 E, lat. 23 42 N.

Dachau, a town of Bavaria, with a palace; seated on a hill, near the river Amber, 10 m NNW Munich.

Dachbach, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 22 m S Bamberg.

Dachstein, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a palace that belonged to the see of Strasbourg; situate on the Breuch, 8 m W Strasbourg.

Dafar, or *Dofar*, a seaport of Arabia Felix, governed by a sheik, who is a sovereign prince. It is seated on a bay of the same name, on the SE coast. Lon. 54 10 E, lat. 17 20 N.

Daghestan, a province of Asia, bounded on the N by Caucasia, E by the Caspian sea, S by Schirvan, and W by Georgia. It is almost entirely mountainous, inhabited chiefly by Tartars, and subject to Russia. Derbend is the capital.

Dagno, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, near the conflux of the Drino and Nero, 13 m SE Scutari.

Dago, or *Dagao*, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, 7 m N of the isle of Oesel. It is 20 m in circumference, and has two castles, called Dagerwort and Paden. Lon. 22 56 E, lat. 58 44 N.

Dagborough, a town of Delaware, in Sussex county, on a branch of Indian river, which enters the ocean to the S of Delaware bay. It is 50 m S by E Dover.

Dahl, a river of Sweden, which flows through Dalecarlia and on the S confines of Gestricia, and enters the gulf of Bothnia, to the SE of Gessle. It is a considerable stream, but sometimes expands into lakes, and in general too shallow for the purposes of navigation. Near Escarleby, not far from its mouth, it forms a celebrated cataract, little inferior to that of the Rhine at Lauffen.

Dahomy, a kingdom of Guinea, to the N of Whidah, supposed to reach 180 m inland, though no European has penetrated above half the distance. The country is fertile, yielding a plentiful supply of farinaceous vegetables and tropical fruits; also indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, palm oil, and a variety of spices. The religion of Dahomy consists of a jumble of superstitious ceremonies, of which it is impossible to convey any satisfactory idea. The government is perhaps the most

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perfect despotism in the world; for the policy admits of no intermediate degree of subordination between king and slave, at least in the royal presence, where the prime minister prostrates himself with as much abject submission as the meanest subject. The king maintains a considerable standing army, commanded by an agaow, or general, and other subordinate officers, who must hold themselves in readiness to take the field, at the command of the sovereign. On extraordinary occasions, all the males able to bear arms are obliged to repair to the general's standard; every caboceer marching at the head of his own people. Sometimes the king takes the field at the head of his troops; and on very great emergencies, at the head of his women. In the different royal palaces, in Dahomy, are immured not less than 3000 women; several hundreds of whom are trained to arms, under a female general, and other officers. The general character of the Dahomans is marked by a mixture of ferocity and politeness: the former appears in the treatment of their enemies; the latter they possess far above the African nations with whom Europeans have hitherto had any intercourse. The capital, Abomy, stands in lon. 2 5 E, lat. 8 5 N.

Dalaca, or *Dabala*, an island in the Red sea, near the coast of Abyssinia, 40 m long and 6 broad. It is fertile, populous, and remarkable for a pearl fishery. The inhabitants are blacks, and great enemies to the Mohamedans. Lon. 40 10 E, lat. 15 44 N.

Dalagoa; see *Delagoa*.

Dalbattie, a village of Scotland, 12 m E by N Kirkcudbright. It stands near the mouth of the Orr, in Solway frith, and has a convenient harbour for small vessels.

Dalby, a village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 7 m NNW Irvine. It has a cotton manufacture, and near it are coal mines, and a sulphureous spring.

Daleburg, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalia, situate on the SW side of Lake Wenner, 60 m N by E Gotheburg. Lon. 11 59 E, lat. 58 35 N.

Dalecarlia, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, between Nordland and the mountains of Norway. It is 270 m long and from 40 to 120 broad. The principal productions are corn and hemp; and it contains many forests, mountains, dales, and lakes, with numerous mines of silver, copper, and iron, and some quarries of porphyry. The capital is Fahlun.

Dalem, a town of the Netherlands,

DAM

in the duchy of Limburg, capital of a territory of the same name. It is situate on the Bervine, 15 m NW Limburg.

Dalen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; situate on the Bervine, 15 m NNW Juliers.

Dalia, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, to the W of Wermeland and Lake Wenner. It is 85 m long and 40 broad. The N part is full of mountains, forests, and lakes; but to the S it produces corn sufficient for the inhabitants. Cattle, fish, butter, and cheese are the chief articles. The capital is Daleburg.

Dalkeith, a town of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, with a great market on Thursday, for corn and oatmeal. Here is Dalkeith-house, the magnificent seat of the duke of Buccleugh; and a little to the S is Newbottle-abbey, an elegant seat of the marquis of Lothian, erected on the site of the ancient abbey. Dalkeith is seated on a strip of land, between the N and S Esk, 6 m SE Edinburgh.

Dalmatia, a country of Europe, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the NE by Bosnia and Servia, SE by Albania, SW by the gulf of Venice, and NW by Croatia. It is divided into Venetian, Turkish, Ragusan, and Hungarian Dalmatia; and the capitals are Spalatro, Herzegovina, Ragusa, and Segna. The Venetian and Hungarian parts, by the treaty of Presburg, were annexed to the kingdom of Italy; the Ragusan territory was afterward added; and in 1809 they were transferred to France. See *Morlachia*.

Dalston, a village in Cumberland, 6 m S by W Carlisle. It stands on the Caldew, and has various branches of the cotton manufacture.

Dalton, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, and near it are the magnificent ruins of Furness abbey. It is seated in a champaign country, not far from the sea, 6 m SW Ulverston, and 265 NNW London.

Damanhur, a town of Egypt, near the canal of Alexandria, 32 m ESE Alexandria.

Damar, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, with a university, 60 m S by E Sana.

Damascus, or *Sham*, a city of Syria, capital of a Turkish pachalic, and the see of a Greek archbishop. The form is an exact square, each side being a mile and a half; and is supposed to contain 180,000 inhabitants, among whom are great numbers of Christians and Jews. It had three walls, now almost entirely ruined; and of the several suburbs which it

formerly which is flow across, which the public into built of wood where there are 0 insides are remarkable faries, which supported by rounding a castle is like own streets a Damascus ste gazette. There are about 200 the most state tian church. the city and si each side of w sorts of rich m veral manufact among which has been most f river Barada, 20 150 S Aleppo. 30 N.

Damaun, a fe the country of E of the gulf of besieged it, about century, with an but the garrison of his camp guar terrified those arms, that they t and trampled to It is subject to t as S Surat. Lon.

Primegan, or Persia, in Mazand plain, famous by Nadir Shah ov w Afterabad, a

Damgartin, a t rania, with a c cknils, 18 m W

Damiano, St. a Montferrat, 18 m

Damietta, a tow Greek archbishop's bour, at one of the Nile. It has a grand mosque ed with marble. the finest of Egypt, phouring plains. an stuffs, silks, fa The Christian mscus carry on t Turks being inde

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formerly had, there remains only one, which is 3 m in length. Several streams flow across the fertile plain of Damascus, which water all the gardens, supply the public fountains, and are carried into every house. The houses are built of wood, with their fronts inward, where there is a court; in the streets there are only walls to be seen, but the insides are richly adorned. The most remarkable buildings are the caravansaries, which consist of long galleries supported by marble pillars, and surrounding a large square court. The castle is like a little town, having its own streets and houses; and the famous Damascus steel was kept here in a magazine. The mosques, of which there are about 200, are handsome edifices, the most stately of which was a Christian church. One street runs across the city and suburb in a direct line, on each side of which are shops, where all sorts of rich merchandise are sold. Several manufactures are carried on here, among which that of silks and knives has been most famous. It stands on the river Barada, 20 m NNE Jerusalem, and 150 s Aleppo. Lon. 36 40 E, lat. 33 50 N.

Damaun, a seaport of Hindoostan, in the country of Baglana, at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay. Aurungzebe besieged it, about the middle of the 17th century, with an army of 40,000 men; but the garrison falling out on a part of his camp guarded by 200 elephants, so terrified those animals by their firearms, that they turned on their masters, and trampled to death half his army. It is subject to the Portuguese, and 60 m s Surat. Lon. 72 47 E, lat. 20 18 N.

Damagan, or **Damgan**, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan, situate in a spacious plain, famous for a victory gained by Nadir Shah over the Afghans, 50 m w Astarabad, and 90 E Sari.

Damartin, a town of Hither Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the necknills, 18 m w Stralsund.

Damiano, *St.* a town of Piedmont, s Montferrat, 18 m w by N Vercelli.

Damietta, a town of Egypt, and a Greek archbishop's see, with a good harbour, at one of the eastern mouths of the Nile. It has several squares, various grand mosques, and public baths paved with marble. The rice mezelaoui, the finest of Egypt, is cultivated in the neighbouring plains. Here are likewise silks, sal ammoniac, wheat, &c. The Christians of Aleppo and Damascus carry on the principal trade; the Turks being indolent, and content-

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ing themselves with occasional extortions. It is 90 m NNE Cairo. Lon. 31 42 E, lat. 31 26 N.

Damm, a town of Further Pomerania, with a considerable trade in steel manufactures; seated on the Oder, 8 m SSE Stettin.

Damme, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the canal between Sluys and Bruges, 3 m N by E Bruges.

Damme, a town of Holland, in Groningen, seated on the Damster, 14 m NE Groningen.

Danaetz; see *Donetz*.

Danbury, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, with two churches. On its small streams are iron-works, and several mills. This town, with a large quantity of military stores, was burnt by the British in 1777. It is 20 m WNW Fairfield, and 65 NNE New York.

Danbury, a village in Essex, 5 m E Chelmsford, and 16 W of the sea. It stands on the highest ground in the county, and the spire of the church serves as a seamark.

Dancali, a country in the E part of Abyssinia. The soil is unproductive; and its chief riches consist in fossil salt and honey. It is governed by a prince nominally tributary to the negus, or emperor of Abyssinia. Bailur is the principal town.

Dangala; see *Dongola*.

Danger, *Iles of*, three islands in the Pacific ocean, seen by Byron in 1765, but so surrounded by rocks and breakers, that it was unsafe to attempt to land. The commodore supposed them to be the islands seen by Quiros, in the beginning of the 17th century, and named Solomon Islands. Lon. 169 28 W, lat. 10 15 S.

Dannayaka, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a large fort, seated on the Bhawari, a little above the influx of the Mayar, 33 m N Coimbatore, and 42 W Bhawanikudal.

Danneberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, capital of a district of the same name. It is seated on the Jetze, near the Elbe, 30 m E by S Luneburg. Lon. 11 18 E, lat. 53 10 N.

Dantzic, one of the richest cities of Europe, lately the capital of W Prussia. It is encompassed by a wall, and fortifications of great extent. The inhabitants are estimated at 36,000. It has a very good harbour, and wants nothing but depth. The houses are of six or seven

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stories; and the granaries have still more, to which the ships lie close, and take in their lading. Here are 12 Lutheran churches, two for Calvinists, and one for Roman catholics; and a college provided with very learned professors. It carries on a great trade, particularly in corn, tallow, leather, wool, timber, and naval stores. In 1769, upward of 24,000 persons died of the plague. It was a free hanseatic town, under the protection of Poland; but, in 1793, it submitted to the king of Prussia, who forcibly usurped the sovereignty, in a second partition of the Polish dominions. In 1807 it surrendered to the French, after being bombarded a month; and by the treaty of Tilsit, it was restored to its former independence, under the protection of Prussia and Saxony. It is seated on the w branch of the Vistula, near its entrance into the Baltic, 85 m wsw Königsberg, and 170 nw Warfaw. Lon. 18 38 E, lat. 54 21 N.

Danube, the largest river in Europe, called Ister by the ancients. It rises at Donaueschingen, in Suabia, and flows ne by Ulm; then e through Bavaria and Austria, by Ratisbon, Passau, Ens, and Vienna; it then enters Hungary, and runs se by Presburg, Buda, and Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Walachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, and then enters by five channels into the Black sea. It begins to be navigable for boats at Ulm, and is so deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and Germans have had ships of war upon it; yet it is not navigable to the Black sea, on account of the cataracts. From its source to the Black sea, it traverses a course of above 1300 m.

Danvers, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, adjoining Salem on the nw. It has many workshops of mechanics, and manufactures of coarse earthen ware.

Danville, a town of Kentucky, in Mercer county, situate in a fertile plain, on Dick river, 35 m sw Lexington, and 70 se Louisville.

Darabjerd, a town of Persia, in Farsistan. It is large, but not populous; and has a manufacture of glass. It is surrounded with groves of orange and lemon-trees, and the vicinity produces immense quantities of the finest tobacco. It stands on an extensive plain, 140 m ese Shiras. Lon. 54 56 E, lat. 28 56 N.

Darah, or *Dras*, a country of Barbary; bounded on the n by Sus, e by Taflet, s by Zahara, and w by the At-

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lantic. A river of the same name flows through it, which enters the Atlantic on the s side of Cape Non. The principal produce is indigo and dates. The inhabitants are Arabs and Mohomedans; and some of the districts of the country are dependent on Morocco.

Daraporam, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the s part of Coimbatore. It has a large mud fort, and straight and wide streets. Much cotton and tobacco are cultivated in the vicinity, and the garden and rice grounds are considerable. It is seated near the Amarawati, 42 m ese Coimbatore, and 106 w Tanjore. Lon. 77 40 E, lat. 10 47 N.

Darda, a town and fort of Lower Hungary, built by the Turks in 1688, and taken by the Austrians the next year. It is seated near the Drave, at the end of the bridge of Essek, 8 m s Barany.

Dardanelles, two castles of Turkey; the one, called Sestos, seated in Romania; the other, called Abydos, in Natolia. They command the middle and narrowest part of the strait of Gallipoli. At the latter, the cargoes of all ships sailing from Constantinople are searched. Lon. 26 26 E, lat. 40 10 N.

Darempoury, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 98 m ese Seringapatam. Lon. 78 24 E, lat. 12 6 N.

Darfoor, a kingdom of Africa, on the borders of Nubia and Negroland, governed by a chief who calls himself sultan, and assumes the most extravagant titles. The wild animals are lions, leopards, hyenas, wolves, and buffaloes; the domestic are camels, goats, sheep, and bees. Considerable quantities of grain of different sorts are raised, and after the tropical rains the fertility is sudden and great. The people are very barbarous; consisting of native tribes of a deep black complexion and woolly hair, though with features different from those of the Negros, and of Arabs of various tribes. Polygamy is not only established, but the intercourse of the sexes is totally destitute of decency. The labours of the field are left to the women; and the houses, which are of clay covered with thin boards, are chiefly built by them. Salt is the general medium of commerce here, and gold dust is in many other places. Africa. Caravans travel between the country and Egypt. Cobbe is the capital.

Darien, or *Terra Firma Propera*, a province of Terra Firma, lying on the coasts of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and particularly distinguished by the

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name of the Isthmus of Darien, and, by some writers, the Isthmus of Panama. In the narrowest part it is not above 50 m broad; and it extends 360 m in the form of a crescent, round the bay of Panama; being bounded on the N by the gulf of Mexico, E by the river and gulf of Darien, S by Popayan and the Pacific ocean, and W by the same ocean and Veragua. This isthmus, which unites the continents of N and S America, is strengthened by a chain of lofty mountains, stretching through its whole extent, which render it a barrier of solidity sufficient to resist the impulse of two opposite oceans. The mountains are covered with forests almost inaccessible. The valleys in this moist climate, where it rains during two-thirds of the year, are marshy, and so often overflowed, that the inhabitants, in many places, build their houses upon trees, to be elevated from the damp soil, and the odious reptiles engendered in the putrid waters. The natives go naked; and the men have a silver plate fastened to their nose, which hangs over their mouths, in the shape of a half-moon: the women have a ring hanging down in the same manner; and they have also several chains of teeth, shells, beads, and the like, hanging from the neck to the pit of the stomach. Their houses are mostly thin and scattered, and always by the side of a river, with plantations lying about them. The men clear the plantations, and the women cultivate them. The girls are employed in picking and spinning cotton, which the women weave, and the cloths are chiefly used for hammocks. It is the business of the men to make baskets, which they do very neatly with canes, reeds, or palm-tree leaves dyed of various colours. Each man has several wives, who live together in great harmony. They are fond of dancing to the sound of a pipe and drum, and play great many antic tricks. When they go out to hunt, the women carry in their baskets plantains, bananas, yams, potatoes, and cassava-roots ready roasted. They have no distinction of days or weeks, but reckon their time by the course of the moon. The animals are the same as in other countries of the same climate. The principal towns are Panama and Porto Bello.

Darien, a river and gulf of Terra Firma, which divide the provinces of Darien and Carthagera.

Darien, a town of the state of Georgia, in Liberty county, seated on the branch of the Alatomaha, not far

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from its mouth, and 47 m SW Savanna. Lon. 81 37 W, lat. 31 23 N.

Darlington, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Monday. Here are manufactures of huckabacks, camlets, small wares of the Manchester kind, and leather; also a curious water machine for grinding optical glasses, and another for spinning linen yarn, the invention of a native. The number of inhabitants was 4670 in 1801, and 5059 in 1811. It is seated on the Skerne, 19 m S Durham, and 241 N by W London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 54 32 N.

Darmstadt, a town of Germany, capital of the upper county of Catzenellenbogen, with a castle, where the prince of Hesse Darmstadt generally resides. It has handsome suburbs, and a good college. It is seated on a river of the same name, 30 m NNW Heidelberg. Lon. 8 38 E, lat. 49 53 N.

Darney, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 21 m WSW Epinal.

Daroça, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with seven parish churches, one of which is collegiate. It stands between two hills, on the Xiloca, 48 m SW Saragossa.

Darore, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, 80 m NW Beder, and 98 E by S Amednagur. Lon. 76 43 E, lat. 18 44 N.

Durraway, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Tatta, at the mouth of a river of the same name, a branch of the Indus, 74 m WSW Tatta. Lon. 66 31 E, lat. 24 32 N.

Dart, a river in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of Dartmoor hills, crosses Dartmoor to Ashburton and Totness, where it is navigable for small vessels, and enters the English channel at Dartmouth.

Dartford, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of a nunnery founded by Edward III. At the dissolution it was converted into a royal palace; but it was alienated by James I. The rebellion of Wat Tyler, in the reign of Richard II, began in this town. The first paper-mill in England was erected here; and in the neighbourhood are some gunpowder mills. It is seated on the Darent, not far from its entrance into the Thames, 15 m E by S London.

Dartmoor, a forest in Devonshire, bounded on the N by bleak hills, and extending 20 m S through the centre of the county to the sea. It contains about 80,000 acres, and is watered by the river Dart. Many sheep are bred

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here, but of a small kind, and beeves, which thrive well on the coarse herbage.

Dartmouth, a borough and seaport in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It stands on the side of a craggy hill, by the river Dart, near its entrance into the sea, and has a spacious bay defended by a castle and strong battery. The dock-yards and quay project into the river, and the rocks on each side are composed of a purple coloured slate. The town contains three churches, and has a considerable trade to the s of Europe and to Newfoundland, as well as a share in the coasting traffic. It is 30 m ssw Exeter, and 203 w by s London. Lon. 3 45 w, lat. 50 22 N.

Dartmouth, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, situate on the Accushnet, 50 m s Boston. Lon. 70 52 w, lat. 41 37 N.

Darwar, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Sanore, taken from Tip-poo by the British in 1791, and afterwards restored to the Mahrattas. It is 45 m wnw Sanore. Lon. 75 9 e, lat. 16 5 N.

Dassel, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 15 m nww Gottingen.

Davanagiri, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a small fort. Here are manufactures of coarse cotton cloths; and also of cumlies, a kind of blankets resembling English camblets, which are in high repute. Many merchants reside here, and carry on a considerable trade. It is 36 m nw Chitteldroog.

Daventry, a town in Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of whips. It stands on the Roman highway called Watling-street, on the side of a hill, 10 m w Northampton, and 72 nw London.

David, St. a city of Wales, in Pembrokehire, with a market on Wednesday. It was once a considerable place, and had walls, which are now demolished. The cathedral is only the ruins of its former splendour, and it contains the tomb of the celebrated Giraldus Cambrensis. From the adjacent cape called St. David head is a view into Ireland; and the whole neighbourhood abounds with remains of druidical monuments. The city is seated in a barren soil, on the river Ilen, 24 m nw Pembroke, and 273 w by n London. Lon. 5 15 w, lat. 51 56 N.

David, St. a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a harbour in Inverkeithing bay. It has a considerable manu-

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facture of salt, and exports an immense quantity of coal.

David, Fort St. an English fort, on the coast of Coromandel, which was taken and destroyed by the French in 1758, and has not yet been rebuilt. It is one mile n Cuddalore.

Davis Strait, an arm of the sea, between Greenland and N America, discovered by captain Davis, in 1585, when he attempted to find a nw passage.

Davos, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, capital of a district in which are mines of copper, lead, and silver. It is 14 m e Coire.

Dauphin, Fort, a fort built by the French, on the e coast of Madagascar. Lon. 45 10 e, lat. 24 55 s.

Dauphiny, a late province of France, 130 m long and 115 broad; bounded on the w by the Rhone, n by the Rhone and Savoy, s by Provence, and e by the Alps. From this province, the heir apparent of the kings of France was called the Dauphin. Two thirds of Dauphiny are intersected by mountains, which afford good pasturage; plenty of timber, fir-trees in particular, for the building of ships; and very scarce sim-ples. In these mountains, which are branches of the Alps, are bears, chamois, marmots, eagles, hawks, &c. and mines of iron, copper, and lead. The valleys afford wheat, and the hills, in the vicinity of the Rhone, excellent wines, olives, and silk. The principal rivers are the Rhone, Durance, Isere, and Drome. It now forms the department of Drome, Isere, and Upper Alps.

Dax, or **Daqs**, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and late a bishop's see. Here are some famous hot baths, the spring of which discharges 543 cubic feet of water in 10 minutes. It is surrounded by walls, flanked with towers, and seated on the Adour, 24 m ne Bayonne. Lon. 13 w, lat. 43 42 N.

Dead Sea, a lake or inland sea of Palestine, into which the river Jordan runs. It is 60 m long and 15 broad, enclosed on the e and w by high mountains. Many fabulous opinions have for ages been affixed to the extreme saltness and other qualities of its water, but it is now known to swarm with fishes, that shells abound on its shores, and that certain birds make it their peculiar resort. Mines of fossil salt are found in the sides of the mountain, which supply the neighbouring Arabians, and the city of Jerusalem; also fragments of sulphur and bitumen, which

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the Arabs convert into trifling articles
of commerce. This lake, called also
Lake Asphaltites, has no outlet; and it
has been demonstrated, that evapora-
tion is more than sufficient to carry off
the water brought in by the rivers.

Deadmans Head, a cape on the S
coast of England, in Cornwall, between
St. Maws and Fowey.

Deal, a town in Kent, with a market
on Thursday. It is seated between the
N and S Foreland, and is a member of
the cinque port of Sandwich, governed
by a mayor. No manufacture is carried
on here, and it chiefly depends on the
resort of seafaring men. It has no har-
bour, but the sea between the shore and
the Godwin Sands, called the Downs, is
generally a secure road for ships, where
they usually ride upon their leaving or
entering the river Thames. The port
is defended by two castles, Deal or
Walmer castle to the S, and Sandown
castle to the N; and also by several bat-
eries. Deal is the birthplace of the
celebrated Elizabeth Carter. It is 7 m
by S Sandwich, and 74 E by S Lon-
don. Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Dean, a forest in Gloucestershire, in-
cluding that part of the county which
lies between the Severn and the shires of
Somerset and Hereford. It con-
tains four market-towns and 23 pa-
rishes; is fertile in pasture and tillage,
and very fine oaks, and has rich
mines of iron and coal. It was once
reckoned the chief support of the En-
glish navy; but is now thinned by fre-
quency of felling, and narrowed by in-
crease of cultivation, though a few deer
continue to run wild in its recesses.
The forest of Dean, and the rich vale
of the same name, abound in orchards,
which produce great plenty of excellent

Debalpour, a town of Hindoostan,
capital of a district in the province of
Moultan. It is situate on the great
road from Delhi to Moultan, near the
Setlege, 80 m SE Lahore, and 170
m N Moultan. Lon. 73 32 E, lat.
31 14 N.

Deben, a river in Suffolk, which rises
at Debenham, and flows to Wood-
bridge, where it expands into a long
arm of the German ocean, a
few miles to the N of Harwich.

Debenham, a town in Suffolk, with a
market on Friday, seated on the side of
the river, near the source of the Deben, 24
m N St. Edmund, and 83 N Lon-

Debrezsin, a town of Upper Hun-
gary, capital of a district of the same

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name. It was taken by the Turks in
1684, and the Austrians retook it the
same year. It is 107 m E Buda. Lon.
47 38 E, lat. 47 34 N.

Deccan, an extensive tract in Hindoo-
stan, which, from the signification of
its name [South], has been supposed
to include the whole region S of Hin-
doostan Proper. But in its more ac-
cepted sense, it contains only the coun-
tries lying between Hindoostan Proper,
and what is termed the Peninsula;
namely, the provinces of Candesh,
Dowlatabad, Vissapour, the N part of
Golconda, Berar, Orissa, and the Cir-
cars. It is bounded on the N by the
river Nerbudda, by Bengal, and by
Bahar; and the river Kistna forms its
separation on the S from the peninsula
of Hindoostan. All this vast country
was once the southern province of the
Monguls, who did not pass the Kistna
till a recent period. Candesh, Vissap-
pour, and a part of Dowlatabad, Berar,
and Orissa are subject to the Mahrattas.
The English have part of Orissa and
of the Circars. The dominions of the
nizam of the Deccan comprise Gol-
conda, the principal part of Dow-
latabad, and the western part of Berar.
His territories are bounded on the NW
by the Poonah Mahrattas, W by the Be-
rar Mahrattas, E by the Circars, and S
by the Carnatic and Mysore. By fam-
ily succession, in 1780, the nizam be-
came possessed of the districts of Adoni
and Tachore, and of the Guntoor Cir-
car; and by the peace of 1793 and par-
tition of 1799 he had a share of the
countries belonging to Tippoo Sultan,
including Kopaul, Cuddapa, Gange-
colla, Gooty, and Gurrumeconda. His
dominions (without including the ces-
sions) are supposed to be 430 m from
NW to SE, by 300 wide. The capital is
Hydrabad.

Decize, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Nievre, seated in an island,
at the conflux of the Airon with the
Loire, 16 m SE Nevers.

Deckendorf, a town of Lower Ba-
varia, seated on the Danube, 27 m NW
Passau.

Deddington, a town in Oxfordshire,
with a market on Saturday, 16 m N Ox-
ford, and 69 WNW London.

Dedham, a town of Massachusetts,
chief of Norfolk county. It has a wire
manufacture for fish-hooks and cards,
and is seated on Charles river, 11 m SW
Boston.

Dedham, a town in Essex, with a
market on Tuesday, and a manufac-
ture of baize. It has an ancient large

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church, with a curious steeple, and a free grammar-school endowed by queen Elizabeth. It is seated on the Stour, 8 m NNE Colchester, and 58 NE London.

Dee, a river of Wales, held in great veneration by the ancient Britons, and the theme of many a poet since. It issues from the lake of Bala, in Merionethshire, whence it flows through a fine vale across the s part of Denbighshire to the NW part of Shropshire, visits the W border of Cheshire, passes on to Chester, and flows thence to the Irish sea, making a broad estuary, which separates Cheshire from Flintshire. The Dee is navigable from near Ellesmere, in Shropshire, to Chester, where the continuity of the navigation is broken by a ledge of rocks, running across the river; but by embankments made here, much land has been gained from the tide; and a narrow channel, fitter for navigation, has been formed from Chester half way to the sea.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which rises on the W border of Aberdeenshire, amid the mountains of Mar forest, and flows E through a wild country till it reaches the fertile vale of Braemar, whence it proceeds to Aberdeen, below which it enters the German ocean.

Dee, a river of Scotland, which rises in the W part of Kirkcudbrightshire, receives the Ken, below New Galloway, and enters the Irish sea, 5 m below Kirkcudbright.

Deeping, or *Market Deeping*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Welland, in a fen country, 6 m E Stamford, and 90 N London.

Deer, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on a river of its name, 10 m W Peterhead. It has a trade in fine yarn, and near it are the remains of the abbey of Deer.

Deerfield, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, with an academy; seated on the Connecticut, near the influx of the river Deerfield, 17 m NNE Northampton, and 90 W by N Boston.

Deerhurst, a village in Gloucestershire, 3 m S Tewkesbury, subject to frequent inundations from the Severn. Here was a celebrated monastery, which was afterward made a cell to Tewkesbury abbey.

Deinse, or *Deynse*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Lis, 8 m SW Ghent.

Deizabad, a town of Persia, in Irak, 90 m N Isfahan.

Delagoa, a bay on the E coast of Africa, at the N end of the country of

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Natal. Cattle and poultry may be purchased here for a trifle; and it is frequently visited by vessels employed in the whale fishery. Lon. 32° 0' S, lat. 26° 0' S.

Delaware, a town of Virginia, in King William county, seated on the broad peninsula formed by the conflux of the Pamunky and Mattaponi, whole united stream hence assumes the name of York River. It is 20 m N by W Williamsburg, and 45 W Richmond.

Delaware, one of the United States of America, 92 m long and 24 broad; bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, E by Delaware river and bay, and S and W by Maryland. In many parts it is unhealthy, being seated in a peninsula, where the land is generally low, which occasions the waters to stagnate. It is divided into three counties, Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 72,624. The capital is Dover.

Delaware, a river of the United States, formed by two streams in the state of New York. In its course it separates Pennsylvania from New York and New Jersey; and, a few miles below Philadelphia, the state of Delaware from New Jersey, till it enters the bay of Delaware, a few miles below Salem. At Philadelphia it has a sufficient depth of water for a 74 gun ship; is navigable thence for floes up to the falls at Trenton; and for boats, that carry eight or ten tons, m higher.

Delaware Bay, a bay of the United States, between the states of Delaware and New Jersey. It is 60 m long from Cape Henlopen to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay-ho, and from 10 to 30 broad. It opens to the Atlantic, between Cape Henlopen on the S, and Cape May on the N, which are 20 m apart. On the former is a lighthouse. Lon. 75° 9' W, lat. 38° 40' N.

Delebio, a town of Switzerland, in Valteline, on a small river that runs to the Adda, 5 m NW Morbegno.

Delft, a town of S Holland, built, with canals in the streets, plant on each side with trees. Here are many churches, in one of which is the tomb of William I, prince of Orange, who was assassinated. It has a fine art and a considerable manufacture of earthen ware. Delft is the birthplace of the renowned Grotius. It is 10 m on the Schie, 8 m NW Rotterdam.

Delfshaven, a fortified town of Holland, on the N side of the N with a canal to Delft. It is bet

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Delfzand, a town and fortress of Holland, in Groningen, with a good harbour. It is seated on the Damster, at its entrance into the estuary of the Ems, 12 m w by s Emden. Lon. 6 58 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Delhi, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the NW by Lahore, NE by Serinagur, E by the Rohilla country, S by Agra, and W by Moultan. Having been the seat of continual wars for above 60 years, it is almost depopulated; and a tract of country that possesses every advantage that can be derived from nature, contains the most miserable of inhabitants. It is now all that remains to the great mogul of his once extensive empire.

Delhi, the capital of the province of the same name. It is the nominal capital of all Hindoostan, and was actually so during the greatest part of the time since the Mohamedan conquest. In 1738, when Nadir Shah invaded Hindoostan, he entered Delhi, and dreadful were the massacres and famine that followed: 100,000 of the inhabitants perished by the sword; and plunder to the amount of 62,000,000l. sterling was said to be collected. The same calamities were endured in 1761, on the invasion of Abdalla, king of Candahar. In 1803, the Maharrattas, aided by the French, got possession of this place; but they were afterward defeated here by general Lake, and the aged Shah Alum, emperor of Hindoostan, was restored to his throne. Delhi may be said to be now in ruins; but there are many splendid remains of palaces with baths of marble. The grand mosque is a magnificent edifice of marble and red freestone, with high minarets, and domes richly gilt. It is seated on the Jumna, 350 m NW Allahabad. Lon. 77 40 E, lat. 28 37 N.

Delitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a considerable manufacture of worsted stockings, 15 m N by E Leipzig.

Dellamcotta, a fortress of the country of Bootan, which commands the principal pass over the mountains. It was taken by storm in 1773, by a detachment under captain John Jones. It is 15 m SW Fassafudon, and 200 N Moorshedabad. Lon. 88 46 E, lat. 27 2 N.

Desmenhorst, a town of Westphalia, capital of a district, in the duchy of Oldenburg. It is seated on the Delm, near the Weser, 8 m SW Bremen.

Delos, or *Dili*, an island of the Archi-

DEM

pelago, formerly celebrated for the temples of Diana and Apollo, whose birth-place it is said to be. It is 6 m in circumference, but now little more than a desert rock, covered with ruins, and uninhabited. Lon. 25 12 E, lat. 37 18 N.

Delphi, or *Delphos*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, once famous for the oracle of Apollo, which people came from all parts to consult. It is seated in a valley, near Mount Parnassus, 18 m WSW Livadia.

Delfberg, a town of Switzerland, in the late bishopric of Basel, on the river Birs, 10 m NW Soleure.

Delta, a part of Lower Egypt, enclosed between the mouths of the Nile and the Mediterranean; so called from its triangular form, resembling the Greek letter of that name. The same term is frequently applied to the mouths of the Ganges, the Indus, and other large rivers.

Delvino, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, with a castle. It is the residence of a pacha, under that of Janina, and stands on an eminence, surrounded by advantageous military stations, 24 m WNW Janina.

Dembea, a considerable lake of Abyssinia, in a province of the same name, in the W part of the empire. It is supposed to be 450 m in circumference, and contains many islands, one of which is a place of confinement for state prisoners.

Demerara, a Dutch settlement in Guayana, on a river of the same name, contiguous to Issequibo. The river is 2 m wide at its mouth, defended by a fort on the E bank, and navigable upward of 200 m. The country produces coffee, sugar-canes, and the finest kinds of wood. It was taken by the English in 1796, restored in 1802, and taken again in 1803. This settlement and that of Issequibo form one government, and the capital is Starbroek.

Demianskoi, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, seated on the Irtysh, at the influx of the Demianka, 100 m NNE Tobolsk.

Demmin, a town of Hither Pomerania, situate among morasses, on the river Peene, 16 m SW Gripfswald.

Demonia, a town and fort of Piedmont, on the river Sture, 10 m SW Coni.

Demotica, or *Dimotuc*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, where a Greek archbishop resides. It was the residence of Charles XII for some years; and is situate near the Maritsch, 12 m S Adrianople.

DEN

Denain, a village of France, in the department of Nord, where a victory was gained over prince Eugene, by marshal Villars, in 1712. It is seated on the Scheldt, 6 m SW Valenciennes.

Denbigh, a borough of Wales, capital of Denbighshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Its ruined castle, with its vast enclosure crowning the top of the hill, forms a striking object. Denbigh has a considerable manufacture of gloves and shoes. The number of inhabitants was 2391 in 1801, and 2714 in 1811. It is situate on the side of a rocky hill, above the vale of Clywd, on a branch of the river of that name, 27 m W Chester, and 200 NW London. Lon. 3 35 W. lat. 53 11 N.

Denbighshire, a county of Wales, bounded on the N by the Irish sea, NE by Flintshire, E by Shropshire, S by Merionethshire and Montgomeryshire, and W by Carnarvonshire. It is 48 m long and 20 in its broadest part, contains 467,840 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 59 parishes; has three market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 60,352 in 1801, and 64,240 in 1811. Its principal rivers are the Clywd, Elwy, Dee, and Conway. The soil is various; the vale of Clywd being extremely fertile, which is not the case with the E part of the country; and the W is, in a manner, barren. The products are corn, cheese, cattle, lead, and coal. The assizes are held at Ruthin, and the largest town is Wrexham.

Dender, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in Hainault, flows by Leuze, Ath, Lessines, Grammont, Ninove, and Alost, and joins the Scheldt, at Dendermond.

Dendera, a town of Egypt, the residence of an Arabian prince, who takes the title of Emir. It was anciently called Tentyra, and from the ruins that are seen appears to have been a large city. This place supplies most part of Egypt with charcoal. It is seated near the left bank of the Nile, 260 m S by E Cairo. Lon. 31 38 E, lat. 26 15 N.

Dendermond, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, with a strong citadel. It was taken by the allies in 1706, and the Dutch put a garrison into it as one of the barrier towns. The French took it in 1745, and again in 1794. It is surrounded by marshes and fine meadows, which can be covered with water, and seated at the conflux of the Dender with the Scheldt, 16 m W Mechlin. Lon. 4 11 E, lat. 51 33 N.

DEN

Denia, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia. The entrance into the harbour is difficult, and the chief trade is in corn, almonds, and raisins. It stands at the foot of a mountain, 47 m NE Alicant. Lon. 0 2 E. lat. 38 50 N.

Denmark, a kingdom of Europe; bounded on the N by the Baltic sea, W and S by the ocean, and S by Germany. The country is generally flat, and the soil sandy. The air is rendered foggy by the neighbourhood of the seas and lakes, of which it is full; but it has no considerable river. Denmark, properly so called, consists of Jutland and the islands of Zealand and Funen, with the little isles about them; but the king of Denmark's dominions contain also Norway, the duchy of Holstein, Iceland, and the Feroe islands. In the E Indies he possesses Tranquebar on the coast of Coromandel, and the Nicobar islands; in the W Indies, the islands of St. Thomas, St. Croix, and St. John; Christianburg on the coast of Guinea; and a small part of Greenland; but some have been taken in the present war. Denmark was once a limited and elective monarchy; but, in 1660, it was made absolute and hereditary, by a revolution almost unparalleled in history; a free people voluntarily resigning their liberties into the hands of their sovereign. The inhabitants are protestants since the year 1522, when they embraced the confession of Augsburg. The manners and customs of the superior classes differ little from those in other parts of Europe; but the peasantry continue in a state of vassalage, except those of the crown, and consequently are idle, dirty, and dispirited. The number of souls in the islands of Denmark and Jutland is estimated at 850,000; in the duchy of Sleswick or S Jutland 250,000; to which if we add Norway, the duchy of Holstein, and Iceland, the whole number will be rather more than 2,140,000. The revenues, which arise from the crown and duties, are computed at 1,520,000l. a year. The harbours of Denmark are well calculated for trade; and commercial companies are established to the E Indies, W Indies, and Africa. The produce of Denmark, beside fir and other timber, is beeves, horses, butter, tallow, hides, pitch, tar, fish, oil, and iron. Copenhagen is the capital.

Denton, a town of Maryland, chief of Caroline county. It is situate on the Choptank, 37 m SE Chester.

Denys, St. a town of France, in the department of Paris. The abbey of the

Benedictine its rise, has Here is a church, in many of the treasury, swords of Orleans, a magne. In royalty, the were all destroyed on the town was seated on the Seine, 3 m

Deagur, a town, formerly 65 m NNW

Deptford, a town, famous for its shipyard and stock called Deptford, which. It is in the Lower Irish churches is an hospital, called St. Strond. The House hold hospital, and times, to medical hospital contains modern structures. Trinity Hospital these are for the of ships, or the handsome modern hospital, in 1802, bitants: see C

Derbent, a town with a fort on the islands on the S and is surrounded by Tartars, and has, since 1799, the Russians. and 180 E Tel 42 5 N.

Derby, a town in Derbyshire, formerly a market on the Derwent, over a brook runs several stone canals to the Trent, of which All Saints for its beautiful machine was erected. Lombe for the model of water Italy; and it was England. Derby considerable manufac

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Benedictines, to which the town owes its rise, has the appearance of a palace. Here is an ancient and magnificent church, in which were the tombs of many of the French kings; and in the treasury, among other curiosities the swords of St. Lewis and the Maid of Orleans, and the sceptre of Charlemagne. In 1793, after the abolition of royalty, the royal tombs in the church were all destroyed; and the name of the town was changed to Franciade. It is seated on the river Crould, near the Seine, 3 m N Paris.

Deogarh, a town of Hindoostan, in Behar, formerly the residence of a rajah, 65 m NNW Nagpour.

Deptford, a town in Kent, considerable for its fine docks, and for the king-yard and storehouses. It was anciently called Deptford Strond, or West Greenwich. It is now divided into Upper and Lower Deptford, and has two parish churches, but not a market. Here is an hospital, incorporated by Henry VIII, called Trinity House of Deptford Strond. The brethren of the Trinity House hold their corporation by this hospital, and are obliged, at certain times, to meet here for business. This hospital contains 21 houses; and a more modern structure, and a finer one, called Trinity Hospital, contains 38. Both these are for decayed pilots, or masters of ships, or their widows, who have a handsome monthly allowance. Deptford, in 1801, contained 17,548 inhabitants: see *Greenwich*.

Derbend, the capital of Daghestan, with a fort on the summit of a rock, and a haven on the Caspian sea. It stands on the site of the ancient Albania, and is surrounded by high brick walls. The inhabitants are chiefly Russians, Tartars, and Armenians. This town has, since 1796, been in possession of the Russians. It is 120 m N Schamachi, and 180 E Teflis. Lon. 48 20 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Derby, a borough and the capital of Derbyshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge; and a brook runs through the town, under several stone bridges. Here is also a canal to the Trent. It has five churches, of which All Saints is the chief, noted for its beautiful tower. In 1734, a machine was erected here by sir Thomas Lombe for the manufacturing of silk, the model of which was brought from Italy; and it was the first of the kind in England. Derby possesses also a considerable manufacture of cotton, and fine

DER

worsted stockings; and has a fabric of fine porcelain. Several hands are employed in the lapidary and jewellery branches; and Derbyshire marbles, spars, and crystals, are wrought into a variety of ornamental articles. The malting trade is likewise carried on here. The number of inhabitants was 20,843 in 1801, and 23,043 in 1811. The rebels came as far as this town in 1745, and then returned to Scotland. It is 16 m W Nottingham, and 126 NNW London. Lon. 1 25 W, lat. 53 38 N.

Derby, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, seated on the Housatonic, which is navigable hence to the sea, 14 m NW Newhaven.

Derby, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county. Here is a cave divided into several apartments, and adorned with stalactites. It is situate on the Swatara, 2 m above its conflux with the Susquehanna, and 10 SE Harrisburg.

Derbyshire, a county of England, bounded on the N by Yorkshire, E by Nottinghamshire, S by Leicestershire and Warwickshire, W by Staffordshire, and NW by Cheshire. It extends 59 m from N to S, and 34 where broadest, but in the S part it is not above 6. It contains 689,280 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 138 parishes; has 11 market-towns; and sends four members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 161,142 in 1801, and 185,487 in 1811. The S and E parts are pleasant and fertile, producing most kinds of grain, particularly barley. Even the NW part, called the Peak, is abundantly rich; for the mountains abound in minerals, and the intermediate valleys are fruitful in grass. The barytes, or ponderous earth, is here found in great quantities. The principal rivers are the Derwent, Dove, Erwash, and Trent. See *Peak*.

Derham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. The church is a very ancient structure, with four chapels, and a curious stone font. It is 16 m W Norwich, and 101 NNE London.

Derenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, 6 m WSW Halberstadt.

Derkus, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the coast of the Black sea, 30 m NNW Constantinople.

Derna, a seaport of Barbary, capital of Barca, and the residence of a fangiac, with a castle. It is seated in a fertile country, on the W side of a bay of the Mediterranean, which affords good anchorage for the largest vessels, but is exposed to the NE winds. During the

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memorable campaign in Egypt, the British fleet received supplies from this place. Lon. 21 56 E, lat. 32 46 N.

Dernis, or *Dernisch*, a town and fortress of Dalmatia, on a mountain, near the river Kerka, 18 m N Sebenico.

Derote, a town of Egypt, with a grand temple, on an isle formed by the canal from Cairo to Rosetta, 50 m NNW Cairo.

Derpt, see *Dorpt*

Derry, see *Londonderry*.

Derwent, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak, flows S through the middle of the county, by Derby, and joins the Trent, on the borders of Leicestershire.

Derwent, a river in Yorkshire, which rises in the N ridings, flows by Malton, and joins the Ouse, near Howden.

Derwent, a river in Durham, which forms, for some space, the boundary between that county and Northumberland, and joins the Tyne, above Newcastle.

Derwent, a river in Cumberland, which flows N through the lakes of Derwent-water and Bassenthwaite-water, and then runs W by Cockermouth, into the Irish sea, near Workington.

Derwent-water, a lake in Cumberland, near to Keswick, of an oval form, 3 m long and a mile and a half wide. It is surrounded by rocky mountains, broken into many fantastic shapes. The precipices seldom overhang the water, but are arranged at some distance; and the shores swell with woody eminences, or sink into green pastoral margins. The lake contains five islands; one of which, near the centre, is famous for having been the residence of St. Herbert, the ruins of whose hermitage are yet remaining. The river Derwent flows through this lake.

Desaguadero, a river of New Spain. See *Juan*, St.

Desaguadero, a town of Chili, seated on a lake of the same name, 260 m E Valdivia. Lon. 67 30 W, lat. 40 5 S.

Defeada, one of the Caribbee islands, in the W Indies. It is 10 m long and 5 broad, and generally the first land that is made in sailing to the W Indies. Lon. 61 20 W, lat. 16 40 N.

Defeada, or *Cape Desire*, the SW point of Patagonia, at the entrance of the strait of Magellan, from the South sea. Lon. 74 18 W, lat. 53 4 S.

Defna, a river of Russia, which becomes navigable at Brianfk, flows thence by Niznei Novogorod and Czernikou, and enters the Dnieper, above Kiof.

Dessau, a strong town of Upper Sax-

DEV

ony, capital of the principality of Anhalt Dessau. It has manufactures of cloth, stockings, and hats; and is seated on the Mulda, at its conflux with the Elbe, 37 m N Leipzic. Lon. 12 25 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Detmold, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, with a fortified castle; seated on the Wehera, 17 m NNW Paderborn.

Detroit, a town of the United States, capital of Michigan, with a strong fort. Its trade consists in a barter of coarse European goods with the Indians for furs, deer skins, tallow, &c. The fort surrendered to the British in 1812. It is situate on the W side of the strait, or river, that forms the communication between the lakes St. Clair and Erie, 18 m N of the latter. Lon. 82 56 W, lat. 42 40 N.

Dettelbach, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 8 m E Wurtzburg.

Dettingen, a village of Germany, in the territory of Hanau, 4 m SE Hanau. Here George II gained a victory over the French in 1743.

Deva, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the bay of Biscay, 15 m SE Bilbao.

Devetto, or *Zagoria*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, the see of a Greek archbishop; situate on the Paniza, near the Black sea, 58 m NE Adrianople, and 106 NNW Constantinople. Lon. 27 22 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Deventer, a city of Holland, the capital of Overijssel, with a college. It is surrounded by strong walls, and seated on the Yssel, 50 m E Amsterdam. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 52 17 N.

Deveron, a river of Scotland, which rises in the SE of Banffshire, and enters the ocean at Banff. It forms the boundary between the counties of Aberdeen and Banff for many miles.

Devizes, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of serges and other woollen stuffs. It has two churches; and on a hill within the town are the remains of a castle, originally a Roman work. It is 24 m NW Salisbury, and 89 W London.

Devon, a river of Scotland, which rises in the SE of Perthshire, and, after a course of 40 m, enters the Forth at Clackmannan, only 8 m distant from its source. In Perthshire it forms some romantic waterfalls, called the Devils-mill, the Rumbling-bridge, and the Caldron-linn.

Devonshire, a county of England, bounded on the NW and N by the Bris-

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tol channel, *E* by Somersetshire and Dorsetshire, *SE* and *S* by the English channel, and *W* by Cornwall. It is 40 m long and 64 broad, containing 1,592,310 acres; is divided into 32 hundreds, and 465 parishes; has a city and 35 market-towns; and sends 26 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 343,004 in 1801, and 383,308 in 1811. The air is so mild in the valleys, that the myrtle grows unsheltered; but it is cold and bleak on the mountains. The soil is various, for the lower grounds are naturally fertile, and the hills are very barren. In the eastern part there is plenty of good corn, and fine pasturage for sheep, where the grounds are dry and chalky. The southern part is remarkably fertile; and fruit-trees are plentiful, especially apples, from which a great quantity of cider is made. On the coast is found a peculiar rich sand, of singular service to husbandmen. The middle part is occupied by the forest of Dartmoor. The western part abounds with game, especially hares, pheasants, and woodcocks; and here is a bird so very small, that it is reputed a humming-bird, and like that constructs its nest on the extreme branches of trees. Devonshire was formerly more celebrated for its mines than even Cornwall; and although the latter has nearly monopolized the trade, the stannary laws in some degree remain in force. Here are veins of loadstone; likewise quarries of good stone and slate, great quantities of which are exported. In the *SW* parts are much marble, and in many places marble rocks are the basis of the high road. The principal rivers are the Tamar, Taw, Torridge, Ex, Teign, and Dart. Exeter is the capital.

Deuprag, a town of Tibet, in the country of Siniagur, seated at the conflux of the Allakmandara with the Ganges, 23 m *S* Sirinagur.

Deux Ponts, or *Zweybrucken*, a late duchy of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. The country is mountainous, but celebrated for mines of quicksilver, and yields abundance of corn, wood, and wine. It now belongs to France, and is included in the department of Mont Tonnerre.

Deux Ponts, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately the capital of the duchy of the same name, with a magnificent palace. It is seated on the Erbach, 40 m *NNW* Strasbourg, and 50 *SW* Mentz. Lon. 7 28 *E*, lat. 49 15 *N*.

Dezfoul, a town of Persia, in Kufi-

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stan, on the river Abzal, over which is an elegant bridge of twenty-two arches, 38 m *N* by *W* Tostet.

Diadin, a town of Turkish Armenia, with a fort and towers; seated on the *E* branch of the Euphrates, near its source, 25 m *W* Bayazid, and 155 *SE* Erzerum.

Diarbek, or *Diarbekir*, a province of Asiatic Turkey, between the Tigris and Euphrates; bounded on the *N* by Armenia, *E* by Kurdistan, *S* by Irak, and *W* by Syria and Roum. It was the ancient Mesopotamia, and is sometimes called Algezira. The country is exceedingly mountainous; but is interspersed with fertile valleys, which yield corn, wine, oil, fruit, and all the necessaries of life in abundance.

Diarbekir, a city of Asiatic Turkey, capital of the province of Diarbek. It is the ancient Amida, and surrounded by a prodigious wall of black stone, built by the Romans. The castle is also surrounded by a strong wall, including many handsome buildings, where the pacha and his officers reside. The Turks are more affable here than in other places, with regard to the Christians, who are above 20,000 in number. It has a great trade in red Turkey leather, and manufactures of cotton, silk, copper, and iron. It is seated on the Tigris, 180 m *NE* Aleppo. Lon. 39 52 *E*, lat. 37 56 *N*.

Die, a town of France, in the department of Drome, lately an episcopal see. It is seated on the river Drome, 24 m *SE* Valence.

Dieburg, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, 10 m *SW* Aschaffenburg.

Diego, St. a town on the coast of New Albion, capital of a jurisdiction of its name. The European olive flourishes in its vicinity, from which good oil is made. The port affords excellent anchorage. Lon. 117 18 *W*, lat. 32 40 *N*.

Diekirch, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, situate on the Semoy, 18 m *N* Luxemburg.

Diepholtz, a town and castle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It has manufactures of coarse woollen and linen cloth, and stands on the river Hunte, near the lake Dummer, 30 m *NW* Minden. Lon. 8 28 *E*, lat. 52 36 *N*.

Dieppe, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a good harbour formed by the mouth of the river Arques, an old castle, and two piers. The principal trade consists in

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fish, ivory, toys, and laces. It was bombarded by the English in 1694, and is not so considerable as formerly. It is 30 m N Rouen, and 132 NW Paris. Lon. 1 4 E, lat. 49 56 N.

Dierdorf, a town of Westphalia, capital of the upper county of Wied, with a castle. It is situate on the Wiedbach, 10 m NNW Coblenz.

Diernstein, a town of Austria, with an Augustine convent, and the ruins of a castle, in which Richard 1 of England was imprisoned. It is seated on the Danube, 7 m NE St. Polten.

Diefen, a town of Bavaria, on the W side of the lake Ammersee, 10 m SE Landsberg.

Diefenhofen, a town of Swisserland, in Thurgau, seated on the Rhine, 5 m S Schaffhausen.

Diest, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with considerable manufactures of cloth, stockings, &c. seated on the Demer, 16 m NE Louvain.

Dietz, a town of Germany, in West-erwald, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong castle. It is subject to the prince of Nassau-Dietz, and seated on the Lahn, 24 m WSW Wetzlar. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Dieuze, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with wells of water that produce much salt. It is seated on the Seille, 22 m NE Nancy.

Diez, St. a town of France, in the department of Vosges. It had lately a celebrated chapter, whose canons were obliged to produce proofs of nobility. It is seated on the Meurthe, 30 m SE Lunéville.

Dighton, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, situate near Taunton river, 7 m SSW Taunton.

Dignant, a town of Istria, 3 m from the gulf of Venice, and 45 S Trieste.

Digne, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Alps, and a bishop's see. It is famous for its hot baths, and seated on the Bleone, 30 m S by W Embrun. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 44 10 N.

Dijon, a city of France, lately an archbishopric, but now a bishopric, and capital of the department of Côte d'Or. The public structures, and particularly the churches, are very fine. In front of the Palace Royale, is the ancient palace of the dukes of Burgundy; and at the gates of Dijon is a chartreuse, in which some of those princes are interred. Dijon is seated in a pleasant plain, which produces excellent wine, between two small rivers, 48 m NE Autun. Lon. 5 2 E, lat. 47 19 N.

D I N

Dili; see *Delos*.

Dilla, a mountain of Hindoostan, on the coast of Tellicherry, 20 m N by W Tellicherry.

Dillenburg, a town of Germany, in Westerwald, capital of a county of the same name, rich in mines of copper and iron. It has a fortress, on a mountain, the usual residence of the prince of Nassau-Dillenburg; and is seated on the Dillen, 14 m NNW Wetzlar. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 50 42 N.

Dillengen, a town of Suabia, with a catholic university, seated on the Danube, 17 m NW Augsburg.

Dimotuc, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated on a mountain, surrounded by the Meriza, 12 m SW Adrianople.

Dinagepour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in Bengal; seated near the W branch of the Teesta, 102 m N by E Moorshedabad. Lon. 88 45 E, lat. 25 36 N.

Dinant, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, seated on a craggy mountain, by the river Rance, 20 m S St. Malo.

Dinant, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a castle, and eight churches. The chief trade is in leather, and in the vicinity are quarries of marble and mines of iron. It is seated near the Meuse, 15 m SSE Namur, and 44 SW Liege.

Dinasmouthy, a town of Wales, in Merionethshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It stands at the foot of a high precipice, on the river Dyfi, 18 m S by W Bala, and 196 NW London.

Dindigul, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, 86 m long and 40 broad, lying between Coimbatore and Travancore, and chiefly fertile in rice. On the defeat of Tippoo in 1799 it became subject to the British.

Dindigul, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the province of the same name, with a fortress on a rock. It is 40 m NNW Madura, and 77 SE Coimbatore. Lon. 78 2 E, lat. 10 24 N.

Dingelsing, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Isar, 20 m ENE Landshut.

Dingle, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. The chief exports are butter, beef, corn, and linen. It is seated at the head of an inlet, on the N side of Dingle bay, 28 m WSW Tralee. Lon. 10 38 W, lat. 51 58 N.

Dingwall, a borough of Scotland, in Rossshire. Some linen yarn is manu-

factured the neighbouring salmon is seated a martyr, vernefs.

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Diu, a long and point of the gulf of town of t stone and fine church guese, abo sion of the town entirely re w by S Lon. 70 5

Dixan, seated on t inhabited

DIX

factured here; and there is a lintmill in the neighbourhood, and a productive salmon fishery in the river Conan. It is seated at the head of the frith of Cromarty, 18 m wsw Tain, and 18 nw Inverness. Lon. 4 14 w, lat. 57 44 n.

Dinkelspil, a town of Suabia, with a foundation of Teutonic knights, and a trade in cloth and reaping-hooks; seated on the Wernitz, 18 m nww Horingen.

Dirschau, a fortified town of W Prussia, seated on the Vistula, 9 m w Marienburg.

Difentis, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Grisons, with an abbey founded in the seventh century; situate near the sources of the Rhine, 10 m ssw Ilantz.

Dibley, a village in Leicestershire, 2 m nw Loughborough, rendered famous by a native grazier and farmer, Robert Bakewell (who died in 1795) from his successful experiments and practices in the improvement of live stock.

Difinal Swamp, a marshy tract of the United States, on the coast of N Carolina, 50 m long and 30 broad, entirely covered with trees, brushwood, and reeds. It occupies the whole country between Albemarle sound and Pamlico sound.

Diss, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, and manufactures of canvas and hose; seated on the side of a hill, by the river Waveney, 19 m s Norwich, and 86 nne London.

Disfen, or *Tiffen*, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, noted for salt-works, 16 m se Osnaburg.

Distington, a village in Cumberland, 4 m n by e Whitehaven. A great quantity of lime is burnt here, and sent to Harrington and Whitehaven for exportation.

Diu, an island of Hindoostan, 3 m long and a mile broad, making the s point of Guzerat, at the entrance of the gulf of Cambay. On it is a fortified town of the same name, built of freestone and marble; and it contains some fine churches, erected by the Portuguese, about the time they took possession of the island in 1515. The trade of the town, once so important, is almost entirely removed to Surat. It is 180 m w by s Surat, and 200 nw Bombay. Lon. 70 5 e, lat. 20 45 n.

Dixan, a town of Abyssinia, in Tigre, seated on the top of a conical hill, and inhabited by Moors and Christians.

DOG

Their chief trade is stealing children, and carrying them to a market at Masuah, whence they are sent to Arabia or India. It is 34 m s Masuah.

Dixmude, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, celebrated for its excellent cheese and butter. It is seated on the Yper, 13 m n Ypres.

Dizier, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on the Marne, 13 m nne Joinville.

Dnieper, anciently the Boristhenes, a large river of Russia, which rises in the government of Tver, passes by Smolensk, Mohilef, Rohaczow, Kiof, Krylow, and Cherson, and enters the Black sea near Oczakof; but its sandy estuary will seldom admit large vessels. Through its whole course, of above 800 m, its navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts, which begin below the influx of the Samara, and continue for above 40 m; but these have been so much reduced, that they can at all times be passed by loaded barks, except in seasons of great drought.

Dniester, a river, the ancient Tyras, which rises in Galicia, in Austrian Poland, and flows to Chockzim, dividing Podolia from Moldavia; it then passes by Bender, separating Bessarbia from the Russian government of Catharinenflaf, and enters the Black sea, at Akerman.

Dobelin, a town of Courland, 20 m sw Mittau.

Dobrzyn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ploczko, seated on a rock, near the Vistula, 14 m nw Ploczko.

Dockum, a town of Holland, in W Friesland, near the mouth of the river Ee, 10 m ne Lewarden.

Dodbrook, a town in Devonshire, with a market every third Wednesday, and noted as being the first place where white ale was brewed. It stands on the Salcomb, by which it is parted from Kingsbridge, 208 m wsw London.

Doel, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Scheldt, opposite Lillo, 7 m nw Antwerp.

Doeburg, a town of Holland, in Gelderland. It has been often taken; and the reduction of it, in 1586, was the first exploit of the English forces sent by queen Elisabeth to the assistance of the Dutch. It is seated on the Yssel, 10 m ssw Zutphen.

Dofar; see *Dafar*.

Dogado, a province of Italy, in the duchy of Venice, in which is the capital. It is bounded on the e by the gulf of Venice, s by Folesino, w by Paduano,

DOM

and π by Trevifano. It comprehends many small islands near it, called the *Lagunes of Venice*.

Dol, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, lately an episcopal see; situate in a morass, 5 m from the sea, and 21 π St. Malo.

Dolce Aqua, a town of Piedmont, with a castle, seated on the Nervia, 5 m π Vintimiglia.

Dolcigno, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour and a citadel; seated on the Drino, 40 m π Scutari. Lon. 19 34 E, lat. 42 12 N.

Dole, a town of France, in the department of Jura, on the river Doubs, 25 m wsw Besançon.

Dolgelly, a town of Wales, the largest in Merionethshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday, and a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, undyed, called webbing. The number of inhabitants was 2049 in 1801, and 3064 in 1811. It is seated on the river Wnion, at the foot of the mountain Cader Idris, 12 m π Harlech, and 212 π W London.

Dollart Bay, a bay or lake separating E Friesland, in Germany, from Groningen, in Holland. It was formed by an inundation of the sea in 1277, when 33 villages are said to have been destroyed.

Dolores, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, in the middle of the mining district of Guanajuato, 20 m NW of that city.

Domazlice, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the rivulet Cadbuzz, 17 m π Pilsen.

Domhaco, a small island near the coast of Birmah, in the bay of Bengal. Lon. 94 35 E, lat. 17 32 N.

Dombes, a late principality and small country of France, in Burgundy, of which Trevoux was the capital. It is now part of the department of Ain.

Dombrowaz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 60 m π W Lemberg.

Domfront, a town of France, in the department of Orne, seated on a craggy rock, by the river Varenne, 35 m π W Alençon.

Domingo, St. or Hispaniola, one of the richest islands in the W Indies, 370 m in length and from 60 to 120 in breadth, except at the w part where it divides into two peninsulas about 25 m broad; that to the s being the longest, and extending 150 m. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1492, who called it Hispaniola; but building a city to which he gave the name of St. Domingo, the

DOM

island is now more frequently called by that name than Hispaniola. The natives call it Hayti, or highland, for such it presents itself, particularly to the π . The island is surrounded by craggy rocks and dangerous shoals. The heat to the π and π would be insupportable for six months of the year, if not qualified by the easterly winds, and frequent rains; but the latter soon spoil the flesh, bread, and fruits. It has mines of gold, talc, and crystal; extensive and rich vallies; and immense verdant plains where numerous herds pasture in common. The chief rivers are the Artibonite, St. Jago, Neyba, Yuna, Ozama, and Nisao. The Spaniards had possession of the whole island for 120 years; in the first fifteen of which they reduced at least a million of inhabitants to 60,000. They were afterwards forced to divide the island with the French, who had the w part, but not equal to one third; and the Spaniards retained the π , which is the most fruitful. This joint possession continued till 1795, when the Spaniards ceded their part to the French. Since the revolution in France this island has been subject to great calamities. In 1791 an insurrection began in the French part, and in a short time not less than 100,000 blacks were in arms; the manufactures and plantations appeared as one general conflagration, and the plains and mountains were covered with carnage and blood. An African by birth, named Toussaint, was afterward invested with the command of the blacks and mulattos. In 1802 the French sent an additional force, and after several encounters the negro chief was induced to accept of apparently favorable terms; but soon after he was perfidiously seized, and sent in irons to France, where he perished in a dungeon. Two other black chiefs, Dessalines and Christophe, saved themselves by flight; the natives again flew to arms; and the French troops fell victims to the climate. Dessalines succeeded to the authority of Toussaint, and in 1804 caused himself to be proclaimed emperor of Hayti. In 1806 the chiefs began to war against each other, and the black emperor was killed. Christophe was elected chief in his place; and in 1811 was crowned king of Hayti. He is in possession of the town and harbour of St. Nicholas, and has long been in a state of warfare with other chiefs, particularly Pethion, who is possessed of Port au Prince. In 1809, the Spaniards, aided by the British, finally expelled the French from

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the E part of this island, and regained their ancient capital. St. Domingo lies between Jamaica to the W, and Porto Rico to the E.

Domingo, St. the capital of the E part of the island of St. Domingo, and an archbishop's see. It is of a quadrangular form, above 2 m in circuit, with the E side to the river Ozama, and the S to the sea; and is defended by forts and batteries. The ramparts that surround the city, and the walls of the houses, are formed of a glutinous red earth mixed with lime, which acquires a hardness and durability equal to stone. The cathedral is a large structure, forming the S side of the main square, and in it is preserved the first cross Columbus planted in the island. On the right of the high altar, for many years, rested the remains of that great man, brought from Seville in a brass coffin; but, on the island being ceded to the French, they were removed to Havana in 1796. The convents and nunneries are spacious buildings, and the palace is a good plain edifice. Here are barracks for 2000 men, and a fine arsenal. The houses are built in a square form, with flat roofs, and have a court in the middle. The harbour was formerly good, but is now choked up with sand and mud, that its commerce has been long extinct. This city was the last principal place in the island retained by the French, who surrendered it in 1809 to the British and Spanish forces. The inhabitants are estimated at 22,000, but before the late calamities were far more numerous. Lon. 69 50 W, lat. 18 28 N.

Dominica, one of the Windward Caribbee islands in the W Indies. It lies about half-way between Guadeloupe and Martinico, and is 28 m long and 13 broad. It was taken by the English in 1761, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. The French took it in 1778, but restored it in 1783; and in 1795 they made an unsuccessful attempt, for all the Frenchmen that landed were either killed or taken prisoners. It suffered great damage by a tremendous hurricane in 1806. The soil is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of coffee than sugar; but the sides of the hills bear the finest trees in the W Indies, and the island is well supplied with rivulets. The capital is Charlotte-town.

Dominica, the largest of the islands of the Pacific ocean, called the Marquesas. Lon. 139 2 W, lat. 9 41 S.

Domino, St. one of the Tremiti

DON

islands, in the gulf of Venice, 15 m from the coast of Naples.

Domitz, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, with a fort, seated at the conflux of the Elbe and Elbe, 25 m S Schwerin.

Dommel, a river of Dutch Brabant, which receives the Aa below Bois le Duc, and then flows into the Meuse.

Domo d'Offola, or *Offola*, a town of Italy, in Milanese, with a castle; seated on the Tosa, in the extensive and delightful valley of Offola, which is from 2 to 7 m wide, and closed at the N end by the mountain *Sempione*. The town is much frequented by Milanese and Swiss merchants. It is 45 m NNW Novara. Lon. 14 36 E, lat. 45 56 N.

Dompierre, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 10 m WNW Epinal.

Domremy, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, the birthplace of the celebrated Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans. It is seated on the Meuse, 5 m N Neufchateau.

Domvillers, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 14 m N Verdun.

Don, a river of Russia, which separates the SE part of Europe from Asia. It issues from the lake St. John, in the government of Tula, and flows into the sea of Asoph, by several mouths. This river has so many windings, and such numerous shoals, as to be scarcely navigable, except in the spring, on the melting of the snows; and flat-bottomed boats only, except in the same season, can pass into the sea of Asoph. Its whole course is estimated to be 660 m; and in the spring it rises above sixteen feet, and inundates the adjacent plains.

Don, a river of Scotland, which rises in the W part of Aberdeenshire, receives the Urie-water at Inverary, passes by Kintore, and enters the German ocean, at Old Aberdeen.

Don, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the borders of Cheshire, flows by Penistone, Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, and Thorn, and joins the Ouse near its termination in the Humber.

Donaghadee, a small seaport of Ireland, in the county of Down, 20 m WSW Port Patrick, in Scotland, between which two places are regular packet-boats. At the entrance of the harbour is a lighthouse, which with that at Port Patrick renders the passage convenient in the darkest night. It is 15 m E by N Belfast.

Donaueschingen, or *Doneschingen*, a town of Suabia, in the principality of

DON

Furstenburg. It is the chief residence of the prince; in the court-yard of whose palace are some springs, collected in a reservoir about 30 feet square, which has the honour of being called the head of the Danube. It is 13 m NNW Scaffhausen.

Donauesch, a strong town of Bavaria, seated on the Danube, at the influx of the Wernitz, 25 m N by W Augsburg.

Doncaster, a town in W Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had a castle, now in ruins; and has manufactures of stockings, waistcoats, and gloves. The houses are well built, and many genteel families reside here, who have their assemblies, concerts, &c. The number of inhabitants was 5697 in 1801, and 6935 in 1811. It is seated on the river Don, 37 m S York, and 158 N by W London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 53 33 N.

Doncherry, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated on the Meuse, 3 m W Sedan.

Donegal, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 68 m long and 44 broad; bounded on the W and N by the ocean, E by Londonderry and Tyrone, and S by Fermanagh and the bay of Donegal. It contains about 140,000 inhabitants, is divided into 42 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. It is, in general, a champaign country, has extensive linen manufactures, and abounds with harbours. Lifford is the capital.

Donegal, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, with a fine old castle. It stands at the extremity of a large bay, to which it gives name, at the influx of the Esk, 10 m N by E Ballyshannon, and 28 SW Lifford. Lon. 7 47 W, lat. 54 36 N.

Doneraile, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Near it are quarries of variegated marble. It is situated on the Awbeg, 23 m N by W Cork, and 34 S Limerick.

Donetz, or **Danaetz,** a river of Russia, which rises near Bielgorod, and flows SE to the Don, which it enters 46 m above Tcherkhask, the capital of the Cossacks. The Cossacks and Tartars entertain a notion that it leaves the Don again, and they give the name of Danaetz to the most northern branch of the Don.

Dongola, or **Dungala,** a town of Nubia, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It contains 10,000 houses of wood, and is seated on the Nile, among mountains, 500 m N by W Senar. Lon. 32 5 E, lat. 19 25 N.

DOR

Donjon, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 24 m SE Moulins.

Donnington, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. Much hemp is cultivated in the neighbourhood. It is 8 m WSW Boston, and 106 N London.

Donsy, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, 22 m N Nevers.

Dooab, a fertile tract of Hindoostan, between the Ganges and Jumna, near the approximation of those two rivers. The principal part of it is subject to the nabob of Oude.

Doon, a river of Scotland, which issues from a lake of the same name in Ayrshire, and enters the frith of Clyde, 2 m S Ayr.

Doozbak; see **Zarang.**

Dorak, or **Felahi,** a town of Persia, in Kufistan, situate on a branch of the Jerahi, a few miles below the ruins of the ancient city of Dorak. It is surrounded by a mud wall 2 m in circuit, flanked with round towers. The palace of the sheik covers a large space, but is a miserable structure; and the majority of the people prefer living in the suburbs, under the shade of date-trees. It is 56 m SSE Tofter.

Doran, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the side of a mountain, 28 m S Sana.

Dorat, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, seated on the Abran, near its junction with the Sevre, 25 m N Limoges.

Dorchester, a borough and the county-town of Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It was formerly much larger, and the ruins of the walls are still to be seen in some places. It has three churches; and a fine terrace-walk, planted with trees, almost surrounds the town, which has no manufactures, but is famous for excellent ale. The number of inhabitants was 2402 in 1801, and 2546 in 1811. A little to the S is a Roman amphitheatre, constructed of chalk and turf, supposed to be the most perfect in the kingdom. A mile to the SW is Maiden castle, another work of the Romans; there are three ramparts and ditches, nearly oval, and the whole area is 115 acres. Dorchester is seated on the river Frome, 53 m E Exeter, and 120 W by S London. Lon. 2 26 W, lat. 50 43 N.

Dorchester, a town in Oxfordshire, which was a station of the Romans, and ruined in the wars with the Danes. It was a bishop's see, till 1086, when William the conqueror translated it to Lincoln; and it had five churches,

though no cathedral.

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Dorsetshire, a bounded on the Wiltshire, S by English channel, and Somersetshire 35 broad, contain divided into ni parishes; has 20 members number of inhab

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though now but one, which was the cathedral. It is seated on the Tame, 10 m SE Oxford, and 49 WNW London.

Dorchester, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, the next in size to Boston. It has manufactures of paper, chocolate, snuff, leather, and shoes, and stands on a bay of Boston harbour, 3 m S Boston.

Dordogne, a department of France, which includes the late province of Perigord. It receives its name from a river, which rises in the mountains of Auvergne, and joins the Garonne, near Bourdeaux. The capital is Perigueux.

Dorestro; see *Silifria*.

Dorking, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday, and a great trade in lime, flour, and fine poultry; seated near the river Mole, 11 m E Guilford, and 23 SW London.

Dorn, a village in a detached part of Worcestershire, 3 m SE Camden in Gloucestershire. The Roman fossway runs through it, and abundance of coin, both Roman and British, have been found here.

Dornburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Weimar, with a castle; situate on a hill, by the river Saal, 14 m E Weimar.

Dornoch, a borough of Scotland, capital of Sutherlandshire, at the entrance of a frith of the same name, over which it has a ferry to Tain. It is much decayed, but was formerly the residence of the bishops of Caithness, and part of the cathedral is kept up as the parish church. The number of inhabitants was 2364 in 1801, and 2681 in 1811. It is 40 m NE Inverness. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 57 52 N.

Dorogobuz, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk. The French on their retreat hence toward Doukbovitzina were defeated near the river Vop, in 1812. It is seated on the Dnieper, 45 m ENE Smolensk.

Dorpt, or **Dorpat**, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, with a university. It is seated on the Embur, between the lakes Wofero and Pepas, 60 m S Narva. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 58 18 N.

Dorsetshire, a county of England, bounded on the N by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, E by Hampshire, S by the English channel, and W by Devonshire and Somersetshire. It is 50 m long and 35 broad, containing 722,660 acres; is divided into nine hundreds, and 465 parishes; has 24 market-towns; and sends 20 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 115,319 in

D O U

1801, and 124,693 in 1811. The soil is generally rich and fertile, though in some parts very sandy; the northern part, which is divided by a range of chalk hills from the southern, affords good pasturage for cattle; while the southern part chiefly consists of fine downs, and feeds incredible numbers of sheep. The chalk hills, which run through every county from the SE part of the kingdom thus far, terminate at the further extremity of this; but on the coast, chalk cliffs extend beyond it into Devonshire, 10 m W of Lyme. From the Hampshire border to the neighbourhood of Blandford a heathy common extends, which causes an exception to the general character of fertility which this county merits; but the rich vales to the SW make ample amends. The principal rivers are the Stour and Frome. Here is plenty of poultry of all sorts, swans, woodcocks, pheasants, partridges, fieldfares, &c. The products are corn, wool, hemp, fine stone, and some marble. This county is distinguished for its woollen manufactures, and its fine ale and beer. Dorchester is the county-town, but Poole is the largest. See *Portland* and *Purbeck*.

Dorsten, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the county of Recklinghausen, seated on the Lippe, 15 m E by N Wesel.

Dort, or **Dordrecht**, a town of S Holland, on an island formed by the Meuse, which is here called the Merwe. It is famous for a protestant synod held in 1618, which condemned the tenets of Arminius. Here are several Lutheran and Calvinist churches, a fine council-house, an excellent academy, and the mint of S Holland. It has a good harbour, and a great trade in corn, wine, and timber; of the latter immense rafts are floated hither from Andernach, in Germany. Its natural situation is such, that it has never been taken by an enemy; but it surrendered to the French in 1795. It is 10 m SE Rotterdam. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 51 51 N.

Dortmund, a strong town of Westphalia, in the county of Marck. It was lately imperial, and is seated on the Emster, 15 m SW Ham. Lon. 7 28 E, lat. 5 31 N.

Dotekom, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, with a foundery for bombs and cannon-balls; seated on the Yssel, 10 m SE Doesburg.

Douarnenez, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated on a

DOV

bay of the same name, at the entrance of the English channel, 8 m NW Quimper.

Donay, a city of France, capital of the department of Nord, with a fine arsenal, a foundery for cannon, a military school, a citadel, and three famous colleges. It was taken by the duke of Marlborough in 1710, and retaken by the French, in 1712, after the suspension of arms. It is seated on the Scarpe, whence there is a canal to the Deule, 15 m NW Cambray. Lon. 3 5 E, lat. 50 22 N.

Doubs, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté. It is so named from a river which flows into the Saone, below Verdun. Besançon is the capital.

Doune, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with a considerable manufacture of druggets and tammies. Near it is a vast Roman amphitheatre, cut out of the solid rock. It is 9 m SW Saumur.

Dove, a river in Derbyshire, which rises in the Peak, near Buxton, parts the county from Staffordshire, and joins the Trent, 4 m below Burton.

Dover, a seaport in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate between two high cliffs, and on that E from the town is an ancient castle, in which there are barracks for 3000 men. The town is also defended by several batteries. It was once walled round, and had 10 gates, but there now remain only three, and those much out of repair; also seven churches, which are now reduced to two in the town and one in the castle. The number of inhabitants was 14,845 in 1801, and 9,074 in 1811. It was formerly deemed the key of the island, and is the principal of the cinque ports. It is the station of the packet-boats that, in time of peace, pass between Dover and Calais, from which it is distant only 21 m. The harbour is made by a gap in the cliffs, which are of great height; and hence, in fine weather, is a prospect of the coast of France. Dover is 15 m SE Canterbury and 72 London. Lon. 1 18 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Dover, the capital of the state of Delaware, in Kent county. The chief trade is in corn and flour. It stands on Jones creek, 4 m from its mouth in Delaware bay, and 66 SSW Philadelphia. Lon. 75 34 W, lat. 39 10 N.

Dover, a town of New Hampshire, chief of Stafford county; situate on the

DOW

Cocheco, 4 m above its junction with Salmon Fall river, which together form the Piscataqua. It is 14 m NW Portsmouth.

Douglas, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, on a river of the same name, which joins the Clyde, above Lanerk. Here is Douglas castle, a modern building, erected on the site and in imitation of the ancient castle. It is 40 m SW Edinburgh.

Douglas, a seaport of the isle of Man, nearly at the same distance from the English, Scotch, and Irish shores, with the best harbour in the island, which renders it the principal mart of trade. A packet-boat sails hence weekly to Whitehaven. The town rises near the S point of the bay in a triangular form, and the residence of the English is chiefly confined to this spot. Near the mouth of the harbour is an ancient fort, and a modern lighthouse. Lon. 4 28 W, lat. 54 5 N.

Douglas, Cape, a promontory on the W coast of America, the W point of the entrance of Cook inlet. Its summit forms two very high mountains. Lon. 153 30 W, lat. 58 56 N.

Doukhovskina, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk, 30 m NE Smolensk.

Doulaincourt, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 10 m SW Joinville.

Doulens, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with two citadels; seated on the Autie, 15 m N Amiens.

Doune, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with the ruin of a huge square castle, whose tower is yet full 80 feet in height. Here is a manufacture of pistols, and an extensive cotton-mill. It is seated on the Teith, 8 m NW Stirling, and 32 SW Perth.

Dourdan, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a manufacture of silk and worsted stockings; seated on the Orge, 25 m SW Paris.

Douro, a river that rises in Spain, in the mountains of Urbion, on the E borders of Old Castile, and flows W through that province and Leon to the NE point of Portugal; it then turns S, and having separated Leon from Trallos Montes, again takes a W course, crossing Portugal to Oporto, where it enters the Atlantic ocean.

Dowlatabad, formerly called Amednagur, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan; bounded on the N by Candish and Malway, W by the Gauts, S by Vi

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flapour and Golconda, and π by Berar. Aurungabad is the capital.

Dowlatabad, a large fortress of Hindoostan, which gives name to the province. It is built on a rock, almost perpendicular on every side, and rising 420 feet above the plain. It is 10 m π W Aurungabad.

Down, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 42 m long and 34 broad; bounded on the π by the Irish sea, w by Armagh, π W by Antrim, and s by Carlingford bay and the ocean. It is divided into 72 parishes, sends four members to parliament, and contains about 204,500 inhabitants. It is in general fertile, has numerous bleaching-grounds, and in the rough parts many horses are bred. The chief rivers are the Lagan and Newry.

Down, or *Downpatrick*, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Down and a bishop's see united with Connor. The cathedral is a new edifice, not yet completed. It sends one member to parliament, and stands on the π W branch of Strangford Lough, 74 m π by π Dublin. Lon. 54 43 W, lat. 54 29 N.

Downham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, seated on the side of a hill, by the river Ouse. Every Monday is brought hither, to the river side, a prodigious quantity of butter, which is sent up in boats to Cambridge, and thence conveyed in wagons to London, under the name of Cambridge butter. It is 12 m s Lynn, and 86 π by π London.

Downington, or *Downings*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Chester county, on the π side of Brandywine creek, 33 m π W by π Philadelphia.

Downs, a famous road for shipping, on the π coast of Kent, between the N and S Foreland. See *Godwin Sands*.

Downton, a borough in Wiltshire, which has now no market, seated on the Avon, 6 m π Salisbury, and 88 π W London.

Draaburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the river Drave, 12 m π Lavamund.

Drachenfels, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Cologne, with a citadel, 7 m π W Lintz.

Dracut, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, on the π bank of the Merrimac, at Patucket-falls, 28 m π W Exeter, and 30 π W Boston.

Dradate, a town of Nubia, with a harbour on the Red sea, and wells of good water in the vicinity. It is 36 m π W Suakem.

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Dragomestra, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, on the π bank of the ancient Achelous, 32 m π W Lepanto.

Draguignan, a town of France, in the department of Var, 10 m π W Frejus.

Dramburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, seated on the Drage, 25 m π by π New Stargard.

Dras; see *Darah*.

Drave, a river that rises in Germany, at Imichen in Tyrol, flows through Carinthia and Stiria, then along the confines of Slavonia and Lower Hungary, passing by Essek, and a little after joins the Danube.

Drayton, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the river Tern, 17 m π W Shrewsbury, and 151 π W London.

Drentelburg, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, 18 m π W Cassel.

Dresden, a city of Germany, and the capital of Saxony. It is divided by the Elbe into the old and new town, which are united by a grand bridge, and surrounded by strong fortifications. It has a castle, an academy of painting and sculpture, and a magnificent church for the Roman catholics. The houses are built of freestone, almost all of the same height; and though the palaces are few, it is deemed the handsomest city in Germany. The palaces of Holland and Japan are full of curiosities from that country and China; and the picture gallery may claim precedence over every individual gallery in Italy. The city and suburbs are estimated to contain 50,000 inhabitants, near 5000 of whom are catholics, and there are about 800 Jews. Here are manufactures of gold and silver lace, jewelry, porcelain, paper-hangings, and wind-instruments of music. Dresden was taken by the king of Prussia in 1745, but was soon restored; again taken by him in 1756, but retaken in 1759; and it was bombarded by him in 1760, for nine days, when he was obliged to raise the siege. In 1813, it was occupied by the French early in May; in August, the allies made an unsuccessful attempt to take it by storm; in September, the French army, with Bonaparte and the king of Saxony, retired to Leipzig; in October, after the battle of Leipzig, it was reoccupied by a remnant of the French army, which, in November, surrendered to the allies. Dresden is 80 m π W Prague. Lon. 13 50 E, lat. 51 6 N.

Dreux, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, with a considerable manufacture of cloth for the

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army. It is seated on the river Blaise, at the foot of a mountain, 48 m w by s Paris. Lon. 1 21 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Driesen, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the river Warta, 20 m E Landlsberg.

Driffeld, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, and a considerable trade in corn, by a canal to the river Hull. It is 28 m E by N York, and 196 N London.

Drinaward, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on a small island formed by the Drino, on the confines of Bosnia.

Drino, a river of European Turkey, which has its source on the E frontiers of Albania, where it soon forms the lake Ochrida, and flows thence by Isola to Alessio, below which it divides into several branches and enters the bay of Drino, in the gulf of Venice.

Drissa, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotsk, at the conflux of the Drissa with the Dwina, 44 m NW Polotsk.

Dristra; see *Silistria*.

Drogheda, a seaport and borough of Ireland, a county of itself, and capital of the county of Louth; but the assizes are held at Dundalk. It is surrounded by a wall with four gates, and divided by the river Boyne into two parishes, each of which has a church; that on the S side of the river being in the county of Meath. It sends one member to parliament. Near this place was the celebrated battle of the Boyne, in which William III gained a complete victory over the army of James II. Drogheda has a good harbour, and carries on an extensive commerce, particularly in corn and strong sheeting. It is seated 5 m W of the Irish sea, and 26 N Dublin. Lon. 6 18 W, lat. 53 43 N.

Droitwich, a borough in Worcestershire, with a market on Friday. Here are famous salt springs from which is made much fine white salt. It is seated on the Salwarp, 7 m NNE Worcester, and 116 WNW London.

Drome, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so called from a river which crosses it, and joins the Rhone below Valence, the capital of the department.

Dromore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, and the see of a bishop. The cathedral is small, but the palace is handsome and convenient. It is seated on the Laggan, 16 m SSW Belfast, and 20 NNE Newry.

Dronero, a town of Piedmont, at the foot of the Alps, on the river Macra, 14 m SSW Saluzzo.

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Dronfield, a town in Derbyshire, which had a market on Thursday, but from its vicinity to Chesterfield and Sheffield is now disused. Two m from it are the ruins of Beauchief abbey. It is 6 m N Chesterfield, and 156 WNW London.

Drontheim, a city of Norway, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a good harbour. It was the residence of the ancient kings of Norway. Of its celebrated cathedral the choir alone remains entire. The inhabitants, estimated at 8300, have some commerce in wood, fish, tallow, and copper. It is almost surrounded by the sea and the river Piddel; and is 270 m NE Bergen. Lon. 10 22 E, lat. 63 24 N.

Drosendorf, a town of Austria, with an ancient castle, seated on the Teya, 10 m N Horn.

Drossen, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, 14 m SE Custrin.

Drusenheim, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Motter, near the Rhine, 5 m SE Haguenau.

Druses, a people of Syria, on the mountains of Libanus and Antilibanus, and to the E as far as Balbec. Their language is the Arabic; and they appear to have little religion of any kind, but pray indifferently in Christian churches or Turkish mosques. They are warlike, inured to labour, and great enemies of the Turks, and have their particular princes, called Emirs. Bairout is their capital.

Dublin, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 27 m long and 17 broad; bounded on the E by the Irish sea, N by E Meath, W by the same and Kildare, and S by Wicklow. It is divided into 107 parishes, has one city and four market-towns, sends five members to parliament, and contains about 208,000 inhabitants. The country is in general flat, except toward the S, where it is hilly and rocky. The principal river is the Liffey.

Dublin, the metropolis of Ireland, in a county of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a university. Its form is that of a square, 2 m and a half on each side, and contains about 22,000 houses, whose inhabitants are estimated at 150,000. The streets have been lately improved in regard both to convenience and embellishment; and there are several magnificent squares, the largest of which is St. Stephen-green, nearly a mile in circuit. It has a cathedral and a collegiate church, 18 parish churches, eight chapels, 16 Roman catholic chapels, numerous meeting-houses for dissenters

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of various denominations, four foreign churches, and a synagogue. Among the principal public buildings are the castle (the residence of the viceroy), the national bank, Trinity college, the hall of justice, the royal exchange, the customhouse, the royal hospital of Kilmalsham for invalids, the linen hall, the barracks, the tolliell or townhouse, and Essex-bridge and Sarah-bridge, two of the six bridges over the Liffey. The hospitals and other charitable institutions are numerous; and it has two theatres. The Phenix park, at the w end of the city, is a royal enclosure, 7 m in circuit; and, beside the Hibernian school, is adorned with the villa of the viceroy, the seat of the principal secretary, and a few others; also a salute battery of 22 pieces of cannon, and the ammunition magazine, a strong fortification. An observatory is erected on a rocky hill, about 4 m NW of the city. The civil government of Dublin is executed by a lord mayor, recorder, two sheriffs, 24 aldermen, and a common council, formed of representatives from the 25 corporations. The city send two members to parliament, and Trinity college one. Beside the silk, woollen, and cotton manufactures carried on in the suburbs, other branches of useful manufacture are establishing in different parts of the metropolis; and its foreign trade is considerable. The harbour is incommoded by two banks of sand, which prevent vessels of large burden from going over the bar; it has a mole nearly 4 m in length, with a lighthouse at the extremity, and another on the promontory opposite, called the hill of Howth. Three m below the city, at a place called the Pigeon-house, is a commodious dock; and here the packets receive and land their passengers. The Liffey divides the city almost into two equal parts, and has spacious and noble quays on both sides. Two canals pass from the Liffey; the southern one extends upward of 40 m to the Barrow navigation, and a branch is carried in a w direction toward the Shannon, at Clonfert; the northern one communicates with that great river in the county of Longford, and by a lateral cut unites with the Boyne navigation. Dublin is seated at the end of a spacious bay, 7 m from the Irish sea, 60 w Holyhead, in Wales, and 300 WNW London. Lon. 6 15 W, lat. 53 21 N.

Dublin, a town of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia county, 10 m NE Philadelphia.

Duck Creek; see *Salisbury*.

DUL

Duderstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Eichfeld. It has a trade in beer and tobacco, and is seated on the Whipper, 18 m E Gottingen.

Dudley, a town in a detached part of Worcestershire, surrounded by Staffordshire, with a market on Saturday. It has considerable manufactures of nails and hardware; and in the vicinity are extensive coal-mines. There is a church at each end of the longest street; and the venerable remnants of its castle are worthy of notice. The number of inhabitants was 10,107 in 1801, and 13,925 in 1811. It is 10 m W by N Birmingham, and 126 NW London.

Dueren; see *Duren*.

Duero; see *Douro*.

Duerstede, or *Wick Duerstede*, a fortified town of Holland, in Utrecht, seated on the Leck, where it branches off from the Rhine, 12 m SE Utrecht.

Duina; see *Davina*.

Duke of York Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765, lying N of the Friendly islands. Lon. 172 30 W, lat. 7 56 S.

Duke of York Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, lying between New Britain and New Ireland, so named by captain Carteret, in 1767. The natives go entirely naked; are stout, well made, and of a light copper colour: their hair is woolly, but they dress it with grease and powder, and make it hang straight. Their huts are made chiefly of bamboo, and placed under the shade of coconut trees, with a fence before them, within which the plantain, banana, yam, sugar-cane, &c. are cultivated. The island produces, beside the plants above-mentioned, betle-nuts, mangos, bread-fruit, and guavas. Here are also dogs, hogs, poultry, and some spices. The nutmeg was seen by captain Hunter, who anchored in Port Hunter bay, in this island, in 1791. Lon. 151 30 E, lat. 4 7 S.

Dulas, a village of Wales, in the isle of Anglesey, 10 m NW Beaumaris. It stands on the river Dulas, which flows into a bay to which it gives name, on the Irish sea; and is much frequented on account of the corn and butter trade, and for fern-ashes and kelp.

Dulcigno, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, with a good harbour, on the gulf of Venice, 16 m SSW Scutari.

Duleek, a borough of Ireland, in Meath, formerly the see of a bishop, but now a mean place, 9 m NNW Drogheda.

Dulmen, a town of Westphalia, in

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the principality of Munster, 14 m SW Munster.

Duberton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of coarse woollen cloths and blankets. In the vicinity are mines of excellent lead. It is seated on the Harle, near its conflux with the Ex, 20 m S Minehead, and 165 W by S London.

Dulwich, a village in Surrey, 5 m S London. It is famous for a college, founded by Edward Alleyn, a comedian, called the College of God's Gift.

Dumaring, a town of the island of Bornoe, on the N coast. Lon. 117 30 E, lat. 2 10 N.

Dumbarton, a borough of Scotland, capital of Dumbartonshire, seated on the Leven, near its conflux with the Clyde. The principal manufacture is glass; but many hands are employed in the print-works on the banks of the Leven. The number of inhabitants was 2541 in 1801, and 3121 in 1811. The castle, which is garrisoned, stands at the junction of the two rivers, on a vast rock, with two tops of unequal height, steep on every side. It is 15 m WNW Glasgow, and 58 W Edinburgh. Lon. 4 38 W, lat. 55 59 N.

Dumbartonshire, anciently called *Lennox*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Perthshire, NE and E by Stirlingshire, S by the counties of Lanark and Renfrew, and W by Argyleshire. The greatest length is 50 m, the breadth not above 12. It is divided into 12 parishes, which contained 20,710 inhabitants in 1801, and 24,189 in 1811. The W part of this county abounds with great morasses; but near the rivers it is fertile in corn. See *Lomond*, *Loch*.

Dumblane, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, formerly the see of a bishop. Part of the cathedral now serves for a parish church. Near this place, on a heath called Sheriff-muir, a bloody but undecisive battle was fought, between the duke of Argyle and the rebel earl of Mar, in 1715. It is seated on the Allan, 6 m N Stirling, and 28 SW Perth.

Dumboo, a town of Negroland, in Bornou, a little to the W of a lake of the same name, which produces abundance of salt. It is 170 m NNW Bornou. Lon. 21 30 E, lat. 22 2 N.

Dumfries, a town of Virginia, chief of Prince William county. It is situate on the N side of Quantico creek, 4 m above its entrance into the Potomac, and 20 SW Alexandria. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 38 30 N.

Dumfries, a borough of Scotland, capital of Dumfriesshire, seated on the

DUN

river Nith, 8 m from its mouth in Solway frith. It is a regular well-built town; but has no considerable trade, nor manufacture, though almost every branch of commercial and mechanical industry is practised. The number of inhabitants was 7188 in 1801, and 9262 in 1811. The amusements of the town, and its healthy situation, allure many of the gentry from the neighbouring counties. It is 40 m WNW Carlisle, and 72 S by W Edinburgh. Lon. 3 29 W, lat. 55 9 N.

Dumfriesshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by the shires of Lanark and Peebles, E by those of Selkirk and Roxburg, S by Solway frith, and W by the counties of Kircudbright and Ayr. It is 50 m long and 26 broad, and divided into 42 parishes. The number of inhabitants was 54,547 in 1801, and 62,966 in 1811. It contains a large morass, called Locher Moss; and the principal rivers are the Esk, Annan, and Nith. A great part of the county is mountainous and heathy, but the valleys are extremely fertile. It has abundance of freestone and limestone, and rich mines of lead and coal.

Dun, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on the river Meuse, 15 m NNW Verdun.

Dun la Roi, a town of France, in the department of Cher, on the river Auron, 15 m S Bourges.

Duna; see *Dawina*.

Dunaburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotsk, with a fortress. It was taken by the French in 1812. It is seated on the Dwina, 90 m NW Polotsk, and 110 SE Riga.

Dunamond, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga. It formerly belonged to the duchy of Courland, but was taken by the Swedes in their wars with the Poles. In 1700 it was taken by the Poles, and retaken the next year, by Charles XII. In 1710 it was taken by Peter the great. It is situate at the mouth of the Dwina, 15 m WNW Riga, and 20 N Mittau.

Dunbar, a borough of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, seated on a bay of the German ocean. It has a small harbour, of difficult access, defended by a battery; also a dry dock and a rope-work. The principal trade is the exportation of corn. Here was anciently a castle, now in ruins, which stood on a reef of rocks, and was deemed impregnable. In the rock are two natural arches, through which the tide flows; and between the harbour and the castle is a stratum of vast basaltic columns. Dun-

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bar is remarkable for the defeat of John Balliol by earl Warrenne, in 1296; and for a victory gained by Cromwell over the Scots, in 1650. It is 28 m s by N Edinburg. Lon. 2 28 w, lat. 56 0 N.

Dunbeath, a town of Scotland, on the n coast of Caithness, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It has an ancient castle situate on a narrow neck of land, and is an excellent fishing station, 20 m sw Wick, and 33 m s Dornoch.

Duncannon, a fortress and village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on Waterford harbour, which it defends. It is 4 m w Feathard, and 15 s New Ross.

Dundalk, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Lowth. The assizes for the county are held here; and it sends a member to parliament. It has manufactures of linen and muslin, and stands on a bay of the same name, 22 m N Drogheda. Lon. 6 20 w, lat. 54 12 N.

Dundee, a borough of Scotland, and the largest town in Forfarshire, with an excellent harbour. The lofty tower in the middle of the town, is part of a magnificent consecrated edifice, built in the 12th century. Most of the streets are neat, and the houses well built; but the new streets are spacious and elegant. The number of inhabitants was 26,084 in 1801, and 29,616 in 1811. Here are manufactures of glass, coarse linen, canvas, cordage, thread, buckram, and leather; and also a sugar-house. It is seated on the frith of Tay, 13 m sw Forfar. Lon. 3 3 w, lat. 56 28 N.

Dundonald, a village of Scotland, in Ayrshire, 2 m s Irvine. It has an extensive cotton manufacture, and near it is the remains of the royal castle of Dundonald.

Dundrum, a village of Ireland, in the county of Down, with the ruin of a strong castle; seated on a bay of the same name, 7 m sw Downpatrick.

Dunfermlin, a borough of Scotland, and the largest town in Fifeshire, with a good trade, and a considerable manufacture of linen goods, particularly diapers. Here is the ruin of a royal palace, in which Charles I was born, and the princess Elisabeth, wife to George I. Adjoining to this was a magnificent abbey, part of the remains of which now serve for a parish church. In this abbey were buried Malcolm and his queen and seven other Scottish monarchs. Dunfermlin contained 9980 inhabitants in 1801, and 11,649 in 1811. It is 15 m nw Edinburg, and 22 s by w Perth. Lon. 3 20 w, lat. 56 5 N.

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Dungala, see *Dongola*.

Dungannon, a borough of Ireland, capital of Tyrone; but the assizes are held at Omagh. It sends a member to parliament. Here is a free-school founded by Charles I. and in the vicinity are several coal mines. It is seated on a hill, 14 m nww Armagh. Lon. 6 55 w, lat. 54 30 N.

Dungarvon, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, with a castle. The town is supplied with fresh water by an aqueduct from the river Phinisk. It sends a member to parliament, and is seated on Dungarvon bay, 27 m sw Waterford. Lon. 7 56 w, lat. 51 58 N.

Dungeness, a cape on the s coast of Kent, on which is a fort and a light-house, 8 m s by w New Romney. Lon. 0 59 e, lat. 50 52 N.

Dunglass Head, a promontory of Scotland, in the county of Caithness, which is the n extremity of Great Britain. Here is the site of John o' Groat's House, famous for its local situation at the northern corner of the kingdom; and on the highest part of the head, near the edge of the precipice, is the foundation of a building supposed to have been a watch-tower. Lon. 2 53 w, lat. 58 40 N.

Dunkeld, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, situate amid vast rocks, partly naked and partly wooded, through which flows the river Tay. Its romantic situation, and the benefit of drinking goats whey, render this place the resort of much genteel company in summer. It is the market-town of the Highlands on that side, and carries on a manufacture of linen and yarn. The duke of Athol has a fine seat here, screened by the Grampian mountains; and near it is the ruin of a cathedral, part of which is now the parish church. Dunkeld is 12 m nw Perth.

Dunkirk, a seaport of France, in the department of Nord. It was taken from the Spaniards by the English and French in 1658, and put into the hands of the English, but sold to the French by Charles II, in 1662. Lewis XIV made it one of the best fortified ports in the kingdom; but all the works were demolished, and the basins filled up, in consequence of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. The French afterward resumed their works; but they were ordered to be demolished by the peace of 1763. They continued thus till the peace of 1783, when the works were again resumed; and the next year it was declared a free port. The English

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attempted to besiege this place in 1793, but were obliged to retire. Dunkirk is divided into the old and new town; and the inhabitants, estimated at 80,000, had a great deal of commerce. By means of a sluice, 42 feet wide, the basin within the town will hold 40 ships of the line always floating. It is 22 m SW Ostend. Lon. 2 22 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Dunleer, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Louth, 8 m NNW Drogheda.

Dunmanaway, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with a flourishing linen manufacture, situate on the Bandon, 32 m WSW Cork.

Dunmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 8 m NE Tuam, and 25 m W Roscommon.

Dunmow, a corporate town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bays, seated on a hill, 13 m NNW Chelmsford, and 38 NE London.

Dunmow, Little, a village 2 m from Dunmow. It had once a monastery, and part of the priory now forms the parish church. This place is famous for the tenure of its manor; namely, that whatever married couple will go to the priory, and swear they have not repented of their marriage, within a year and a day after it took place, shall receive a fitch of bacon.

Dunnet Head, an extensive promontory of Scotland, on the N coast of Caithness. Its N extremity, in the Pentland frith, is the most northern point of Great Britain. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 58 43 N.

Dunnose, a cape in the English channel, on the SE side of the isle of Wight. Lon. 1 16 W, lat. 50 34 N.

Dunse, a town of Scotland, the largest in Berwickshire, with a woollen manufacture and a large brewery. The number of inhabitants was 3157 in 1801, and 3082 in 1811. Near it is a celebrated mineral well, similar to that of Tunbridge in England. It is situate at the foot of a hill, near the river Whiteadder, 14 m W Berwick, and 40 ESE Edinburgh. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 55 47 N.

Dunstable, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is of great antiquity, having been ruined by the Danes, and restored by Henry 1, who made it a borough, but no members were ever sent to parliament. The church is the remainder of a priory, and opposite to it is a farm house, once a royal palace. Dunstable has four streets, in the direction of the four cardinal points; and is famous for hats, baskets, &c. made of straw. It is seated on a chalky hill, 17 m S Bedford, and 33 NW London.

DUR

Dunstaffnage, a castle of Scotland, in Argyleshire, one of the first seats of the Pictish and Scottish monarchs. Here was long preserved the famous stone, used as the coronation seat of the Scottish monarchs, which was removed to Scone by Kenneth 11, and thence by Edward 1, in 1296, to Westminster abbey, where it now is an appendage to the coronation chair. Some of the ancient regalia still continue in the castle; and near it is a small roofless chapel, of elegant architecture, where several of the kings of Scotland are said to be interred. It stands on a promontory, almost insulated, at the entrance of Loch Etive, 24 m NW Inverary.

Dunster, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday. It has a castle on a steep knoll; and at one corner of the terrace is an ancient turret, supposed to be part of the original castle, built in the time of William 1. A priory stood on the NW side of the castle, part of which now serves for the parish church. It stands on the edge of a vale, near the Bristol channel, 20 m NW Taunton, and 161 W London.

Dunwich, a borough in Suffolk, which has now no market, nor place of public worship. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had many churches, which have been swallowed up by the sea. The remains of two churches and a palace are the only marks left of its former greatness. It is seated at the top of a loose cliff, 24 m S Yarmouth, and 100 N London.

Duquella, a province of Morocco, about 80 m long and 60 broad, exceedingly fertile in corn and pasture.

Durance, a river of France, which is formed of the rivulets Dure and Ance, near Briançon, and flows by Embrun, Tallard, Sisteron, Monosque, Caivailon, and Avignon, into the Rhone.

Durango, a town of Spain, in Biscay, 17 m SE Bilbao.

Durango, a city of New Spain, capital of New Biscay, and an archbishop's see. The inhabitants are estimated at 12,000. It stands in the SW part of the province, in a fertile district, 170 m NW Zacatecas. Lon. 103 36 W, lat. 24 25 N.

Durazzo, a seaport of European Turkey, the chief town in the N part of Albania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a ruined fortress, and a good harbour on the gulf of Venice, 96 m SSE Ragusa. Lon. 19 28 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Durbunga, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, near the river Gogary, 50 m NE Patna.

Durbuy, a town of the Netherlands,

in Luxemburg, 20 m S by

Duren, the departure of many, in the river

Durham, a city on the river, the German shire, and a bishopric of Durham, formerly a monastery, yet enjoy long and 3 acres; is divided into parishes; has a town; and a parliament. The castle is called North, a detached mountain, and a town of Berwick, N side of the dictation of the inhabitants

177,625 in 1776. The soil is very mountainous, and is covered with woods, and mines of coal, quarries of freestone, granite, &c. Wear, Tees

Durham, a city of the county of Durham, with a market on Saturday, built on the Wear, over bridges, and of its wall. A magnificent cathedral, the bishop's palace, part of the hospital of the venerable, governed by a parish church of stiffs and grown large. The number of inhabitants in 1801, 7530 in 1801, deep vale near Finchall abbey, city is Nevil of the victor Philip, in king of Scotland. Durham and 259 N by W, lat. 54 44

DUR

in Luxemburg, seated on the Ourthe, 20 m s by w Liege.

Duren, a fortified town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Roer, 12 m s Juliers.

Durham, a county of England, bounded on the n by Northumberland, e by the German ocean, s and sw by Yorkshire, and w by Westmorland and Cumberland. It is usually called the Bishopric of Durham, from the sovereign power formerly possessed by the bishops, who yet enjoy great privileges. It is 47 m long and 37 broad, containing 665,600 acres; is divided into six wards, and 74 parishes; has one city and nine market-towns; and sends four members to parliament. Two of the above six divisions, called Northumberland and Islandshire, are a detached part, situate n of Northumberland, and includes Holy Island. The town of Berwick and its district, on the n side of the Tweed, is also in the jurisdiction of this county. The number of inhabitants was 160,591 in 1801, and 177,625 in 1811, exclusive of Berwick. The soil is very various; the w side being mountainous and barren, while the e and s consist of beautiful meadows, woods, and corn-fields. Here are rich mines of coal, lead, and iron, and quarries of marble, slate, millstone, freestone, grindstone, limestone, and freestone. The principal rivers are the Wear, Tees, Tyne, and Derwent.

Durham, a city and the capital of the county of Durham, and a bishop's see, with a market on Saturday. It is compactly built on a hill, on a bend of the Wear, over which are three stone bridges, and surrounded by the remains of its wall. The cathedral, which is a magnificent edifice, and the castle, now the bishop's palace, stand on the highest part of the hill: in the former are deposited the remains of St. Cuthbert and the venerable Bede. The city is governed by a mayor, and contains six parish churches. It has a manufacture of stuffs and carpets, and around it are grown large quantities of the best mustard. The number of inhabitants was 7530 in 1801, and 6763 in 1811. In a deep vale near the river are the ruins of Finchall abbey; and on the w of the city is Nevil Cross, erected in memory of the victory obtained by queen Philippa, in 1346, over David Bruce, king of Scotland, who was taken prisoner. Durham is 14 m s Newcastle, and 259 n by w London. Lon. 1 15 w, lat. 54 44 N.

Durham, a town of New Hampshire,

DUX

in Strafford county. Near it is a rock, computed to weigh 60 tons, so exactly poised on another rock as to be moved with a finger. It stands on Oyster river, near its junction with the Piscataqua, 16 m w Portsmouth.

Durkheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the river. Hardt, 17 m sw Worms.

Durkheim, or *Turkheim*, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, where the French gained a victory over the Austrians in 1675. It is 4 m nw Colmar.

Durlach, a town of Suabia, capital of Lower Baden, with a castle. Here are manufactures of porcelain, cloth, and stuffs. It is seated on the Giesfen, 15 m nne Baden. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Durness, a town of Scotland, on the n coast of Sutherlandshire, at the head of a bay and influx of a river of the same name. To the n of the bay is a rich peninsula, which terminates on the n in a point called Farout Head. Durness is 42 m nnw Dornoch.

Durrow, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, but insulated, with its district, in Queen county. Here is a magnificent seat called Castle Durrow. It is 14 m s by w Maryborough, and 16 nnw Kilkenny.

Dursley, a corporate town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, and a considerable traffic in broad cloth, and cards for clothiers. Here are the remains of a castle. It is seated near the Severn, 13 m sw Gloucester, and 107 w London.

Durtal, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire. The chief trade is tanning. It is 16 m ne Angers.

Dusky Bay, a bay on the sw coast of New Zealand, in the Pacific ocean. The country here is steep, and the hills near the seaside are covered with intricate and impenetrable forests. Abundance of excellent refreshments are found here; and it contains several coves and harbours. Lon. 166 18 E, lat. 45 47 S.

Dusseldorf, a strong city of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of Berg. Contiguous to the palace is a celebrated gallery of paintings. Dusseldorf was taken by the French in 1795. It stands on the river Dussel, near the Rhine, 25 m s Wesel. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Duxborough, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, with a harbour for small vessels, and a lighthouse at the

E A R

s extremity of the beach. It is situate s by s Plymouth, 3 m across Plymouth bay.

Duyfburg, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, with a Calvinist university. It has a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated on the Roer, near the Rhine, 12 m s by s Weiel.

Duytz, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, with a Benedictine abbey. It is inhabited chiefly by Jews, and seated on the Rhine, opposite Cologne.

Duyveland, one of the islands of Zealand, in Holland, e of Schowen, from which it is separated by a narrow channel.

Dwina, a river of Russia, which runs from s to n into the White sea, at Archangel.

Dwina, or *Duna*, a river of Lithuania, which divides Livonia from Courland, and runs into the Baltic, below Riga, at Dunamond.

Dyle, a new department of France, including the southern part of Brabant. It has its name from a river which rises on its s border, flows n through the middle of the country, and joins the Scheldt a little above Rupelmonde. The capital is Brussels.

Dynapour, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Bahar, near which is a diamond mine. It is seated on the Ganges, 10 m w Patna.

Dysart, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour. It has a considerable trade in coal and salt, a manufacture of checks, and some employ in ship-building. It is seated on the frith of Forth, 14 m n by e Edinburg.

E.

Eaglesham, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 9 m sw Glasgow. It has bleaching grounds, and a considerable cotton manufacture.

Eaooove, one of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1643, and by him named Middleburg. The land gently rises to a considerable height, presenting a prospect of extensive meadows, adorned with tufts of trees, and intermixed with plantations. Lon. 174 30 w, lat. 21 24 s.

Earlston, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, seated on the e side of the Leader, at the foot of a hill. On the opposite bank of the river stands Cow-

E A S

denknows, an old building, now somewhat modernized; and on the adjacent knolls may be seen the remains of its broom so renowned in Scottish ditty. Earlston is the birthplace of sir Thomas Learmont, commonly called Thomas the Rhymer, the earliest poet of Scotland. It is 29 m se Edinburg.

Earn; see *Erne*.

Easdale, a small island of Scotland, near the coast of Argyleshire, to the se of Mull, celebrated for its slate quarries.

Easingwold, a town in N Yorkshireshire, with a market on Friday, and a great trade in bacon and butter. It is 13 m nww York, and 208 n by w London.

East Cape, the most eastern extremity of Asia, on the w side of Beering strait, nearly opposite Prince of Wales cape, on the continent of America. Lon. 169 30 w, lat. 66 0 n.

East Loos. See *Loos*, *East*; and so with other places that have the same name of position.

Eastbourn, a town in Suffex, noted for plenty of the birds called wheatears, and as a place of resort for sea-bathing. Near it is a chalybeate spring, and on the beach a strong circular fort. In 1707 a tessellated pavement and a Roman bath were discovered here. It is seated near the English channel, 15 m sse Lewes, and 61 sse London.

Easter Island, an ile in the Pacific ocean, 40 m in circuit. It has a hilly and stony surface, is naturally barren, and affords neither safe anchorage, fresh water, nor wood for fuel. Rats are the only quadrupeds, and there are but few birds. The natives are industrious, and plant paper mulberries and bananas, with regular fields of potatoes and yams. This island was seen by Davis in 1686; it was visited by Roggevin in 1722, and by Cook in 1774. Lon. 109 47 w, lat. 27 6 s.

Eastham, a town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, situate near the sea, 18 m ne Barnstable.

Easthampton, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, on the se coast of Long Island. It is a half shire-town; and contains Clinton academy. It is 12 m ene Southampton.

Easton, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Northampton county. It stands at the conflux of the Leigh, with the Delaware, 50 m n Philadelphia. Lon. 75 9 w, lat. 40 41 n.

Easton, a town of Maryland, capital of Talbot county. It is seated near the forks of the Treadhaven, 24 m nww Vienna, and 30 s Chester.

Easton, a town of Massachusetts, in

Bristol county, iron and stone. Raynham 11 and 26 s B.

Eastonney, most easterly and the N p.

Eause, a department.

Ebeltoft, land, with a the Categat.

Ebeneszer, Georgia, ca.

It is situate on rich in corn nww Savan 32 28 n.

Ebenfurth, river Leyta,

Eberbach, circle of Low abbey; seated by n Heidelberg.

Eberberg, in the department of Ger the Rhine; s Alsen with the

Ebermanns, in the principality of Wifent, 13 m

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Eberville, a department of Benedictine ab 8 m ne Riom

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Ebro, a river the mountains fines of Old C lahorra, Tudetola into the N

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Ecclesfechan, Dumfriesshire, monthly mark Annan, and 1

Eccleshall, with a market of Lichfield here. It is se in nww Stafford

ECC

Bristol county, with manufactures of iron and steel; seated near the head of Raynham river, 10 m NNW Taunton, and 26 s Boston.

Eatonnefs, a cape of England, the most easterly one on the coast of Suffolk, and the N point of Southwold bay.

Eaufe, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 17 m SW Condom.

Ebeltoft, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, with a good harbour, on a bay of the Categat, 16 m NE Aarhus.

Ebenezer, a town of the state of Georgia, capital of Effingham county. It is situate on the Savanna, in a country rich in corn, fruit, and cattle, 25 m NNW Savanna. Lon. 81 18 W, lat. 32 28 N.

Ebenfurth, a town of Austria, on the river Leyta, 22 m S Vienna.

Eberbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a Cistercian abbey; seated on the Necker, 11 m E by N Heidelberg.

Eberberg, a town and castle of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated at the conflux of the Aisen with the Nahe, 8 m SW Creutznach.

Ebermanstadt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the Wisent, 13 m SSE Bamberg.

Ebern, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the Banach, 12 m NNW Bamberg.

Eberstein, a town and castle of Suabia, 8 m SE Baden.

Eberville, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, with a Benedictine abbey, seated on the Scioule, 8 m NE Riom.

Ebher, a town of Persia, in Irak, on a river of the same name, 40 m W Casbin.

Ebingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, noted for its cheese, 7 m S Hohenzollern.

Ebro, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias on the confines of Old Castile, and flows by Calahorra, Tudella, Saragossa, and Tortosa into the Mediterranean.

Eblyon, a town of Lower Saxony, in Luneburg, celebrated for its honey, 13 m S Luneburg.

Ecclesfechan, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, noted for its great monthly market for cattle, 6 m N Annan, and 15 E by S Dumfries.

Ecclethall, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Friday. The bishop of Lichfield and Coventry has a castle here. It is seated on the river Sow, 7 m NW Stafford and 148 London.

ECI

Ecclesiastical State, or *Papedom*, a country of Italy; bounded on the N by Romagna, NE by the gulf of Venice, SE by the kingdom of Naples, SW by the Mediterranean, and W by Tuscany. It is 120 m long, and from 80 to 100 broad, divided into the following provinces; Campagna di Roma, Patrimony of St. Peter, Sabino, Spoleto, Ancona, Perugino, and Urbino. All these provinces are badly cultivated and thinly inhabited; trade and manufactures are but little encouraged; and were it not for dates, figs, almonds, olives, and other fruits, which grow spontaneously, the indolence of the inhabitants is such, that they would be absolutely starved. The pope, according to the ancient canon law, is the supreme, universal, and independant head of the church, and invested with sovereignty over all Christian sovereigns, communities, and individuals. He has the title of Holy Father and Holiness; and is elected, at every vacancy, from among the cardinals, each of whom is styled His Eminence. Beside the Ecclesiastical State, and previous to the late revolutions, the pope was possessed of the duchy of Benevento, in the kingdom of Naples; and the territories of Avignon and Venaissin in France. He had also the three legations of Romagna, Bolognese, and Ferrarese annexed to his dominions till 1797, when the French made them a part of their Cisalpine republic. In 1798 this state was taken possession of by the French, who erected it into a republic, styled the Roman Republic, under the direction of five consuls. They obliged the pope, Pius VI, to remove into Tuscany, and afterward into France, where he died at Valence, in 1799. A few months after a conclave was permitted to be held at Venice, and in 1800, cardinal Chiaramonti was elected to the papal chair, who took the title of Pius VII, and resumed the sovereignty of the Ecclesiastical State. This power was held till 1809, when the pope was deprived by Napoleon of his temporal sovereignty, and reduced to the condition of bishop of Rome; and his state was decreed to be a part of the French empire. The pope was kept some time a state prisoner at Savona, and removed thence to the fortresses of Tortona. Rome is the capital.

Echternach, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Sour, surrounded by mountains, 18 m NE Luxemburg.

Ecija, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with manufactures of leather and shoes,

E D E

and a trade in wool and hemp. Fragments of marble pillars, trunks of statues, and stones with inscriptions, attest its ancient splendor. It is seated on the Xenil, 62 m ENE Seville. Lon. 4 57 W, lat. 37 33 N.

Eckardberg, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 10 m WSW Naumburg.

Eckrenforde, a seaport of Denmark, in S Jutland, on a bay of the Baltic. Near the town is a fresh-water lake, which is connected with the bay. It is 14 m NW Kiel in Holstein. Lon. 10 1 W, lat. 54 33 N.

Edam, a town of N Holland, famous for its red-rind cheeses; seated on the Ey, near the Zuider zee, 11 m NNE Amsterdam.

Eddystone, the name of some rocks in the English channel, lying 14 m SSW from the middle of Plymouth sound. On the principal rock (for the rest are under water) Mr. Winstanly built a light-house in 1700, which was destroyed by a storm in 1703, and the projector perished in it. In 1709, another, built of wood, was erected by Mr. Rudyard, which was consumed by fire in 1755. Within four years after, one was built by Mr. Smeaton, which also was burnt down in 1770; and another, of stone, was completed by him in 1774, which has hitherto withstood the fury of the elements. The building, to the height of 33 feet from the foundation, is a solid of stones, engrafted into each other; above this are four rooms, one over the other, and at the top a gallery and lantern. It is nearly 80 feet high; and its distance from the Ram Head, the nearest point of land, is 12 m. Lon. 4 24 W, lat. 50 8 N.

Eden, a river of Scotland, which rises in Perthshire, on the confines of Fifeshire, and flows through the latter county, by Coupar, into the German ocean, at the bay of St. Andrew.

Eden, a river that rises in Westmorland, on the confines of Yorkshire, runs N, by Appleby, into Cumberland, and there flows by Kirkofswald and Carlisle into Solway frith.

Edenburg, or *Sopron*, a town of Hungary, on the frontiers of Austria, inhabited by Germans, whose principal manufacture is cloth. Many oxen and pigs are sent hence weekly into Germany. It is 40 m S by E Vienna. Lon. 16 42 E, lat. 47 38 N.

Edenderry, a town of Ireland, in King county, and formerly a strong place; situate near the river Boyne, 9 m E by N Philpottown.

EDI

Edenton, a maritime district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Chowan, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Gates, Hertford, Bertie, and Tyrrel. It abounds with pine, oak, cypress, and juniper.

Edenton, a town of N Carolina, in Chowan county, and capital of Edenton district. It is situate on Albemarle sound at the mouth of the Chowan, 75 m NNE Newbern, and 110 E by N Raleigh. Lon. 76 52 W, lat. 36 6 N.

Edeffa, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, once the residence of the Macedonian kings. It is seated near the Vistricza, 44 m WNW Salonica. Lon. 22 3 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Edgarton, a seaport of Massachusetts, chief town of Duke county. It is situate on the E side of the island of Marthas Vineyard, 20 m SE Falmouth, on the continent. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 41 25 N.

Edghill, a village in Warwickshire, 14 m S Warwick, memorable for the first battle fought between Charles I and the parliament, in 1642.

Edghir, a town of Hindoostan, in Golconda, seated near the Beemah, just above its conflux with the Kistnah, 95 m SW Hydrabad. Lon. 77 45 E, lat. 16 45 N.

Edgware, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Roman road, leading to St. Alban, 8 m NW London.

Edgworthstown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, 9 m E by S Longford, and 61 WNW Dublin.

Edinburg, the metropolis of Scotland, in a county of the same name, seated on three hills that run from E to W, in a direction almost parallel, and about 7 m in circuit. On the middle ridge, which is narrow and steep, stands the Old Town; the North Town is seated on an elevated plain, gently sloping on every side; and the South Town stands also on a similar sloping eminence. The form of the Old Town resembles that of a turtle; the castle being the head; the High-street, the ridge of the back; the narrow lanes (here called closes) the shelving sides; and Holyrood-house, the tail. On each side of this hill was once a lake. The S valley, drained of its waters, is occupied by Cowgate-street. The N valley is also drained; but a morass remains, called the North Leech. The ancient castle is seated on a high, craggy, and precipitous rock, with a drawbridge on the only side that is accessible: here is shown the apartment in which was born James VI of Scotland, afterward James I of England. In the High-street is the collegiate church of St.

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Giles, a fine Gothic structure, which has four places of public worship under its roof. Near this is the building in which the Scotch parliament were usually convened: it is now occupied by the courts of justice; and has a magnificent lofty hall. The palace of Holyrood-house forms a grand quadrangle, with a court in the centre surrounded by piazzas: the NW towers were built by James V, and the whole was completed in the reign of Charles II. A spacious gallery here is hung with the pictures of 111 monarchs, from Fergus I to James VI, the greatest part of them imaginary. In the NW tower is shown the room where queen Mary sat at supper, when Rizzio was dragged from her side and murdered by Ruthven. Adjoining are the magnificent ruins of an abbey, founded by David I, and converted by Charles II into a royal chapel. The communication between the N and S parts of the city is by two noble bridges, the North bridge and the South bridge. The North Town has many new squares and streets, adorned with uniform and elegant houses. The buildings of the South Town are likewise elegant and extensive, and the new college forms a very striking object. The university, founded by James VI in 1581, is celebrated throughout the world; and its medical school, in particular, is entitled to the first rank. The high school of Edinburg has also been long famous for the scholars it has produced. Of the other buildings a few only can be noticed: the royal exchange, the register-office, the physicians hall, Heriot hospital for the education of 140 poor boys, Watson hospital for the support of the sons of decayed merchants, the royal infirmary, the public dispensary, and some other public charities. The churches, both presbyterian and episcopal, and other places of worship, of various denominations, are numerous. The public places of amusement are, the assembly rooms, the concert hall, the hall for the royal archers, the theatre royal, and the equestrian circus. Edinburg has numerous manufactures; and particularly of fine linen and cambric. The number of inhabitants, exclusive of Leith, was 67,288 in 1801, and 84,624 in 1811. It is supplied with water conveyed in iron-pipes, from Comiston, 4 m to the W. It is governed by a lord provost, a dean of guild, a guild council, and 25 common council. Here are 14 incorporated trades, each having a right to elect a deacon, who becomes a member of

EGM

council. On the E side of the city is Salisbury craig, a remarkable rock that presents a steep front, in the form of an amphitheatre, 550 feet high; being part of the hill called Arthur's seat. Two m to the S is the remain of Craigmillar castle, the residence of James V during his minority, and of queen Mary after her return from France in 1562. Edinburg is 2 m SSW Leith (which is its port) and 377 N by W London. Lon. 3 12 W, lat. 55 58 N.

Edinburgshire, or *Mid Lothian*, a county of Scotland, 27 m long and from 6 to 16 broad; bounded on the N by the frith of Forth, E by the shires of Haddington, Berwick, and Roxburg, S by those of Selkirk, Peebles, and Lanerk, and W by Linlithgowshire. It is divided into 41 parishes, which contained 122,954 inhabitants in 1801, and 148,607 in 1811. The soil is fertile, and produces corn of all sorts, with plenty of grass; also coal, iron, limestone, and black marble. The principal rivers are the Esk, Leith, Amond, and Gala.

Efferding, a town of Austria, with a castle, seated near the Danube, 12 m W Lintz.

Effingham, a village in Surry, 12 m NE Guildford. It was once a much larger place; for wells, and cavities like cellars, have been frequently found in the neighbouring fields and woods; and in the church are some ancient stalls and monuments.

Egeln, a town and castle of Germany, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Bode, 16 m SSW Magdeburg.

Egenburg, a town of Austria, noted for good wine, 13 m SW Znaim.

Egina; see *Engina*.

Egipien, a town of the duchy of Courland, 100 m SE Mittau. Lon 26 40 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Eglingen, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of the same name, 6 m N Dillengen.

Eglisau, a town and castle of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on the Rhine, 13 m N Zurich.

Egmont op den Heef, a village of N Holland, 3 m W by S Alcaer. It appears to have been a considerable town, but was destroyed, in 1573, by the enraged Spaniards, after their failure before Alcaer. It now exhibits extensive and picturesque ruins, perhaps the only ruins in all Holland. Near it are two other villages; Egmont op Zee, a mile to the W, on the seacoast; and Egmont Binnen, nearly 2 m to the S, where a bloody and undecisive battle was fought, in 1799, between the allied

EGY

English and Russian army and the French and Dutch.

Egra, or *Eger*, a fortified town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with a castle and a college. It was taken by the French in 1742, but they were forced to evacuate it the next year, through famine. Here are manufactures of leather, hats, cloths, and stuffs; and its mineral waters are famous. It is seated on the Egra, 90 m w by N Prague. Lon. 12 27 E, lat. 50 5 N.

Egremont, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. On the w side is an artificial mount, with the ruins of a castle; and 3 m to the se, in the wooded vale of the Calder, are the remains of Calder abbey. Egremont is seated near the Irish sea, on the river Eben, 5 m sss Whitehaven, and 289 nw London.

Egripo; see *Negropont*.

Egypt, a country of Africa, 500 m in length, and 250 where broadest; bounded on the n by the Mediterranean, e by the Red sea and the isthmus of Suez, s by Nubia, and w by the deserts to the w of Fezzan. The broadest part is from Alexandria to Damietta, and thence it gradually grows narrower, till it approaches Nubia. This country, so famous in history for its fertility, has not that extent of cultivation as in ancient times; many lakes and canals being now filled up, and, with the lands they watered, are become deserts, the sands of which annually accumulate. Egypt is divided into the Upper, Middle, and Lower, which last comprehends the Delta; and though the air is naturally hot, and not very wholesome, it enjoys so many other advantages, that it has been always extremely populous. The ancient kings governed Egypt, till Cambyfes became master of it, 525 years B. C. and in their time all those wonderful structures were raised, and works perfected, which we cannot behold without astonishment. These are the pyramids, the labyrinth, the immense grottoes in Thebaid; the obelisks, temples, and pompous palaces; the lake Mæris, and the vast canals, which served both for trade, and to render the land fruitful. After this conquest, Cambyfes demolished the temples, and persecuted the priests. This country continued under the Persian yoke, till the time of Alexander the great, who, having conquered Persia, built the city of Alexandria. He was succeeded by Ptolemy, the son of Lagos, 324 years B. C. Ten kings of that name succeeded each other, till Cleo-

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patra, the sister of the last Ptolemy, ascended the throne; when Egypt became a Roman province, and continued so till the reign of Omar, the second califf of the successors of Mohamed, who drove out the Romans after it had been in their hands 700 years. When the power of the califfs declined, Saladin set up the empire of the Mamlouks, which became so powerful in time, that they extended their dominions over a great part of Africa, Syria, and Arabia. Last of all, Selim, a Turkish emperor, conquered Egypt. The present population of Egypt is computed at 2,500,000, which is not one half of the number it contained when subject to the Romans. The inhabitants are composed of four different races of people; the Turks, who are now masters of the country; the Arabs, who were conquered by the Turks; the Copts, who are descended from the first Egyptians, that became Christians; and the Mamlouks, who were originally Circassian or Mingrelian slaves, and for a long time the only military force in the country. Egypt has been, for many years, distracted by the civil wars between the different contending beys, by which its 24 provinces were governed. The famous Hassen Ali, the Turkish admiral, gained several victories over them in 1786; but though he repressed, he could not totally subdue them. The French invaded this country in 1798, under general Bonaparte, who defeated the Mamlouks in several engagements; but after the departure of Bonaparte, and a strong British force arriving to aid the country, the French were expelled in 1801. The Turks have since kept an army here. In 1811, the Turkish general having received information of a conspiracy formed by the beys, he, under a solemn feat, induced 800 of the chief Mamlouks to join in the procession to the citadel of Cairo; where they were entrapped between the outward and inward wall, many of them shot, and the rest beheaded. The like number were afterward killed in the neighbouring towns and villages, and their massacre pursued to distant parts; that the race of Mamlouks is now extirpated, or wholly subdued. Egypt carried on a considerable trade in E India commodities, till the Portuguese discovered the way round the Cape of Good Hope. However, the merchants of Europe visit the harbours in the Mediterranean, and import and export several sorts of merchandise; and from other parts the natives procure elephants teeth,

ostriches, musk, civet, and drugs, which they sell for the fee, sent moniac, aloes, opium, wheat, flax, cloth, &c. Egyptian are generally in their power, and the low thing all of tobacco, a rant, proud vain. But people, and From Mar to an European, but temperate. at intervals of May, and sonous with deserts: the and aridity posed to it fluence; and generally la The sands a trate into the nets, which probably the so very cold seldom in Egypt supplied by annual inundations the water of ground is covered corn is harvested. But low, and yield particularly sowing and fantly, where can be obtained supplied with reservoirs. world better fish, sugar, flax, stuff; and lemons, figs, plantains, and Lentils form food to the who rarely eat and onions, purest white, diet among the Egypt are t apes, beavers, crocodiles, t

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last Ptolemy, when Egypt became continued, the second of Mohamed. After it had years. When declined, Sa- of the Mam- powerful in their domi- of Africa, Syria, Selim, a Turk- Egypt. The Egypt is not one contained when The inhabit- four different Turks, who are try; the Arabs, by the Turks; descended from the came Christians; o were originally n slaves, and for military force in s been, for many e civil wars be- tending beys, by were governed. All, the Turkish al victories over ough he repressed, bdue them. The country in 1798, te, who defeated ral engagements; are of Bonaparte, force arriving to French were ex- Turks have since 1811, the Turk- eived information d by the beys, he, nduced 800 of the oin in the proce- Cairo; where they een the outward ny of them shot. The like num- ill in the neigh- illages, and their istant parts; that is now extirpated, Egypt carried on in E India com- tuguese discovered pe of Good Hope. ants of Europe visit Mediterranean, and several sorts of from other parts elephants teeth,

ostriches feathers, ebony, gold-dust, musk, civet, ambergris, coffee, gums, and drugs. The principal commodities which the merchants purchase, are coffee, senna, cassia, rhubarb, sal ammoniac, myrrh, saffron, saltpetre, aloes, opium, indigo, sugar, rice, wheat, flax, sandalwood, dates, cotton, cloth, &c. The complexion of the Egyptians is of a dusky brown. They are generally indolent and cowardly; and the lower class are disgustingly filthy in their persons: the richer sort do nothing all day but drink coffee, smoke tobacco, and sleep; and they are ignorant, proud, haughty, and ridiculously vain. But the Copis are an ingenious people, and have great skill in business. From March to November, the heat, to an European, is almost insupportable; but the other months are more temperate. The 5 winds, which occur at intervals from February till the end of May, are by the natives called poisonous winds, or the hot winds of the deserts: they are of such extreme heat and aridity, that no animated body exposed to it can withstand its fatal influence; and for the three days that it generally lasts, the streets are deserted. The sands are so subtle, that they penetrate into the closets, chests, and cabinets, which, with the hot winds, are probably the cause of sore eyes being so very common here. It rains very seldom in Egypt; but that want is fully supplied by nightly dews and the annual inundation of the Nile. When the water of the river retires, all the ground is covered with mud; then the corn is harrowed into it, and in the following March there is usually a plentiful harvest. But some lands are never fallow, and yield three harvests annually; particularly in Lower Egypt, where sowing and reaping are going on incessantly, wherever the water of the river can be obtained. The rice fields are supplied with water from canals and reservoirs. There is no place in the world better furnished with corn, flesh, fish, sugar, fruit, and all sorts of garden-stuff; and in Lower Egypt oranges, lemons, figs, dates, almonds, cassia, and plantains, are produced in great plenty. Lentils form a considerable article of food to the inhabitants of Upper Egypt, who rarely enjoy the luxury of rice; and onions, remarkably mild and of the purest white, continue to be a favourite diet among all classes. The animals of Egypt are tigers, hyenas, antelopes, apes, bees, fine horses, large asses, crocodiles, the hippopotamus, the ca-

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milion, the cerastes, or horned viper, and a kind of rat called ichneumon; eagles, hawks, pelicans, waterfowls of all kinds, and the ibis, which resembles a duck, and was deified by the ancient Egyptians, on account of its destroying serpents and noxious insects. The pyramids of Egypt, formerly accounted one of the seven wonders of the world, are all built on rocky and sandy plains; the largest, which is near Gizeh, is 500 feet in perpendicular height, the length of the base is 780 feet, and it takes up eleven acres of ground. Here are also caverns, containing mummies, or embalmed dead bodies, which are found in coffins set upright in niches of the walls, and have continued there at least 4000 years. The principal city is Cairo.

Ehingen, a town of Suabia, near which the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1805. It is seated on the Danube, 12 m sw Ulm.

Ehingen, a town of Suabia, seated on the Neckar, opposite Rotenberg, 6 m w by s Tubingen.

Ehrenbreitstein, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, on the river Rhine, opposite Coblenz. It stands on the summit of a stupendous rock, not less than 800 feet above the level of the river, and is deemed to be impregnable. It has a communication with Coblenz, by a subterraneous passage, cut out of the solid rock, and is plentifully supplied with water from a well 280 feet deep. In the vale of Ehrenbreitstein is an old palace, which belonged to the elector of Treves. This fortress surrendered, through famine, to the French, in 1799, after a blockade of above 20 months.

Ehrenfels, a fortress of Bavaria, in the duchy of Neuburg, which gives name to a lordship. It is 13 m nw Ratibon.

Eichfeld, a territory of Lower Saxony, surrounded by Brunswick, Thuringia, and Hesse. It produces much flax and tobacco. Heiligenstadt is the capital.

Eigg, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the s of Skye, 5 m long and 2 broad. It is partly flat, and partly hilly and rocky, with some basaltic pillars. The low grounds are fertile.

Eil Loch; see *Linnhe, Loch*.

Eilenburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Mulda, 12 m ne Leipzig.

Eimeo, one of the Society isles, in the Pacific ocean, lying 12 m w of Otaheite. The products of the two islands,

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and the manners of the people, are much the same. Elmeo has steep rugged hills, running in different directions, leaving large valleys and gently rising ground about their sides. The hills, though rocky, are generally covered with trees almost to the tops. On its w side is the harbour Taloo. Lon. 150 ° w, lat. 17 30 s.

Einbeck, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of the principality of Grubenhagen. It has manufactures of cloth and all kinds of stuffs; and in the mountain near it are mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead. It is situate on the Ilme, 17 m N Gottingen. Lon. 10 2 w, lat. 51 45 N.

Eisenach, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a celebrated college. The duke resides in a castle within the town; and there is another on a mountain out of it, called Wartburg, which, in 1521, was for some time the asylum of Luther. It is seated on the Nesse, at its conflux with the Hordel, 16 m W Gotha. Lon. 10 21 E, lat. 51 0 N.

Eisenartz, or *Eisenitz*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, famous for its iron mines, 34 m NNW Gratz.

Eisenstadt, a town of Hungary, with a magnificent palace, 5 m NW Edenburg.

Eisleben, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the county of Mansfeld, with a decayed castle. The celebrated Luther was born and died here. In the churches of St. Andrew and St. Ann are the superb burial-places of the ancient counts of Mansfeld. Eisleben contains many breweries, and derives much profit from the neighbouring iron mines. It is 28 m NNW Naumburg. Lon. 11 47 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Eisfeld, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle. It has manufactures of indigo and vitriol, and stands on the Werra, near its source, 7 m E Hildburghausen.

Ekanas, a town of Sweden, in Nyland, on a bay in the gulf of Finland, 50 m SE Abo.

Ekeflo, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, 28 m ESE Jonkoping.

Elba, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tuscany, 15 m long and 4 broad. It contains mines of excellent iron, and quarries of marble, in the hilly parts; the valleys and narrow plains yield excellent grapes, oranges, lemons, and other fruit; but the soil is very shallow, with few places level enough for corn. It has two good harbours, Porto Longone and Porto Ferrajo. It was lately subject to the prince

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of Piombino, and now belongs to the French.

Elbassano, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 45 m SE Durazzo.

Elbe, a river of Germany, which rises in the Giant mountains between Bohemia and Silesia; flows by Koninggratz, Leutmeritz, Dreßden, Dessau, Meissen, Wittenberg, Magdeburg, Hamburg, and Gluckstadt, and enters the German ocean at Cuxhaven. It is navigable for ships to Hamburg, which is 70 m from the sea; a course of navigation longer than that of any other river in Europe.

Elberton, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Elbert county. It is seated near the Tugelo, 73 m NW Augusta. Lon. 82 35 W, lat. 33 55 N.

Elberton, a town of the state of Georgia, in Effingham county, seated on the Ogeechee, 36 m W Ebenezer. Lon. 82 2 W, lat. 32 31 N.

Elbeuf, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a manufacture of cloth; seated on the Seine, 10 m S Rouen, and 65 NW Paris.

Elbing, a strong town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg, with a considerable trade in butter, cheese, and corn; seated on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the Frisch Haff, 30 m ESE Dantzic. Lon. 19 30 E, lat. 54 18 N.

Elbogen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with a citadel; seated on a mountain, by the river Egra, 16 m NE Egra.

Elburg, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, on the E coast of the Zuider zee, 10 m NE Harderwick.

Elche, a town of Spain, in Valencia, supposed, from the magnificent remains found in and near it, to be the ancient Ilici. It is 10 m SW Alicante.

Elephanta, an island on the W coast of Hindoostan, 5 m from Bombay. It contains one of the most inexplicable antiquities in the world. The figure of an elephant, of the natural size, cut coarsely in stone, appears on the landing-place, near the foot of a mountain. An easy slope then leads to a subterranean temple, hewn out of the solid rock, 80 feet long and 40 broad, the roofs supported by rows of pillars 10 feet high. At the further end are three gigantic figures, which were mutilated by the absurd zeal of the Portuguese, when this island was in their possession. Elephanta was ceded to the English by the Mahrattas.

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1744, and since rebuilt. Here are a number of forges, and a trade in cattle, corn, honey, and leather. It stands on a lofty and steep hill, by the river Eletz, 80 m *NE* Ore.

Eleuthera, see *Alabaster*.

Eleuthis, a kingdom of Tartary, lying to the NW of Chinese Tartary. It was conquered, in 1759, by the emperor of China. See *Kalmuc*.

Elfsburg, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with a strong castle near the sea, 4 m *SW* Gotheburg.

Elfskarleby, a town of Sweden, in Upland, on the river Dahl, which a little above forms a beautiful cataract. It is 48 m *N* by *W* Upsal.

Elfsdal, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, noted for curious quarries of porphyry, of which tables, vases, mortars, and other articles are made. It is 70 m *NNW* Pahlun.

Elgin, a borough of Scotland, capital of Elginshire. It was formerly called Moray, and then was the see of a bishop. Here are many large old buildings erected over piazzas. The cathedral was one of the most magnificent structures in Scotland; of which its ruins are a sufficient proof. Two m to the *NE*, on the *S* bank of a lake, is the palace of Spynie, formerly the residence of the bishop, of which some rooms are still pretty entire; and 6 m to the *SW*, on the river Lossie, are the large remains of Plusscarden priory. Elgin stands on the Lossie, 5 m from its port at Lossiemouth, where there is a tolerable harbour, whence much corn is exported. The number of inhabitants was 4345 in 1801, and 4602 in 1811. It is 38 m *ENE* Inverness, and 163 m *Edinburg*. Lon. 3 20 *W*, lat. 57 36 *N*.

Elginshire, or *Morayshire*, a county of Scotland, 40 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the *N* by the Moray frith, *E* by Banffshire, *S* by the shires of Aberdeen and Inverness, and *W* by the latter and Nairnshire. It is divided into 18 parishes, which contained 26,705 inhabitants in 1801, and 28,108 in 1811. The *S* part is mountainous, and occupied by forests; but the greatest part is rich, and produces wheat, barley, oats, and flax. The chief rivers are the Spey, Findhorn, and Lossie.

Elings, a village in Hampshire, at the head of Southampton bay, 5 m *W* Southampton. Here are docks for building and repairing ships, and storehouses for merchandise and corn, in which last it carries on a considerable trade.

Elizabeth Islands, small islands near the coast of Massachusetts, bearing NW

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of Marthas Vineyard, and belonging to Duke county. They are about 16 in number; the chief of which are Nashaw, Pasqui, Nashawenna, Pineque, and Chatahunk. Nashaw, the largest, supports a considerable number of cattle and sheep, and is famous for excellent cheese and wool. It is 2 m from the continent, and the *N* point 6 m *SW* Falmouth. Lon. 70 38 *W*, lat. 41 34 *N*.

Elizabethtown, a town of New Jersey, in Essex county, with a handsome Presbyterian church, an episcopal church, and an academy; situate on a creek of Newark bay, 10 m *SW* Newark, and 40 *NE* Trenton.

Elizabethtown, a town of N Carolina, chief of Balden county. It stands on the *SW* branch of Cape Fear river, 36 m *S* by *W* Fayetteville, and 48 *NW* Wilmington.

Elizabethtown, or *Hagerstown*, a town of Maryland, chief of Washington county. It has a considerable trade with the western country, and the neighbourhood produces the finest Oronoko tobacco. It is situate in a valley, 70 m *WNW* Baltimore, and 80 *NNW* Washington.

Elkridge, a town of Maryland, in Ann Arundel county, famous for the bright tobacco called Kites-foot, seated on the Patapsco, 19 m *SW* Annapolis.

Elkton, a town of Maryland, chief of Cecil county, with a considerable trade, particularly in wheat. It is situate at the conflux of the head branches of the Elk, 13 m from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 47 *SW* Philadelphia. Lon. 75 55 *W*, lat. 39 40 *N*.

Elleholm, a town of Sweden, in Blekingen, seated on the Baltic, 10 m *W* Carleacroon.

Ellesmere, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a considerable trade in malt. It has a canal from Shrewsbury, which passes hence, by Wrexham and Chester, to the estuary of the Mersey. The town is seated on a large mere, 16 m *NNW* Shrewsbury, and 178 *NW* London.

Ellichpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Berar, capital of a circar of the same name, subject to the nizam of the Decan. It was formerly the capital of Berar, and is 144 m *NE* Aurungabad. Lon. 78 5 *E*, lat. 21 12 *N*.

Ellon, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, seated on the *N* side of the Ythan, which is navigable here for large boats, and has a valuable salmon fishery. It is 18 m *N* Aberdeen.

Ellore, a town of Hindoostan, capital of one of the circars, on the bay of

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Bengal. It is 31 m N Malulipatam. Lon. 81 15 E, lat. 16 43 N.

Elma, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on a river of the same name, near its conflux with the Petchora, 210 m E Mezen. Lon. 53 35 E, lat. 65 20 N.

Elms, Fort St. a fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It stands on the river Tet, 5 m N Collioure.

Elmbogen, a town of Bohemia, capital of a territory in the circle of Saatz, with a castle on a rock, by the river Bgra, 38 m WSW Saatz. Lon. 12 50 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Elne, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, formerly the see of a bishop. It suffered greatly in the civil wars during the reign of Lewis XI, and is 8 m S by E Perpignan.

Elora, a town of Hindoostan, in Dowlatabad, celebrated for its pagodas, cut out of the natural rock. It is 15 m N Aurungabad.

Elphin, a town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, and the see of a bishop. The cathedral is small, and serves as the parish church. It is 17 m N Roscommon.

Elrich, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the county of Hohenstein. It stands on the river Zorge, 12 m WNW Nordhausen. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Elfsburg; see *Helsingburg*.

Elfsnora, a town of Denmark, seated on the Sound, in the isle of Zealand. It is the most commercial place in Denmark, next to Copenhagen, being the residence of a considerable number of foreign merchants, and the consuls of the principal nations trading to the Baltic. A little to the E is the fortress of Cronborg, which guards the Sound. Every vessel, as it passes, pays a toll at Elfsnora, in return for which the crown takes the charge of constructing light-houses, and erecting signals to mark the shoals and rocks, from the Categat to the entrance into the Baltic. Three m from the town is a considerable manufacture of arms, which supplies the whole Danish army. Elfsnora has no harbour, but a good and safe road, and is 22 m N Copenhagen. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 56 0 N. See *Cronborg*.

Elsteth, a town of Westphalia, at the conflux of the Hunt with the Weser, 13 m ENE Oldenburg.

Elsterwerda, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Elster, 24 m N by W Dresden.

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Eltham, a town in Kent, with a market on Monday. Here are the remains of a palace, in which Edward II often resided, and his son, John of Eltham, was born; it is now in part converted into a farm-house, and the stately hall forms the barn. It is 8 m S London.

Elvas, a strong frontier city of Portugal, in Alentejo, and a bishop's see, with a castle. Here is a cistern that will hold water enough for the town for six months. The water is brought by a Moorish aqueduct, 3 m in length, which in some places is supported by several stories of arches. On the side of it is a forest of olive-trees, 3 m long, among which are walks and fine fountains. Elvas was bombarded by the French in 1706. A royal academy for young gentlemen was founded here in 1733. It is 38 m ENE Evora, and 118 m Lisbon. Lon. 6 56 W, lat. 38 49 N.

Elwangen, a town of Suabia, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the Jaxt, 14 m NW Nordlingen.

Ely, a city in Cambridgeshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ouse (which is navigable hence to Lynn) in the fenny tract, called the Isle of Ely. It is a county of itself, including the territory around it, and has a distinct civil and criminal jurisdiction, of which the bishop is the head. It has a fine cathedral, but is otherwise a mean place, and contained 4249 inhabitants in 1811. It is 17 m S Cambridge, and 67 m by S London. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 52 24 N.

Ely, a town of Scotland, in Fifehire, with a good harbour, on the frith of Forth, and much frequented for sea-bathing. It is 11 m S St. Andrew.

Elze, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, seated on the Leina, 10 m SW Hildesheim.

Emboly, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Amphipolis; and is sometimes called Christopolis. It is seated on the Stromona, 40 m NE Salonica. Lon. 23 55 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Embrun, a city of France, in the department of Upper Alps, and lately the see of a bishop. It has a fortress built by Lewis XIV, and is seated on a craggy rock, near the river Durance, 17 m S Gap. Lon. 6 29 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Emden, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of E Friesland. It has a good harbour and a safe road, at the mouth of the Ems; and considerable manufactures of stockings, soap, leather, and cotton. The greatest part of the inha-

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bitants are Calvinists, and there are some Lutherans, papists, and Jews. It is 28 m *ENE* Groningen, and 47 *WNW* Oldenburg. Lon. 7 8 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Emly, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 8 m *W* by *S* Tipperary. It was a very ancient bishopric, and has still a chapter, but the see was united, in 1568, to the see of Cashel.

Emmendingen, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, and chief town in the marquisate of Hochberg; seated on the river Ens, 10 m *N* by *W* Friburg.

Emmerich, a strong town of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve. It has a considerable trade with Holland, and is seated on the Rhine, 23 m *NW* Wesel.

Emmitsburg, a town of Maryland, in Frederic county, between the *W* head waters of the Monocacy, 24 m *ENE* Frederic, and 50 m *NW* Baltimore.

Emouy, or *Hiamen*, an island of China, lying off the coast of the province of Fo-kien. It has a port so extensive, that it can contain thousands of vessels; and so deep, that the largest ships may lie close to the shore without danger. It was formerly much frequented by European vessels; but now all the trade is carried on at Canton. This island is particularly celebrated on account of the magnificence of its principal pagod, dedicated to their god Fo. Lon. 116 27 E, lat. 24 3 E.

Empoli, a town of Tuscany, seated on the Arno, 17 m *SW* Florence.

Ens, a river of Westphalia, which rises in the principality of Paderborn, and flows, at Emden, into the Dollart, a bay of the German ocean.

Ens, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, near which are some baths impregnated with sulphur. It is 10 m *S* Bregenz.

Enchuyfen, a town of *N* Holland, on the Zuider zee. The harbour being now obstructed by sand, it has lost its former consequence. It was taken by the English in 1799. It is 27 m *NE* Amsterdam.

Endeavour Strait, a strait of the *S* Pacific ocean, which separates New Guinea from New Holland. It received its name from captain Cook, who explored it in 1770. Its length is 10 leagues, and its breadth about 5, except at the *NE* entrance, where it is contracted to less than 2 m, by the islands called Prince of Wales Islands.

Endian, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, which has a trade with Bassora and Behaban. It is seated on both sides the Tab, 16 m from its mouth in the Persian gulf, and 140 *W* by *N* Shiras. Lon. 50 4 E, lat. 30 18 N.

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Endingen, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, near the Rhine, 7 m *NNE* Old Brisach.

Enfield, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Saturday. It was once famous for an extensive royal chase, disforested in 1779; and had a royal palace, of which little now remains, the front having been taken down, in 1792, and its site occupied by some houses. It is 10 m *N* London.

Enfield, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, on the *S* bank of the Connecticut, 16 m *N* by *E* Hartford.

Engadin, or *Inthal*, a district of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, extending along the banks of the river Inn, from its source to Tyrol. It is divided into Upper and Lower; the chief towns Zurz and Cernetz.

Engelberg, a valley of Switzerland, in the canton of Underwalden, 10 m long, surrounded by mountains. It is subject to the abbot of a Benedictine monastery of the same name, whose revenues arise principally from a commerce in cheeses. The country contains extensive glaciers, on the side of fertile mountains; fine black marble, white veined; small crystals, called Swiss diamonds; silver, and vitriol. The abbey is 12 m *SW* Altdorf.

Engelholm, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, on a bay of the Categat, with good anchorage. In 1678, it was taken by the Danes after an obstinate defence. It is 44 m *N* by *W* Lund. Lon. 12 57 E, lat. 56 12 N.

Engen, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 20 m *ENE* Furstenburg.

Engers, a town of Germany, in Westwald, capital of a county of its name. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 m *WNW* Dietz.

Enghein, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 15 m *SW* Brussels.

Engia, or *Egina*, an island of European Turkey, in the gulf of Engia, between Livadia and Morca. It is of a triangular form, 36 m in circuit, surrounded by rocks, and has no harbour. The chief town is of the same name, 24 m *SSW* Athens. Lon. 23 59 E, lat. 37 45 N.

England, the southern part of the island of Great Britain, bounded on the *N* by Scotland, *NE* and *E* by the German ocean, *S* by the English channel, and *W* by St. George channel, the principality of Wales, and the Irish sea. It is of a triangular form: and from the *S* Foreland in Kent, which may be termed the *E* point of the triangle, to Berwick upon Tweed, which is the *W*,

its length is 345 m; from that point to the Lands-end in Cornwall, which is the w, it is 423; and the breadth thence to the S Foreland is 340. It contains 50,250 square miles, or 32,094,400 acres. The number of resident inhabitants was 8,331,434 in 1801, and 9,538,827, in 1811; to these a thirtieth part may be added for the army and navy, which will raise the last enumeration to 9,836,700. The face of the country affords all that beautiful variety which can be found in the most extensive tracts of the globe; not, however, without romantic, and even dreary scenes, lofty mountains, craggy rocks, black barren moors, and wide uncultivated heaths; and yet, few countries have a smaller proportion of land absolutely sterile and incapable of culture. The richest parts are, in general, the midland and southern. Toward the *n* it partakes of the barrenness of the neighbouring Scotland. The *e* coast is, in many parts, sandy and marshy. A range of rude and elevated land, sometimes rising into lofty mountains, extends from the borders of Scotland, to the very heart of England, forming a natural division between the *e* and *w* sides of the kingdom. Cornwall is also a rough hilly tract; and a similar character prevails in part of the adjacent counties. These mountainous tracts abound with various mineral treasures. The rivers are numerous; and the most considerable of them are the Thames, Severn, Humber, Mersey, Medway, Trent, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Eden, Avon, and Dee. The lakes are neither numerous nor extensive, and are chiefly in the *nw* counties: those of Westmorland and Cumberland, in particular, exhibit such varieties of beautiful scenery, as to become the object of summer excursions from every part of the country. With respect to climate, England is situate in the *n* part of the temperate zone, so that it enjoys but a scanty share of the genial influence of the sun. Its atmosphere is inclined to chillness and moisture, subject to frequent and sudden changes; and is more favorable to the growth, than to the ripening of the products of the earth. No country is clothed with so beautiful and lasting a verdure; but the harvests, especially in the northern parts, frequently suffer from unseasonable rains. The rigours of winter, however, and the heats of summer, are felt here in a much less degree than in parallel climates on the continent; a circumstance common to all islands. The whole country, some particular spots excepted, is sufficiently

healthy; and the longevity of its inhabitants is equal to that of almost any region. All its most valuable productions, both animal and vegetable, have been imported from foreign countries, and have been kept up and improved by constant attention. England has now no other wild quadrupeds than some of the smaller kinds; as the fox, badger, marten, otter, hare, rabbit, squirrel, &c. On the other hand, every kind of domestic animal, imported from abroad, has been reared to the greatest degree of perfection. The horse has been trained up for all the various purposes of strength and swiftness, so as to excel in those qualities the same animal in every other country. The horned cattle have been brought to the largest size and greatest justness of shape. The different races of sheep are variously distinguished, either for uncommon size, goodness of flesh, and plenty or fineness of wool. The deer of its parks, which are originally a foreign breed, are superior in beauty of skin and delicacy of flesh to those of most countries. Even the several kinds of dogs have been trained to degrees of courage, strength, and sagacity, rarely to be met with elsewhere. The improvement in the vegetable products of this island is not less striking than in the animal. Nuts, acorns, crabs, and a few wild berries, were almost all the variety of vegetable food which its woods could boast. To other countries, and to the efforts of culture, it is indebted for corn, esculent roots, and plants, and all its garden fruits. The rivers and seas of England are stocked with a great variety of fish, which yield a plentiful article of provision to all ranks of people. The manufactures and commerce of this country are vast, extensive, and various: in the woollen, linen, cotton, and hardware manufactures in particular, it has long maintained a pre-eminence; nor must the recent one of elegant earthenware be omitted; and though nature has denied it the rich fruits of other countries, yet the manufacture, if it may be so called, of home-made wines, in imitation of all the varieties of the foreign, has been brought to an uncommon degree of perfection. The government of England is a limited monarchy; the legislative power residing in the king, lords, and commons; and the executive in the king, the great officers of state, the judges, and the inferior gradations of magistracy. The civil division of the country is into six circuits, and 40 counties: these last are subdivided into wa-

pentakes, each of the two of the twice a year Circuit, with Hertford, Essex, a. T. Ingham, B. bridge, Suffolk, Oxford, Gloucester, Hereford, S. Midland, Derby, Rutland, and Northern, Northumberland, and C. ern, contain Somerset, D. other counties are not included established re Articles of Calvinism; b. preter, by the cording to th of Arminius: tolerated. T England is inted the provi York. That the dioceses Bath and W Ely, Exeter, Lichfield and wich, Oxford, Salisbury, and our Welsh b Bangor, Land province of Y of Durham, C that of Sodor of the fees en and Man exce house of lords. and the metro British empire. England, Ne rica, bounded o New Brunswic that ocean, and the most popu States, and the descended from It contains the Hampshire, Ma and Connecticut. Enkoping, a t land, situate at lake Maeler, 21 Ennerdale-wa land, 7 m 2 of W a half in length, a

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pentakes, or hundreds, and parishes. In each of the circuits, for the most part, two of the judges administer justice, twice a year. They are, 1. The Home Circuit, which contains the counties of Hertford, Essex, Kent, Surry, and Suffex. 2. The Norfolk, containing Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, Suffolk, and Norfolk. 3. The Oxford, containing Oxford, Berks, Gloucester, Worcester, Monmouth, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. 4. The Midland, containing Warwick, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton. 5. The Northern, containing York, Durham, Northumberland, Lancaster, Westmorland, and Cumberland. 6. The Western, containing Hants, Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall. Two other counties, Middlesex and Chester, are not included in any circuit. The established religion, as contained in the Articles of the Church of England, is Calvinism; but these articles are interpreted, by the clergy in general, according to the more liberal principles of Arminius: and all other religions are tolerated. The ecclesiastical division of England is into two archbishoprics, called the provinces of Canterbury and York. That of Canterbury contains the dioceses of London, Winchester, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Lichfield and Coventry, Lincoln, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, and Worcester, beside the four Welsh bishoprics of St. David, Bangor, Landaff, and St. Asaph. The province of York contains the dioceses of Durham, Chester, and Carlisle, and that of Sodor and Man. Every prelate of the sees enumerated, that of Sodor and Man excepted, has a seat in the house of lords. London is the capital, and the metropolis also of the whole British empire.

England, New, a country of N America, bounded on the N by Canada, E by New Brunswick and the Atlantic, S by that ocean, and W by New York. It is the most populous part of the United States, and the inhabitants are mostly descended from the natives of England. It contains the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Enköping, a town of Sweden, in Uppland, situate at the end of a creek of the lake Maelar, 21 m SW Upsal.

Ennerdale-water, a lake in Cumberland, 7 m E of Whitehaven. It is 2 m and a half in length, and nearly three-quarters

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of a mile in breadth, surrounded, except at the W end, with wild and craggy heights, which are almost impassable. It affords a variety of mountain, sylvan, and pastoral scenes. The river Eden runs through it.

Ennis, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Clare. It sends a member to parliament, has a considerable trade, and stands on the Fergus, which is navigable for large boats from the Shannon. Two m SSE is the village of Clare, once the capital of the county. Ennis is 22 m WNW Limerick, and 118 WSW Dublin. Lon. 9 22 W, lat. 52 44 N.

Enniscorthy, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, with a strong castle. Here is a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth and some iron-works. It is situate on the Slaney, close under Vinegar-hill, 12 m N Wexford, and 27 NE Waterford.

Enniskillen, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Fermanagh. It is seated on an island in Lough Erne, where that lake is contracted for about 6 m to the width of an ordinary river, and has a strong fort, it being a pass of great importance between the N and S of Ireland. In 1595, it made an obstinate defence against the army of queen Elizabeth, and again in 1680, against James II. It sends a member to parliament, and is 80 m NW Dublin. Lon. 6 50 W, lat. 54 25 N.

Ennistearg; see *Inisfiage*.

Eno, or *Enos*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see. It stands near a gulf of the Archipelago, at the influx of the Maritsa, 90 m S by W Adrianople. Lon. 26 15 E, lat. 40 46 N.

Enns, a town of Austria, on a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Danube, 12 m SSE Linz.

Enfene, a town of Egypt, on the E side of the Nile. Here are considerable ruins of the ancient Antinoë. It is 120 m S Cairo. Lon. 30 54 E, lat. 28 5 N.

Ensisheim, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on the river Ill, 10 m S Colmar.

Enskirken, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 15 m SW Cologne.

Enstorf, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 22 m N Ratibon.

Entlibuch, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, 14 m WSW Lucern.

Entre Douro e Minho, a province of Portugal, lying on the seacoast between the rivers Douro and Minho, and bound-

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ed on the *E* by Tra los Montes. It is very populous, and distinguished by its well-conducted agriculture. Braga is the capital.

Entzersdorf, a town of Austria, with a castle surrounded by walls and ditches, on the left bank of the Danube, 10 m *ENE* Vienna.

Eperies, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of the county of Saros, celebrated for its mines of salt. It is seated on the Tatza, 20 m *NE* Cassovia. Lon. 61 13 *E*, lat. 48 50 *N*.

Epernay, a town of France, in the department of Marne. It was taken by Henry IV in 1592, when marshal Biron was killed while the king's hand was on his shoulder. The wines produced in its neighbourhood are excellent. It is 17 m *NW* Chalons.

Epernon, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, 15 m *NNE* Chartres.

Ephesus, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, anciently one of the most splendid cities of Asia Minor, and the most frequented emporium of that continent. Of its former splendour there is nothing to be seen but heaps of marble, overturned walls, columns, capitals, and pieces of statues. The fortress, which is on an eminence, seems to have been the work of the Greek emperors; and also the aqueduct, part of which is yet standing, supported by pillars of fine marble. The eastern gate has three basso-relievos, taken from some ancient monuments: that in the middle was constructed by the Romans. The most remarkable structure was the Temple of Diana, deemed one of the seven wonders of the world, and which the primitive Christians converted into a church; but it is now so entirely ruined, that it is not easy to find the groundplot. Ephesus is seated near the mouth of the Cayster, which formerly afforded a good harbour for ships, but is now almost choked with sand. The present inhabitants are Greek peasants, who live in wretchedness and insensibility. It is 30 m *SSE* Smyrna. Lon. 27 23 *E*, lat. 38 8 *N*.

Ephrata, or *Tunkerstown*, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, and the principal settlement of a sect called Tunkers [Dippers], who are of German extraction. It is 12 m *NNE* Lancaster.

Epidaurus, a village of European Turkey, in Morea; formerly a city, famous for the precinct of Esculapius; and his sacred territory is in its vicinity. It is now pronounced Pidavro by the

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natives, and stands in a peninsula, on the *E* coast, 24 m *SE* Corinth.

Epiex, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 18 m *W* by *N* Orleans.

Epila, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the Xiloca, 20 m *W* by *S* Saragossa.

Epinal, a town of France, capital of the department of Vosges. It is famous for paper-mills, and seated on the river Moselle, near the mountains of the Vosges, 35 m *SE* Nancy. Lon. 6 31 *E*, lat. 48 8 *N*.

Epping, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday, famous for excellent butter; seated at the *N* end of a forest of the same name, 17 m *NNE* London.

Eppingen, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Elfsa, 20 m *ENE* Philipsburg.

Epsom, a town in Surry, which has, from the number of opulent people residing in and near it, a daily market. It is celebrated for its mineral waters and salts; and on its neighbouring downs are annual horse-races. It is 15 m *SSW* London.

Epworth, a town in Lincolnshire, in the isle of Axholm, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of sack. John Wesley, the founder of the Armenian sect of methodists, was born here. It is 11 m *N* Gainborough, and 160 *NNW* London.

Erbach, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is 22 m *W* by *S* Wertheim, and 35 *SSE* Frankfort.

Erbille, or *Erbila*; see *Arbil*.

Erekli, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a bay of the Black sea, 140 m *ENE* Burfa. Lon. 32 35 *E*, lat. 40 50 *N*.

Erekli, anciently Heraclea, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, in which are the ruins of an amphitheatre, built by emperor Severus. It is seated on the sea of Marmora, 48 m *W* Constantinople.

Erfurt, a city of Upper Saxony, commonly accounted the capital of Thuringia, with a university and two strong forts. The principal magistrate is sometimes a protestant and sometimes a papist; but the greatest part of the burghers are protestants. It has three fine libraries, one of which belongs to the papists, another to the university, and a third to the protestant ministers. The inhabitants are computed at 15,000. A fire happened here in 1736, which burnt down 180 houses, and several churches. In 1806, it was taken by the French. It is seated in a fertile country,

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on the river Gera, 38 m ESE Leipzig. Lon. 11 9 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Eribel, Loch, in Scotland, an arm of the sea, on the N coast of Sutherlandshire, capable of affording a safe retreat to the largest vessels. It receives several streams, particularly that which flows from Loch Hope; and much kelp is made on its coasts.

Ericeira, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the seacoast, 21 m NNW Lisbon.

Ericht, Loch, a lake of Scotland, lying in the counties of Inverness and Perth. It is 24 m long and a mile broad, surrounded by lofty mountains and rugged cliffs, and its banks covered with heath and a few straggling birches and alders. Its outlet, at the extremity, is the river Erich, which flows into Loch Rannock.

Erie, Fort, a strong fortification of Upper Canada, situate near the E end of Lake Erie, and on the W bank of the river Niagara, 24 m S by E Fort Niagara. Lon. 78 59 W, lat. 42 54 N.

Erie, Lake, in N America, lies between 79 and 84 W lon. and 42 and 43 N lat. Its length is 280 m, its medium breadth, and upward of 700 in circumference. It is navigable for ships of any burden, and the coast on both sides is generally favorable for bateaux and canoes; yet in some places, chiefly on the S side, there are rocks that run several miles in length. Some of these, near the mouth of the Cayahaga, rise 40 or 50 feet above the water, and project over the lake so as to inspire dread into the boldest breaft, when they are approached: the Indians, when they pass this impending danger, offer a sacrifice of tobacco to the water. The islands and banks toward its W end are infested with rattlesnakes; but on other parts of the coast are fine meadows, and woods abounding with game. This lake, at its NW end, receives the waters of several large lakes by the river Detroit, and discharges them by the river Niagara, at its NE end, into Lake Ontario.

Eriiskay, a small island of the Hebrides of Scotland, at the S end of S Uist; noted for being the first place upon which Charles Stewart landed, in his attempt to obtain the British crown.

Eriith, a village in Kent, seated on the Thames, 5 m E by S Woolwich. Great quantities of corn and wood are shipped hence, and here the East India ships, in their passage up the river, generally discharge a part of their cargoes.

Erivan, the capital of Persian Armenia, in a province of the same name,

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and the seat of an Armenian patriarch. The city is defended by a fortress, in which is the governor's palace, and by a castle, on the river Zuengui, which soon joins the Aras. The Meidan is an open square, 400 paces over, in which are very fine trees. The baths and caravansaries have their beauties; but the churches of the christians are small, and half underground. The city has been often taken by the Turks and Persians, but the latter has continued in possession since the peace of Nadir Shah in 1748. In 1808 it sustained a siege of near six months by the Russians. It is 180 m NW Tabriz, and 200 E Erzerum. Lon. 44 48 E, lat. 40 10 N.

Erkelens, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Roer, 10 m NW Juliers.

Erlach, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, on the lake of Biel, 10 m SW Biel.

Erlangen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, with a university, and a palace belonging to the prince. It is divided into the old and new town; the latter one of the handsomest in Germany. The principal manufactures are hats, gloves, and stockings. It is seated on the Regnitz, 12 m N Nuremberg. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 49 38 N.

Erne, a river of Scotland, which issues from a lake of the same name, in Perthshire, flows by Crieff, and joins the Tay, a little below Abernethy.

Erne, a river of Ireland, which issues from a small lake on the N border of the county of Longford, flows N through that of Cavan, and NW through Fermanagh into Donegal bay. In the latter county it forms a lake, called Lough Erne, 30 m long, containing several islands; and on one in the middle part, where the lake is very narrow, stands the town of Enniskillen.

Ernee, a town of France, in the department of Mayne, on a river of the same name, 15 m NNW Laval.

Erodu, or *Eroad*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a large mud fort. Much coarse cotton cloth is made here and in the vicinity. It is seated on a canal from the Bhawani, and near the Cavary, 8 m S Bhawanikudal.

Errel, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, situate on an eminence on the N side of the Tay. Large quantities of grain are exported, and a passage-boat goes hence to Newburg, on the opposite shore, every tide. It is 9 m E Perth.

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Erromango, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, 70 m in circumference, with low shores. On the w side is a promontory that separates two bays, and captain Cook, from the treacherous behaviour of the inhabitants, named it Traitors Head. Lon. 169 19 E, lat. 18 47 S.

Erzy, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 17 m s by w Troyes.

Erzerum, or **Arzroum**, the capital of Turkish Armenia, with Armenian and Greek episcopal sees, and a castle. It is surrounded by double walls, defended by square towers, and estimated to contain above 270,000 inhabitants. The houses are in general built of stone, with rafters of wood, and terraced roofs, on which grafs grows and sheep feed. There are several bazars, 16 baths, and 100 mosques; but many remains of mosques and other ancient structures prove the city to have been still more considerable. The Turks are all janissaries; but most of them are tradesmen, and receive no pay. The Armenians have two churches, the Greeks but one; the latter are mostly brafiers, and live in the suburbs. A great trade is carried on in furs, Persian silks, cottons, calicos, and drugs. This city is a thoroughfare, and a resting-place, for the caravans to Persia and Hindoostan. It is situate on a rising ground, at the foot of a chain of mountains, 104 m SE Trebisond, and 200 w Erivan. Lon. 40 56 E, lat. 39 57 N.

Escalona, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 14 m NNE Sagovia.

Escalona, a town of Spain, in New Castile, surrounded by walls. It is situate on an eminence, in a fertile country, near the Albreche, 20 m NW Toledo, and 32 SW Madrid.

Ejchawegen, a town and castle of Germany, in the landgrate of Hesse-Cassel, located on the Werra, 25 m ESE Cassel.

Ejchweiler, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 10 m S Juliers.

Ejcurial, a village of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Guadara, 15 m NW Madrid. It takes its name from a noble structure, founded by Philip II, in memory of the victory gained over the French near St. Quentin, in 1557. This edifice consists of a royal palace, a church, a monastery, a college, a library, shops of different artists, apartments for a great number of people, beautiful walks, large alleys, an extensive park, and fine gardens. It is built of gray stones, found in the neighbourhood, and in the form of a gridiron; because St. Lawrence, on whose day the victory

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was gained, suffered martyrdom by being broiled on such an instrument. It is a long square of 740 feet by 580, and four stories high, with a tower at each angle 200 feet high; and the palace forms the handle of this imaginary gridiron. The most remarkable part is the arched chapel; in which is a magnificent sepulchre, called the Pantheon, being built in imitation of that edifice at Rome, and is the burying-place of the kings and queens of Spain.

Ejferain, a town of Persia, in Chorasán, 90 m E Astrabad. Lon. 41 23 E, lat. 36 48 N.

Ejgueyra, or **Ejgueria**, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 8 m S Aveiro.

Ejhref; see **Ajhras**.

Ejrk, a river that rises in Scotland, in the NE part of Dumfriesshire, and flows SE through a dale to which it gives name, to the edge of the county. It there receives the Liddel from Roxburghshire, and enters Cumberland, flowing S by Longtown into the NE extremity of Solway Frith.

Ejrk, a river of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, formed by the junction of two streams called N and S Ejrk. They almost encircle the town of Dalkeith, passing on each side of the eminence on which it stands, and unite a little below the town. The river enters the frith of Forth, at Musselburg.

Ejrk, North and South, two rivers of Scotland, in Forfarshire, which descend from the hills called the Braes of Angus. The former divides the county from Kincardineshire for several miles, and reaches the ocean, a little to the N of Montrose; the latter, after traversing the whole breadth of the county, enters the bay, on the W of the same town.

Ejksiljuna, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, founded by Charles X, and enlarged by Gustavus III, whence it is also called Carl Gustavadt. Here are manufactures of swords, sabres, scissors, &c. It is seated on the river between the lakes Hielmer and Maeler, 52 m W Stockholm.

Ejksiljehr, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the river Sakaria, 80 m ESE Bursa. Lon. 31 18 E, lat. 39 48 W.

Ejne, **Ajna**, or **Ejney**, a town of Egypt, supposed to be the ancient Latopolis. Here is an ancient temple, with walls on three sides, and in the front 24 columns, well preserved: within it are three stories of hieroglyphics, of men about three feet high; and the ceiling is adorned with animals, painted in beautiful colours. On the N side of the town is another temple, richly carved

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with hieroglyphics, crocodiles, &c. and a mile to the S is the monastery of St. Helen, which contains many magnificent tombs. Esne stands on the Nile, 320 m S Cairo. Lon. 23 10 E, lat. 25 0 N.

Ejopus; see *Kingsjon*.

Espalion, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, on the river Lot, 14 m NNW Rhodéz.

Esparguera, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Lobregat, 16 m NW Barcelona.

Espinhal, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 21 m SE Coimbra.

Espofenda, a seaport of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, 22 m N Oporto. Lon. 8 17 W, lat. 41 32 N.

Esquimaux, a people of N America, chiefly inhabiting Labrador. They have no fixed abode, but rove from place to place, and sometimes come as far as Newfoundland. They are of a different race from the other native Americans; for the other tribes have no beards, but these have them so thick and large, that it is difficult to discover any feature of their faces: they are likewise the only savages that eat their food in a raw state. They are of a middling stature, generally robust, lusty, and of a brown colour. Their head is large, and their face round and flat; they have thick lips, a flat nose, small eyes, curly hair of a black or chestnut colour, large shoulders, and uncommonly small feet. They are always well clothed, for there is nothing to be seen but part of their faces and their hands. They have a sort of shirt, made of the guts of fish, with a coat of bear or bird skins, and a cap on their head. They have likewise breeches made of skins, with the hair within, and covered with furs without; also two pair of boots, one over another, of the same sort of skins. In summer, they have nothing to cover them in the night; and in winter, they lodge in tents made of hides, or in caves. The dress of the women is nearly the same as that of the men. Their chief employment is hunting and fishing. They are savage, covetous, faithless, and ever disposed to mischief; and on this account, and from the little commerce carried on with them, few particulars of them are known.

Esquimaux Bay, a bay on the coast of Labrador, and in the N part of the gulf of St. Lawrence. A river of the same name enters the head of the bay; and Esquimaux islands extend across its mouth. Lon. 57 50 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Effek, or *Efszek*, a trading town of

ESS

Scalavonia, with a strong castle. It has a wooden bridge over the Drave and the marthes, 8 m long and 80 feet broad, with towers at a quarter of a mile distant from each other. It is a difficult pass, and several battles have been fought here between the Turks and Germans. Effek was taken from the Turks in 1687, since which time it has continued in the hands of the house of Austria. It is seated on the Drave, 100 m WNW Belgrade, and 136 S Buda. Lon. 19 16 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Essen, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, lately subject to the abbey of Essen, who was a prince of the empire. Here are several catholic churches and convents, but the inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans. It is 8 m E Duisburg.

Essens, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, near the German ocean, 20 m NNE Emden.

Essequibo; see *Isequebo*.

Essex, a county of England, bounded on the N by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, E by the German ocean, S by Kent, and W by Hertfordshire and Middlesex. It is 54 m long and 48 broad, containing 976,000 acres; is divided into 20 hundreds, and 406 parishes; has 27 market-towns; and sends eight members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 226,437 in 1801, and 252,473 in 1811. It possesses a variety of soil and face of country. The SW part is occupied principally by the two forests of Epping and Hainault; and is noted for its butter, which takes the name of Epping butter. The NW part, from Saffron-Walden to Cambridge, is famous for the growth of saffron; and for a kind of triple crop of coriander, carraway, and teazle, which are all sown together, but come to maturity at different periods. The middle part is a fine corn country, varied with gentle inequalities of surface, and sprinkled with woods. The part bordering on the Thames and the sea consists chiefly of marshy grounds, which afford excellent pasturage, yet are deemed unwholesome and aguish. The principal rivers are the Thames, Blackwater, Coln, Chelmer, Stour, Crouch, and Roding. Beside vast quantities of corn of all kinds, abundance of calves are sent to the London market; also wild fowls and oysters. The chief manufacture is baize and stuffs. Chelmsford is the county-town.

Esslingen, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. Here are several convents, but the in-

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habitants are chiefly Lutherans. It has three extensive suburbs, and its district yields good Neckar wine. It is seated on the Neckar, 8 m s Stutgard.

Esplan, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 12 m ENE Verdun.

Estakar, a town of Persia, in Farfistan, capital of a district of the same name. Near it are the magnificent ruins of ancient Persepolis. It is 50 m NE Shiraz. Lon. 53 40 E, lat. 30 5 N.

Estancia del Rei, the capital of the province of Huilquilemu, in Chili. It is situate near the Biobio, 35 m E by S Concepcion. Lon. 71 50 W, lat. 36 50 S.

Estavayer, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, with a fine castle; seated on the lake of Neuchatel, 13 m W Friburg.

Esle, a town of Italy, in Paduan, on the river Bacchiglione, 15 m SW Padua.

Estella, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle and a university; seated on the Ega, 15 m W Pamplona. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 42 38 N.

Estepa, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with an ancient castle on a mountain, 18 m S Ecija, and 58 E Seville.

Estepona, a town of Spain, in Granada, near the coast, 47 m WSW Malaga.

Estherabad; see *Asterabad*.

Estevan de Acoma, St. see *Acoma*.

Esthonia, or *Revel*, a government of the Russian empire, bounded on the W by the Baltic, N by the gulf of Finland, E by Ingria, and S by Livonia. After having been long an object of bloody contention between the Russians, Poles, and Swedes, it was confirmed to the latter by the peace of Oliva in 1660; but it was subdued by Peter the great in 1710, and finally ceded to Russia in 1721. Revel is the capital.

Esthwaite-water, a lake in Lancashire, between Hawkhead and Windermere-water. It is 2 m and a half long, and half a mile broad, intersected by a peninsula from each side, jutting far into the lake. On the banks are villages and scattered houses, situate under woods and hanging grounds clothed with verdure, all heightened by the strong background of rocky mountains. No char is found in this lake, though it is connected with Windermere-water.

Estremadura, a province of Spain, 175 m long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Leon, E by Old and New Castile, S by Andalusia, and W by Portugal. It abounds with corn, wine, and fruit; but the air is bad for foreigners, on account of excessive heat. Cattle and fine wool are the chief ar-

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ticles of trade; and great herds of black swine are fed on the hills, which are covered with oaks. Badajoz is the capital.

Estremadura, a province of Portugal, 150 m long and from 25 to 75 broad; bounded on the N by Beira, E and S by Alentejo, and W by the Atlantic ocean. It abounds with excellent wine, oil, honey, and oranges. Here the oranges were first planted that were brought from China, and which are known by the name of China oranges. Lisbon is the capital.

Estremoz, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, and one of the strongest in the kingdom, being surrounded by ten bastions. An earthen ware is made here, greatly esteemed for its beauty and fine smell; and in the vicinity are quarries of beautiful marble. It is 18 m W Elvas, and 100 E Lisbon. Lon. 7 23 W, lat. 38 47 N.

Eszek, or *Eszeg*; see *Essek*.

Etampes, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the river Loet or Etampes, 15 m E Chartres.

Etaples, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, situate on the English channel, near the mouth of the Canche, 13 m S Boulogne.

Etaya, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, situate on the left bank of the Jumna, which is here 60 feet high. On the top, near the river, are the remains of a fort. It is 62 m SE Agra. Lon. 79 16 E, lat. 26 45 N.

Ethiopia, a name by which a vast region of Africa has been distinguished by some geographers, who divided it into Upper and Lower Ethiopia. The first included Nubia, Abyssinia, and part of Guinea; the second all the countries S of the equinoctial line, as Congo, Monoemugi, Mocaranga, &c.

Etienne, St. a town of France, in the department of Loire. Beside the manufactures of arms, hardware, and cutlery (the most considerable in France) the weaving of ribands forms a considerable article of commerce. Coal is found in the neighbourhood, and also a soft stone fit for grindstones. It is 20 m SE Montbrison, and 32 SW Lyon. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Etive, Loch, a navigable inlet of the sea on the W coast of Scotland, in Argyleshire. It is 20 m in length, but of very unequal breadth, and its banks are indented with creeks, which afford safe anchorage. About 7 m from the entrance it contracts into a narrow channel, called Connel, where a ridge of rocks occasion, at particular times

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of the tide, a violent current. About 2 m below is the ancient castle of Dunstaffnage.

Etna, a volcano of Sicily, and the most celebrated mountain in Europe. It is 63 m in circumference at the base, and 10,954 feet in height. The Sicilians divide it into three parts or regions: the lower contains vineyards, corn-fields, and pastures, and many towns, villages, and convents; the second is covered with forests of oak, chestnut, ash, fir, and pine, and with an infinite number of aromatic plants; the third and most elevated is entirely destitute of vegetation, and always covered with ice and snow, except here and there a thick layer of black ashes. In many parts on the sides of this mountain there are prismatic columns of basalt. The first eruption of Etna, on record, is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, without fixing the period when it happened; but the second, recorded by Thucydides, was in the year 734 B.C. From this period to the year 1447, there were 18 more eruptions. After this it ceased to emit fire near 90 years, the next eruption being in 1536; other considerable ones followed in 1554, 1567, 1603, 1669, 1682, and 1693, which last was attended with an earthquake that overturned the town of Catania. Several smaller eruptions have happened since. From the great crater at the top issues continually a sulphurous smoke; but eruptions hence are very rare, as the lava generally breaks out on some side before it rises to that height. Beside the fruits, which are the finest in the island, and the wood for fuel, which Etna affords, the inhabitants likewise derive a profit from its snow, which is of greater request than ice, because it affords a more cooling beverage. The sale of this article, in a small district only, yields a yearly revenue of 23,000 livres to the bishop of Catania. The mountain is 10 m N of the town of Catania.

Eton, a town in Buckinghamshire, seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge to Windsor. It is famous for a school and college, founded by Henry VI; and Kings college in Cambridge admits no other students for fellows but what have been brought up here. It is 22 m W London.

Etoula, a town of Napaul, and a place of some commerce, seated on the Rapo, 46 m S S. E. Napaul.

Etruria, a name lately given to Tuscany, which includes the greater part

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of ancient Etruria, of which the present Cortona was the capital.

Etruria, a village in Staffordshire, near Newcastle. It is the principal seat of the potteries in this county, and here the most elegant vases and other articles are made. Josiah Wedgwood was the founder, who died here in 1795.

Ettenheim, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Baden, near which is the Benedictine convent of Ettenmunster. It is 15 m N Friburg.

Ettingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Baden, on the river Albe, 4 m SSW Durlach.

Eu, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a strong castle, and a harbour for small vessels at Treport. The principal trade is in serges and lace. It is seated on the river Bresle, near the English channel, 15 m NE Dieppe.

Evansham, a town of Virginia, chief of Wythe county. It stands on Reedy creek, which runs into the Kanaway, 180 m WSW Richmond. Lon. 81 20 W, lat. 36 56 N.

Evauux, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, near which are a mineral spring and baths. It is 25 m E Gueret.

Everding; see **Efferding**.

Everfeld, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, near the river Wipper, 18 m E Dusseldorf.

Everberg, a town and castle of the duchy of Westphalia, on a mountain near the river Roer, 10 m WSW Brillon.

Evesham, a borough in Worcestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of stockings. Here are three churches, and it had formerly an abbey, of which some remains are still visible. A battle was fought here in 1265, between prince Edward, afterward Edward 1, and Simon de Montford, earl of Leicester, in which the earl and most of his adherents were slain. Evesham is seated in a fertile vale, on a gradual ascent from the Avon, 14 m SE Worcester, and 100 NW London.

Eufemia, St. a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, 27 m S by E Cosenza.

Evian, a town of the territory of Geneva, resorted to in the summer for its mineral waters, seated on the S side of the lake of Geneva, 22 m NE Geneva.

Eviza; see **Iwica**.

Eule, a town of Bohemia, in the cir-

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cle of Kaurzim, with a gold mine, 11 m s by E Prague.

Evoli, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 15 m ESE Salerno.

Evora, a fortified city of Portugal, capital of Alentejo, and the see of an archbishop, with a university. Some remains of the ancient Roman wall are visible; part of a temple of Diana, of which there are seven entire pillars standing, is now converted into butchers' shambles; and the famous aqueduct built by Sertorius still conveys a noble stream of water to the city. Evora is seated in a pleasant country, surrounded on all sides by mountains, 65 m E by S Lisbon. Lon. 7 40 W, lat. 38 28 N.

Evoramonte, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, situate on a rock, 8 m WSW Estremoz, and 23 NNE Evora.

Eu-ho, or Precious-river, a river of China, in Pe-tche-li, which flows NE into the Pei-ho, at Tien-fing. Much grain is conveyed by this river for Peking, and it is also important for its connection with the N extremity of the Grand canal.

Eupatoria, or *Koslof*, a town of Russia, in the government of Taurida, situate near the W side of a salt lake, and on the Black sea, 68 m s by W Precop. Lon. 33 16 E, lat. 45 12 N.

Eupen; see *Oepen*.

Euphrates, or *Phrat*, the principal river of Turkey in Asia, which has its rise in Armenia, from two sources, called the East and West Phrat. The former rises near Diabin, and flows W; the latter issues from the mountains to the W of Erzerum, and flows S to Kebban, where it joins the other branch, and the united stream is then called the Euphrates, or the Phrat. At this junction it begins to be navigable for boats; but the channel is so rocky, that the navigation is not safe. It first divides Armenia and Diabek, from Roum and Syria; after which it runs through Irak Arabi, and receives the Tigris at Corna, on the confines of the Persian province of Kufistan; it then flows by Bassora, and 35 m below enters the gulf of Persia. It is also the NE boundary of the great desert of Arabia. The Euphrates, after receiving the Tigris, is sometimes called the Shut al Arab.

Eure, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Normandy. It is so named from a river, which rises in the forest of Logny, in the department of Eure and Loir, and crosses this department to its conflux with the Seine, above Pont d'Arche. Evreux is the capital.

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Eure and Loir, a department of France, so called from two rivers by which it is watered. It contains the late province of Beauce, and its capital is Chartres.

Evreux, a town of France, capital of the department of Eure, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is a handsome structure. The trade consists in corn, linen, and woollen cloth; and it has manufactures of cotton velvets and tick. It is seated on the Iton, 25 m s Rouen, and 55 NW Paris. Lon. 1 9 E, lat. 49 2 N.

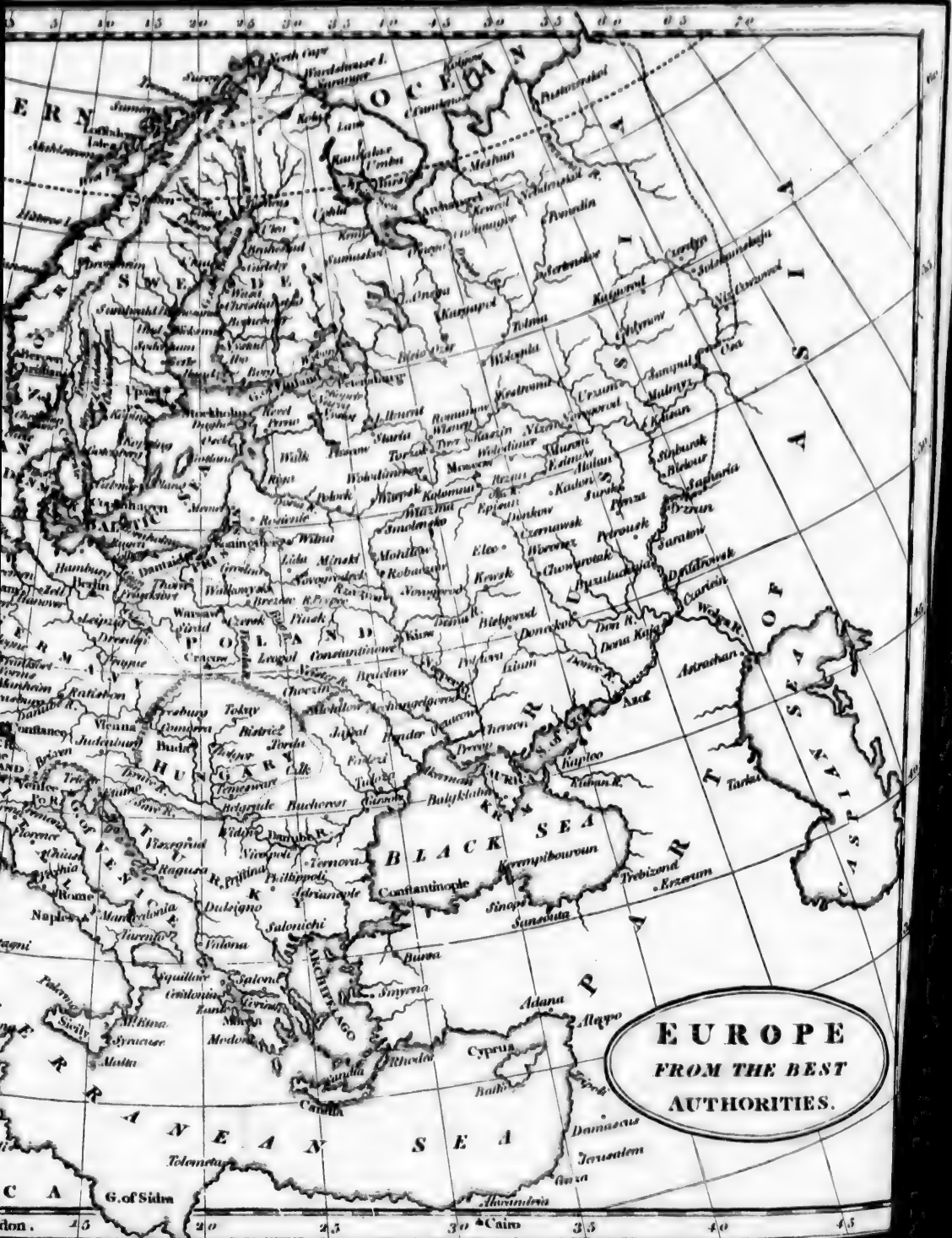
EUROPE, one of the four grand divisions of the world; bounded on the N by the Frozen ocean, E by Asia, S by the Mediterranean sea, and W by the Atlantic ocean. Its extent from Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Cana, is near 3400 m; and from Cape Matapan in Morea to the North Cape in Lapland, about 2300. It is much less than either Asia or Africa, but surpasses them in many particulars. It is entirely within the temperate zone, except a small part of Norway and Russia; so that there is neither the excessive heat, nor the insupportable cold, of the other parts of the continent. It is much more populous, and better cultivated, than either Asia or Africa; is fuller of villages, towns, and cities; and the buildings are stronger, more elegant and commodious. The inhabitants, estimated at 150 millions, are all whites, and for the most part much better made than the Africans, or even the Asiatics. With respect to their skill and improvements in arts, sciences, trade, navigation, and war, there can be no comparison. Europe contains Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Spain, Italy, Portugal, Hungary, Switzerland, and part of Russia and Turkey, beside several islands in the Mediterranean, and other seas. The languages are the Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese, which are dialects of the Latin; the German, Flemish, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, and English, derived from the old Teutonic; the Slavonian, which prevails, mixed with others, in Poland, Russia, Bohemia, and a great part of Turkey; the Celtic, of which there are dialects in Wales, the Highlands of Scotland, Ireland, Bretagne in France, Biscay in Spain, and Lapland; the modern Greek, and several others. The principal rivers are, the Danube, Dniester, Dnieper, Vistula, Volga, Dwina, Bog, Don, Scheldt, Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Po, Rhone, Seine, Loire, Garonne,

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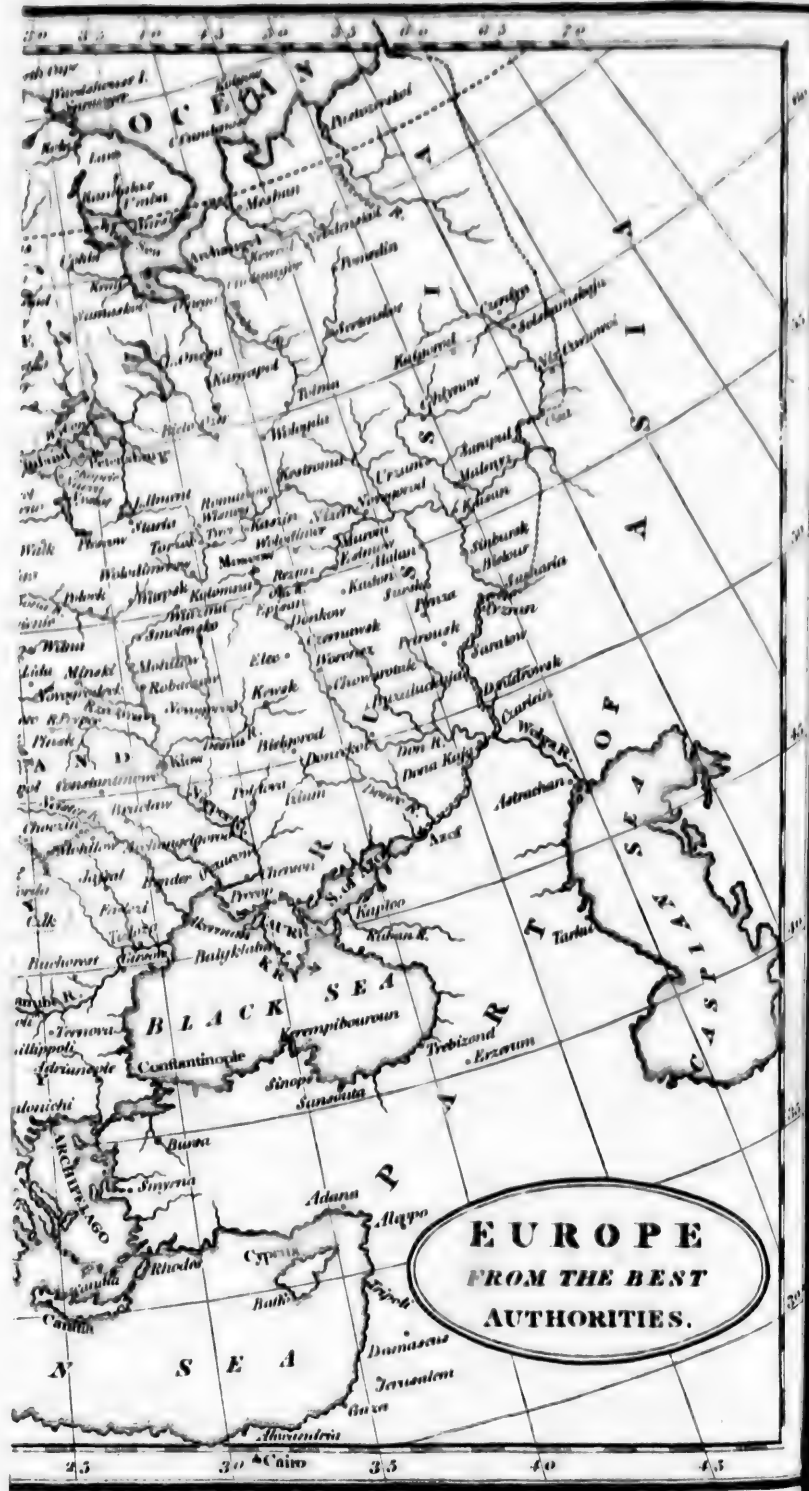
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Douro, Tajo, Ebro, Thames, and Severn. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lausanne, Wenner, Ladoga, and Onega. The chief mountains are the Alps, Apennines, and Pyrenees. The prevailing religion is the Christian, divided into the Greek, Romish, and protestant churches. There are also Jews in every country, and Mohamedanism is the established religion of the Turks.

Eurville, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 5 m SE St. Dizier.

Eufirchen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 23 m SE Juliers.

Eustatia, *St.* one of the least of the Leeward Islands, in the W Indies, 10 m NW of St. Christopher. It is a mountain in the form of a sugar-loaf, whose top is hollow; yet for its size, it is the most valuable of all the Caribbees. Tobacco is cultivated on its sides, to the very summit; and hogs, kids, rabbits, and all kinds of poultry are in great abundance. This island was taken by the English in 1781, but soon after taken by the French, and restored to the Dutch in 1783. It was again taken by the English in 1810. It has a town of the same name, with a good fort. Lon. 63° 5' W, lat. 17° 31' N.

Eutam, a small island of the W Indies, near the E coast of Porto Rico. Lon. 64° 41' W, lat. 18° 18' N.

Eutin, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, near the side of a lake, 20 m NW Lubec.

Exwell, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday, 6 m W Croydon, and 13 SSW London.

Ex, a river which rises in the forest of Exmoor, in Somersetshire, and leaving that county, below Dulverton, runs through Devonshire, by Tiverton, Exeter, and Topham, whence it forms an estuary to the English channel, at Exmouth.

Exeter, a city and the capital of Devonshire, on the river Ex, with a market on Wednesday and Friday. It was formerly the seat of the W Saxon kings, who resided in the castle, called Rougemont, from the colour of the hill on which it is built. The city was encompassed by walls, and had four gates, two of which now remain. With the suburbs it contains 19 churches, beside the cathedral, which is a magnificent fabric. It is governed by a mayor, and has 13 companies of tradesmen. The number of inhabitants was 20,305 in 1801, and 18,896 in 1811. Ships of

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burden formerly came up to the city; but its port is now at Topham, 5 m below, whence there is a canal by which vessels of 150 tons come up to a good quay, formed near the city walls. It has a considerable manufacture of serges and other woollen goods, a large cotton manufacture, and an extensive foreign and domestic commerce. It is 78 m SW Bristol, and 173 W by S London. Lon. 3° 34' W, lat. 50° 41' N.

Exeter, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, with a good harbour, on Exeter river, a branch of the Piscataqua. It has several manufactures, and the saddlery business is carried on to a great extent. Some vessels are built here, the river being capable of floating down those of 500 tons. The public edifices are two congregational churches, a celebrated academy, and a capacious court-house. It is 15 m SW Portsmouth, and 54 N Boston. Lon. 71° 0' W, lat. 43° 56' N.

Exeter, a town of N Carolina, in New Hanover county, on the NE branch of Cape Fear river, 30 m N Wilmington.

Exideuil, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 20 m NE Perigueux, and 32 S Limoges.

Exilles, a strong town of Piedmont, with a fortified castle on a mountain, which guards one of the passes into the country. It is seated on the river Doire, 37 m WNW Turin.

Exmoor, a forest in the NW corner of Somersetshire, extending thence into Devonshire. It is a black sterile region.

Exmouth, a village in Devonshire, on the E side of the mouth of the Ex, 10 m SSE Exeter. It is much frequented for the benefit of sea-bathing.

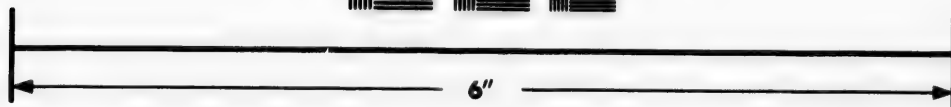
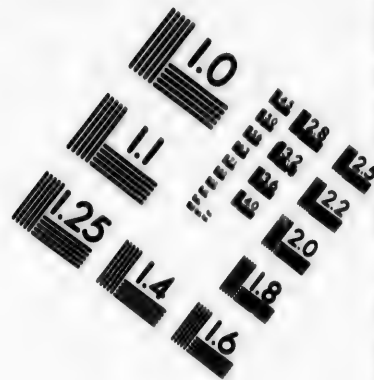
Eybenschitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaim, on the river Olawa, 12 m SW Brunn.

Eyder, a river and canal that separates Germany from Denmark. The river rises in Holstein, and flows W by Rensburg, Frederickstadt, and Tonnigen into the German ocean. The canal passes E from Rensburg to a bay of the Baltic, a little N of Kiel. These jointly afford a safe inland navigation across the country, between the Baltic sea and German ocean.

Eye, a borough in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. Here are the ruins of a castle and a Benedictine abbey. The women are employed in making bonelace. It is 20 m N Ipswich, and 89 NE London.

Eye, a river of Scotland, which rises in the NW part of Berwickshire, and enters the ocean, at Eyemouth.





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Eyemouth, a town of Scotland, in Berwickshire, with a harbour for vessels of small burden, and a trade in corn and kelp; seated at the mouth of the Eye, 8 m N by W Berwick.

Eylau, Dutch, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, at the S end of a lake, 47 m E by N Culm, and 90 SSW Konigsberg.

Eylau, Prussian, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen. In 1807, a most bloody battle was fought here between the French and Russians, which terminated in favour of the former. It is 24 m S by E Konigsberg.

Eymoutiers, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a considerable trade in skins, leather, and fags; seated on the Vienne, 20 m N Limoges.

Eyndhoven, a town of Dutch Brabant, at the conflux of the Eynds with the Dommel, 13 m SE Bois le Duc.

Eywanowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 23 m SSW Olmutz.

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Faaborg, a town of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Funen, 17 m S Odensee.

Fabriano, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, famous for its excellent paper. It is 25 m NE Foligno.

Faenza, a city of Italy, in Romagna, and a bishop's see, with an old fortress. The cathedral stands in the great square, and has a steeple five stories high, with balustrades. In 1796, it was taken by the French; and afterward taken by the troops of the pope. In 1797 the pope's troops were defeated and expelled. Faenza is famous for fine earthen ware. It stands on the Amona, 20 m WSW Ravenna.

Fahlun, a town of Sweden, capital of Dalecarlia. Here are two churches, one of which is covered with copper. Near it is a large and rich copper mine, deemed the oldest in Sweden; also a manufacture of green and blue vitriol. It is situate in the midst of rocks and hills, between the lakes Run and Warpen, 110 m NW Stockholm. Lon. 15 50 W, lat. 60 40 N.

Faifo, a town of Cochinchina, and a place of great trade; situate on a river that flows into the bay of Turon, 30 m SE Turon.

Fairfield, a town of Connecticut, chief of a county of the same name. It

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was burnt by a party of tories and British in 1777. It has a considerable trade to the W Indies, and is situate on Mill Run, near its entrance into Long Island sound, 30 m NE New York. Lon. 73 30 W, lat. 41 12 N.

Fairfield, a village in Lancashire, 4 m E Manchester. It is a settlement of the Moravians, who have a large chapel, with an organ, &c. The men prosecute various branches of the cotton business, and the women execute tambour and fine needlework.

Fairford, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday. The church was founded in 1493, by John Tame, a merchant of London, purposely for the reception of some glass, taken by one of his vessels, in a ship going to Rome: it has 28 windows, beautifully painted with subjects chiefly scriptural, designed by the famous Albert Durer. It is seated near the Coln, 25 m SE Gloucester, and 80 W by N London.

Fair Isle, a small island in the Northern ocean, between the Shetland and Orkneys, from both which its high towering rocks are visible. On the E side, the duke of Medina Sidonia, admiral of the Spanish armada, was wrecked in 1588.

Fairley, a village of Scotland, on the coast of Ayrshire, 13 m NW Irvine. It has a small harbour; and the strait in the frith of Clyde, formed by the coast and the Cumbray isles, is called Fairley Road.

Fajans, a small island in the river Bidassoa, which separates France from Spain. It is also called the Isle of Conference, because Lewis XIV and Philip IV here swore to observe the peace of the Pyrenees, in 1660, after 24 conferences between their ministers. It is considered as a neutral place, and situate between Andaye and Fontarabia.

Fakenham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Thursday, situate on a hill, by the river Yare, 20 m NW Norwich, and 113 NNE London.

Falaife, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, with a castle, and one of the finest towers in France. It is the birthplace of William I of England, and has a good trade in ferges, linen, and lace. It stands on the river Anté, 20 m SE Caen, and 113 W Paris.

Fale, a river in Cornwall, which flows by Grampound and Tregony to Falmouth, where it forms a fine haven in the English channel.

Falkenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with manufactures of

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alum, sulphur, and vitriol; seated on the river Egra, 12 m N Egra.

Falkenberg, a town of Sweden, in Halland, at the mouth of the Athran, on the Categat, 17 m NW Halmstad.

Falkenberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with a castle, seated on the Drage, 32 m E by N New Stargard.

Falkenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, with a castle, 14 m S by E Brieg.

Falkenstein, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the county of Falkenstein. It stands a little to the N of Winweiler, and 24 m W by S Worms.

Falkirk, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, famous for its trysts, held thrice a year; at which 60,000 head of beeves have been sold at one tryst, beside a great number of sheep and horses. It is seated near the Carron and the Great canal, 12 miles SSE Stirling, and 24 W by N Edinburg.

Falkland, a corporate town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with some linen manufactures. Here are the ruins of a royal palace, some apartments of which are still inhabited. It is 24 m N Edinburg.

Falkland Islands, two large islands, surrounded by a great number of smaller, lying in the Atlantic ocean, to the E of the strait of Magellan. The smaller of the two large islands lies E of the other, from which it is separated by a channel called Falkland Sound. These islands were probably seen by Magellan, but Davis is deemed the discoverer of them, in 1592. They were visited by sir Richard Hawkins in 1594; and in 1765, commodore Byron made a settlement here; but in 1770 the Spaniards forcibly dispossessed the English: this affair was settled by a convention, and the English regained possession; but in 1774, it was abandoned, and the islands ceded to Spain. See *Port Egmont*.

Falkoping, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 15 m S by E Skara, and 68 ESE Gotheburg.

Falmouth, a seaport and the largest town in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It has a noble and extensive harbour, communicating with a number of navigable creeks, and its entrance is defended by the castles of St. Mawes and Pendennis. It is a place of great traffic, much improved by its being the station of the packets to the S of Europe, and America. The number of inhabitants was 3684 in 1801, and 3933 in 1811. It stands on

F A N

the Fale, at its entrance in the English channel, 10 m S Truro, and 269 WSW London. Lon. 5 2 W, lat. 50 8 N.

Falmouth, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county. In 1775, this town was burned by the British, for denying them the provisions they demanded. It is situate on the W side of a small bay, 28 m WSW Barnstable. Lon. 70 33 W, lat. 41 33 N.

Falmouth, a town of Virginia, in Stafford county, on the river Rappahannoc, nearly opposite Fredericksburg, and 40 m SW Alexandria.

Falmouth, a town of the island of Jamaica, on the W coast, and on the S side of Martha Brae harbour. Lon. 77 33 W, lat. 18 31 N.

Falmouth, a town of the island of Antigua, on the S coast, with a fortified harbour. Lon. 61 0 W, lat. 16 35 N.

Falfe Bay, a bay between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Falfe, frequented during the prevalence of the NW winds in May. Lon. 18 33 E, lat. 34 10 S.

Falfe Cape, a promontory E of the Cape of Good Hope: Lon. 18 44 E, lat. 34 16 S.

Falster, a fertile island of Denmark, 60 m in circumference, near the entrance of the Baltic, lying E of Laland. Nykoping is the capital.

Falsterbo, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, chiefly known for a lighthouse and its herring fishery, 22 m SSW Lund. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 55 22 N.

Famagusta, a town in the island of Cyprus, and a Greek bishop's see, with a harbour, defended by two forts. It was taken by the Turks, in 1570, after a siege of 10 months, when they slayed the Venetian governor alive, and murdered the inhabitants, though they surrendered on honourable terms. It is 62 m NE Nicosia. Lon. 35 55 E, lat. 35 10 N.

Famars, a town of France, in the department of Nord; near which the French were defeated by the allies in 1793. It is 3 m S Valenciennes.

Fanano, a town of Italy, in Modenesa, 25 m S Modena.

Fanjeaux, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 14 m W Carcassone.

Fano, a fortified town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, and a bishop's see. Here are an ancient triumphal arch, handsome churches, and fine palaces. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 18 m E Urbino.

Fantim, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Gold coast, where the English and Dutch have forts. Its palm-wine is

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much better and stronger than that on other parts of the coast. The villages are numerous, and the capital is of the same name, about 12 m up the country. The English fort called Annemabo is at the mouth of a river. Lon. $0^{\circ} 10' E$, lat. $5^{\circ} 5' N$.

Faoua; see *Foue*.

Faouet, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 21 m N by W Orient.

Fareham, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. Sloops and smaller vessels are built here, and it has a considerable trade in coal, corn, canvas, and ropes. It is seated at the NW point of Portsmouth harbour, 5 m NNW Gosport, and 73 w by S London.

Farewell, Cape, the most southerly point of Greenland, at the entrance of Davis Strait. Lon. $44^{\circ} 42' W$, lat. $59^{\circ} 8' N$.

Farewell, Cape, a promontory of the island of New Zealand. Lon. $172^{\circ} 41' E$, lat. $40^{\circ} 37' S$.

Fargeau, St. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, with a castle, 10 m SE Auxerre.

Farim, a country of Africa, to the S of the river Gambia. It has a town of the same name, on the river St. Domingo. Lon. $14^{\circ} 30' W$, lat. $12^{\circ} 10' N$.

Farmington, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, with a large congregational church; situate on the river Farmington, which below the town receives the Cambridge, and then acquires the name of Windsor river. It is 10 m WSW Hartford, and 24 E Litchfield.

Farnham, a town in Surry, with a market on Thursday. It has a castle, situate on an eminence, belonging to the bishop of Winchester; and a royal military college, where young officers are instructed in mathematics, fortification, &c. Farnham is celebrated for its plantations of hops, and has a great trade in corn and Welch hosiery. It is seated on the Wye, 12 m W Guildford, and 38 WSW London.

Faro, an island of Sweden, near the island of Gothland, about 30 m in circumference, populous and fertile. The principal town has the same name, and is situate on the SE coast. Lon. $19^{\circ} 7' E$, lat. $37^{\circ} 50' N$.

Faro, a city of Portugal, capital of Algarva, and a bishop's see. In 1596 it was plundered and burnt by the English. It has the greater part of the trade of the province, and is seated on the gulf of Cadiz, 103 m S by W Evora. Lon. $8^{\circ} 0' W$, lat. $37^{\circ} 4' N$.

Faroer Islands; see *Feroe Islands*.

Faro of Messina, the strait between

F A Y

Italy and Sicily, remarkable for having the tide ebb and flow every six hours, though but 7 m over. It is so named, from the *faro*, or lighthouse, on Cape Faro, and its vicinity to Messina.

Farr, a town of Scotland, on the N coast of Sutherlandshire, at the head of a bay of its name, and the mouth of the river Naver, in which is a good salmon fishery. On the promontory of Farr Head is the ruin of a fort. It is 52 m N by W Dornoch.

Farrington, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an eminence, 15 m W Abingdon, and 68 W by N London.

Farjistan, or *Fars*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Irak, E by Kerman, S by Laristan, and W by the Persian gulf and Kufistan. It is very fertile in the centre; mountainous on the N, where are a great number of wild swine; and the land so sandy on the S as to produce little else than palm-trees. In the forests is a tree from which mastic is gathered; and emeralds are common. Shiras is the capital.

Fartack, a town of Arabia Felix, in Hadramant, at the foot of a cape of the same name, 150 m E Shibam. Lon. $51^{\circ} 50' E$, lat. $15^{\circ} 30' N$.

Fattipour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra. Here the emperors of Hindoostan, when in the zenith of their power, had a palace; and on a hill is a grand mosque, built by emperor Acbar. It is 22 m W by S Agra.

Faucigny, a town and castle of Savoy, in a district of the same name; seated on the Arve, 14 m SE Geneva.

Faverney, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, 8 m N Vesoul.

Favognana, an island on the W side of Sicily, 7 m long and 2 broad, abounding in good water and fresh provisions. Several hundred convicts are always kept here; and on one part that is extremely high, there is a strong castle in which state prisoners are confined. Both sides of the island afford excellent anchorage, and on the N side is a town. Lon. $12^{\circ} 25' E$, lat. $38^{\circ} 16' N$.

Fauquemont; see *Valkenburg*.

Fayal, one of the Azores, or Western islands, which suffered greatly by an earthquake, in 1764. The chief town is Villa de Horta.

Fayence, a town of France, in the department of Var, celebrated for its manufacture of earthen ware; seated near the Biafon, 10 m W Grasse.

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Fayetteville, a town of N Carolina, in Cumberland county, capital of the district of Fayette. Its trade with Wilmington is very considerable, to which it sends tobacco, wheat, hemp, cotton, lumber, slaves, naval stores, &c. and has returns of European and Indian goods. It is situate on Cross creek, which soon enters the sw branch of Cape Fear river, 50 m s by w Raleigh, and 90 nw Wilmington. Lon. 79 10 w, lat. 35 5 N.

Fayoum, or **Fium**, a town of Egypt, capital of a province of the same name. It has a trade in flax, linen, mats, raisins, and figs; and is seated on a canal, which communicates with the Nile, 49 m sw Cairo. Lon. 30 39 E, lat. 29 27 N.

Fe, St. a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, built by Ferdinand during the siege of Granada. It suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1809, and stands in a fertile plain, near the river Xenil, 6 m w by N Granada.

Fe, St. a city of Paraguay, in the province of Buenos Ayres. The environs abound in silk, corn, wine, fruit, game, and cattle. It is seated on the Parana, at the influx of the Salado, 240 m n nw Buenos Ayres. Lon. 61 10 w, lat. 31 30 s.

Fe, St. the capital of New Mexico, and a bishop's see, with a fortress. The population is estimated at 4,500 souls, exclusive of the garrison. In the centre is the public square; on the N side of which is the governor's palace, guard-houses, &c. The houses are generally one story high, with flat roofs, and have a mean appearance on the outside, but some are richly furnished. The manufactures in its vicinity are leather, cotton, coarse woollen cloths, blankets, tobacco, pottery, and copper vessels. It stands on a river, which 27 m below enters the Rio del Norte, and is 510 m N Chihuahua. Lon. 104 53 w, lat. 36 12 N.

Fe, St. or St. Fe de Bogota, the capital of New Granada, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It is the seat of a vice-royalty, the jurisdiction of which includes the kingdoms of New Granada and Quito, and the whole of Terra Firma. The country abounds in corn and fruit, and in the vicinity are mines of silver and gold. It is situate on the Pati, which flows to the Madalena, 450 m NE Quito. Lon. 73 30 w, lat. 4 6 N.

Fear, Cape, a cape of N Carolina, where there is a dangerous shoal, called, from its form, the Frying Pan, lying at the entrance of Cape Fear river. This

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river is formed by two branches, called the NW and NE branches, which unite above Wilmington; and it enters the Atlantic below Brunswick. Lon. 78 10 w, lat. 33 51 N.

Feathard, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the w side of the entrance of Bannow bay, 22 m sw Wexford.

Fecamp, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a trade in linen, serges, lace, leather, and hats; seated near the English channel, 24 m NE Havre de Grace.

Fejees, or **Fejee Islands**, a cluster of islands and reefs in the S Pacific ocean, lying 120 leagues sw of the Friendly Islands. The northern part of this numerous group, in lat. 15 33 s, was discovered by Tassman in 1643, and by him were named Prince William Islands. Captain Bligh, in 1789, fell in with the most eastern of the Fejees in lon. 178 w; and on his return from Otaheite, in 1792, doubled the southernmost island in lon. 178 E, lat. 19 15 S. He landed nowhere, and the islanders in vain attempted to overtake the ship with their canoes, apparently with hostile intentions. Captain Barber, in 1794, on his passage from Port Jackson to the NW coast of America, discovered the western part of the group; and saw six of the islands, the largest in lon. 175 15 E, lat. 17 30 S. He anchored in a bay on its w side, and some natives, who came off in a canoe, were reluctant to come aboard, and seemed unaccustomed to trade. The next day a number of canoes attacked the ship, wounded two of the crew with their arrows, and attempted to board; but the savages were repulsed by the ships swivels and small arms. The principal island is called Fejee; this and the other large ones appear to be fertile, and variegated with hills and vallies. They seem to be under the government of different chiefs, being frequently at war with each other. The navigation of this extensive group, on every side, is intricate and dangerous. The natives are a distinct race from those of the Friendly islands; they speak a different language; and, beside spears and clubs, make use of bows and arrows in battle; their stature is superior, their complexion darker, and their hair approaches to wool; they moreover retain the practice of eating the flesh of enemies whom they have killed, and even massacre their prisoners for that purpose. The intercourse of Fejee with Tongataboo is becoming more frequent. The natives of the latter

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regard the Fejeeans as superior to themselves in military prowess and mechanical ingenuity; their weapons and clothing being better wrought, and some manufactures, especially that of earthen vessels, being carried on at Fejee, which are not attempted at Tongataboo.

Feira, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 10 m SE Oporto, and 30 m N by E Aveiro.

Felahi; see *Dorak*.

Feldkirch, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Ill, near its entrance into the Rhine, 19 m S Bregenz. Lon. 9 43 E , lat. 47 10 N .

Feldsburg, a town and castle of Austria, with a fine palace, seated on the Teya, 18 m E Laab.

Felicuda, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, 28 m W Lipari.

Felix, *St.* an island in the Pacific ocean, lying WNW of Juan Fernandez. Lon. 30 W , lat. 26 S .

Felletin, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, with a manufacture of tapestry, 20 m SSW Evaux, and 21 SSS Gueret.

Fellin, a town of Russia, in Livonia, on the river Pernau, 62 m SE Revel.

Felsberg, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, with an ancient castle on a rock, 12 m S Cassel.

Feltri, a town of Italy, capital of Feltrino, and a bishop's see. It is fortified, and seated on the Afona, 30 m NW Treviso. Lon. 11 55 E , lat. 46 3 N .

Feltrino, a district of Italy, lying between Belunese, Trevisano, Vicentino, and the principality of Trent. It abounds in mountains, in which are iron mines. Feltri is the only place of note.

Femern, a fertile island of Denmark, in the Baltic, 10 m long and E broad, separated from the coast of Holstein, by a narrow channel, called the Femern Sound. Borg is the chief town.

Fenestrage, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, on the river Sarte, 40 m E by N Nancy.

Fenestrelle, a town and fort of Piedmont, seated on the Cluson, 18 m W Turin.

Ferabad, a town of Persia, in Mazanderan. The environs produce sugar, rice, and silk. It is seated on a river, near its mouth in the Caspian sea, 20 m WNE Sari.

Ferah, a walled town of Persia, in Segistan, situate in a fertile valley, on a river of the same name, which flows into the lake Zereh, 120 m WNW Candahar, and 160 NE Zarang.

Fersala, or *Fercula*, a town of the kingdom of Tafilet, and the principal

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place of a district. It is 50 m W Sugul-messa. Lon. 4 30 W , lat. 31 40 N .

Ferdinando, *St.* the capital of the province of Calchagua, in Chili. It was built in 1742, in a beautiful country, not far from the Tinguiririca, 90 m S by W St. Jago. Lon. 70 26 W , lat. 34 40 S .

Fere, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for its powder-mill and school of artillery. Near it is the castle of St. Gobin, in which is a manufacture of fine plate-glass. Fere is seated at the conflux of the Serre and Oise, 20 m W Soissons, and 75 NE Paris. Lon. 3 25 E , lat. 49 29 N .

Ferentino, or *Florento*, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 3 m N Alatri.

Ferette, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on the river Ill, near its source, 40 m S Colmar.

Fermanagh, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 38 m long and 23 broad; bounded on the N by Donegal and Tyrone, E by Tyrone and Monaghan, S by Cavan and Leitrim, and W by Leitrim. It contains about 72,000 inhabitants, is divided into 19 parishes, and sends three members to parliament. The linen manufacture, and the raising of cattle and hemp, are the chief employ of the inhabitants. The county is navigable throughout by means of Lough Erne; but the uneven surface, and numerous bogs, render it difficult for travelling. Enniskillen is the capital.

Fermo, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, and an archbishop's see. It has a harbour on the gulf of Venice, and is 17 m SE Macerata. Lon. 13 50 E , lat. 43 7 N .

Fermoy, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Blackwater, 20 m NNE Cork.

Fernambuco, a province on the E coast of Brasil, having Tamarica on the N and Sergippy on the S . It produces cotton, sugar, and brasil wood, and its immense plain feeds a great number of cattle.

Fernambuco, a town of Brasil, capital of the province of the same name, and a bishop's see. In 1630 it was taken by the Dutch, who called it Olinda; but it was retaken by the Portuguese. It has a small inconvenient harbour. Lon. 35 20 W , lat. 8 13 S .

Fernan Nunez, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 15 m SSS Cordova.

Fernando Noronha, an island, 100 leagues from the coast of Brasil, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 32 33 W , lat. 3 56 S .

Fernando Po, an island of Africa, on

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the coast of Benin, 30 m long and 10 broad. Lon. 3 3 E, lat. 3 6 N.

Ferns, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, and a bishop's see united to Leiglin. The cathedral is small, and serves for the parish church. It is seated on the Bann, near its conflux with the Slaney, 18 m N Wexford, and 33 SSW Wicklow.

Feroe Islands, a cluster of 11 small and lofty islands in the Northern ocean, between 5 and 8 W lon. and 61 and 63 N lat. subject to Denmark. Seventeen are habitable, each divided from the others by deep and rapid currents. Some of them are deeply indented with secure harbours, all of them steep, and most of them faced with tremendous precipices. They produce agate, jasper, and beautiful zeolites. The surface consists of a shallow soil of remarkable fertility; yielding plenty of barley, and fine grass for sheep. No trees above the size of a juniper, or stunted willow, will grow here; and the only quadrupeds are sheep. Vast quantities of sea-fowl frequent the rocks, and the taking of them furnishes a perilous employment for the inhabitants. The exports are salted mutton, tallow, goose-quills, feathers, eider-down, knit woollen waistcoats, caps, and stockings. To the S of these islands is a considerable whirlpool. The chief island is Stromoe.

Ferozabad, a city of Persia, in Faristan, formerly of considerable repute, and yet contains a number of fine tombs, gardens, and buildings. It is seated in a fertile country, 60 m S by W Shiraz. Lon. 53 0 E, lat. 28 50 N.

Ferrara, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a strong citadel, and a university. Its broad streets, and number of fine buildings, evince that it was formerly a flourishing place, but the present inhabitants are few in proportion to its extent. In the middle of the city is a palace, surrounded by walls flanked with towers and ditches. The cathedral is remarkable for its antiquity. Ferrara was taken by the French in 1796; in 1799 it was retaken by the Austrians, but shortly after surrendered to the French. It is seated near the Po, 25 m NE Bologna. Lon. 11 36 E, lat. 44 50 N.

Ferrara, or *Ferrarese*, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the N by Polesino di Rovigno, W by Mantuan, S by Bolognese and Romagna, and E by the gulf of Venice. It had its own dukes till 1597, when Clement VIII united it to the apostolic chamber; but in 1797, it was

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seized by the French, and is now a part of the kingdom of Italy. The air is unwholesome, on account of the marshes, and the inhabitants are too few to drain them. Ferrara is the capital.

Ferrendina, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basiento, 23 m SW Matera.

Ferro, or *Illo*, the most westward of the Canary islands, about 18 m in circumference. It is not fertile, but produces some corn, sugar, fruit, and legumes. The inhabitants make use of water collected in cisterns during the rainy season, for there is no spring in the island. Voyagers speak of a fountain tree in the middle of the island, and that in the night much water distils from its leaves. Some geographers take their first meridian from the W extremity of this island. Lon. 17 54 W, lat. 27 47 N.

Ferrol, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, on a bay of the Atlantic. Its harbour is one of the best in Europe, and here the Spanish squadrons frequently rendezvous in time of war. The town is surrounded on three sides by the sea, and strongly fortified on the other. In 1800, the English made an unsuccessful attempt on this place; and in 1809 it was rendered to the French. It is 20 m NE Corunna, and 65 W Rivades. Lon. 8 4 W, lat. 43 28 N.

Ferrybridge, a town in W Yorkshire, with a noble bridge over the river Aire, which is the principal pass into the north. It is 21 m S by W York, and 17 4 N by W London.

Ferryport, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Tay, 4 m below Dundee, and 9 NNW St Andrew. It has a considerable manufacture of brown linens; and a ferry over the Tay, well frequented before the bridge at Perth was built.

Ferrytown; see *Creetown*.

Ferte sur Aube, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, seated on the Aube, 22 m W by S Chaumont, and 33 ESE Troyes.

Ferte Alaise, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 23 m S Paris.

Ferte Bernard, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, seated on the Huisc, 23 m NE Mans.

Festenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, 14 m NW Wartenburg.

Fethard, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 9 m ESE Cashel, and 11 NNE Clonmel.

Feverham, a town in Kent, on a creek

FEZ

of the Midway, much frequented by small vessels. It is a member of the port of Dover, governed by a mayor, and has a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Here is a noble church in the form of a cross; a free grammar-school founded by queen Elizabeth; and the remains of a stately abbey, built by king Stephen, who was buried in it, with his queen and son. It is famous for the best oysters for laying in stews; and has several gunpowder mills in its neighbourhood. James II embarked here for France in disguise, after the success of the prince of Orange; but the vessel was detained by the populace, and the king conveyed back to London. Feverham is 9 m W Canterbury, and 47 s by s London.

Feurs, a town of France, in the department of Loire, on the river Loire, 13 m NNE Montbrison.

Feyffritz, a town and castle of Germany, in Stiria, on a river of the same name, 17 m NNE Cilley.

Fez, a kingdom of Barbary, 125 m long, and 120 broad; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by the Mediterranean, E by Algiers, and S by Morocco and Tasslet. It is divided into nine provinces, and forms part of the empire of Morocco. The country is full of mountains, particularly to the W and S, where is Mount Atlas; but it produces citrons, lemons, oranges, dates, almonds, olives, figs, raisins, honey, wax, cotton, flax, pitch, and corn in abundance. The inhabitants are numerous, and breed camels, bees, sheep, and the finest horses in Barbary.

Fez, the capital of the kingdom of Fez, and one of the largest cities in Africa. It is composed of two towns, Old Fez and New Fez, which contain about 380,000 inhabitants. Old Fez is the most considerable, and New Fez is principally inhabited by Jews, who trade with the Moors, notwithstanding the contempt with which they are treated by them. The imperial palace is an immense pile of buildings, enclosed by a strong wall and a deep ditch; and there are numerous mosques, one of which, called Carubin, is one of the finest edifices in the empire. The houses are built of brick or stone, with flat roofs, and adorned with mosaic work: those of brick are ornamented with glazing and colours like Dutch tiles, and the wood-work and ceilings are carved, painted, and gilt. Every house has a court, in which is a square marble basin; and the gardens are full of all kinds of fragrant flowers and shrubs.

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Here are two colleges for students, finely built of marble and adorned with paintings. The hospitals and public baths are numerous, many of which are stately structures. The different trades live in a separate part of the city; and the exchange, full of all sorts of rich merchandise, is as large as a small town. The Moors of Fez are clothed like the Turks, and, though more polished than their countrymen, are vain, superstitious, and intolerant. The saints, whom they pretend to have been buried in the city, serve them for a pretext to forbid its entrance to Jews and Christians; and an order from the emperor is necessary to gain admission. Arabic is better spoken here than in other parts of the empire; and the rich Moors send their children to the schools at Fez, where they gain more instruction than they could do elsewhere. Fez is the centre of the trade of this empire; and hence caravans go to Mecca, carrying ready-made garments, leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostriches feathers; for which they bring in return silks, muslins, and drugs. Caravans also go to Tombuctoo, and other parts of the river Niger: they travel over such dry barren deserts, that every other camel carries water; and the commodities are salt, cowries, wrought silk, British cloth, and the woollen manufactures of Barbary. Fez is seated in a valley watered by the Seboo, and surrounded by hills, 240 m NNE Morocco. Lon. 5 25 W, lat. 33 40 N.

Feza, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, where the cultivation of the finest tobacco is carried to a great extent. It is 86 m SE Shiras.

Fezzan, a kingdom of Africa, having Tripoli on the N, and Cassina on the S. It is an extensive plain, encompassed by mountains, except to the W; and to the influence of these heights it may be owing, that here, as well as in Upper Egypt, no rain is ever known. Though the character of the surface (which, in general, is a light sand) and the want of rain, may seem to announce sterility, yet the springs are so abundant, that few regions in the N of Africa exhibit a richer vegetation. The greatest extent of the cultivated part is about 300 m from N to S, and 200 from E to W. From wells of 10 or 15 feet deep, with which every garden and field is furnished, the husbandman waters the productions of his land; among these are the date tree, the olive, lime, apricot, pomegranate, fig, maize, barley, wheat, pompions or calabash, carrots, cucum-

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bers, onions, and garlic. Among the tame animals are the sheep, cow, goat, camel, ass, and a species of the domestic fowl of Europe. The wild animals are the ostrich, and antelopes of various kinds. A multitude of noxious animals infect the country; adders, snakes, scorpions, and toads swarm in the fields, gardens, and houses; the air is crowded with mosquitos; and persons of every rank are overrun with vermin. The heat of the climate in summer is intense, and the wind is scarcely supportable even by the natives; and in winter a penetrating N wind prevails, which drives to the fire even the natives of a northern country. Tempests of wind are frequent, which whirl up the sand and dust so as to give a yellow tinge to the atmosphere. The towns are chiefly inhabited by husbandmen and shepherds; for though they also contain merchants and artificers, yet agriculture and pasturage are the principal occupations. The houses are built of clay, with a flat roof, composed of boughs of trees, on which a quantity of earth is laid. The natives are of a deep swarthy complexion; their hair a short curly black, their lips thick, their noses flat and broad, and their skin emits a stid effluvia; they are tall, and well-shaped, but weakly, indolent, and inactive. Their dress is similar to that of the Moors of Barbary. In their common intercourse, all distinctions of rank seem forgotten; the shereef [governor] and the lowest plebeian, the rich and the poor, the master and the servant, converse familiarly, and eat and drink together. Generous and hospitable, let his fare be scanty or abundant, the Fezzanar is desirous that others should partake of it; and if 20 persons were unexpectedly to visit his dwelling, they must all participate as far as it will go. When they settle their money transactions, they squat upon the ground, and having levelled a spot with their hands, make dots as they reckon: if they are wrong, they smooth the spot again, and repeat the calculation. Gold dust constitutes the chief medium of payment; and value in that medium is always expressed by weight. In religion they are rigid, but not intolerant Mohammedians. The government is monarchical; and its powers are administered with such a temperate hand, that the people are ardently attached to their sovereign. Mourzouk is the capital.

Fiano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Tiber, 13 m N Rome.

FIG

Fianona, a town of Istria, on the SW coast, 17 m N Pola.

Fiastone, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, noted for fine muscadine wine; seated on a mountain near Lake Bolseno, 12 m NW Viterbo.

Ficherulo, a fortified town of Italy, in Ferrarese, seated on the Po, 12 m W Ferrara.

Fichtelberg, a mountain in Franconia, one of the highest in Germany. Its ridge extends from near Beruth to Eger, in Bohemia, about 16 m, and it is covered with pines and other trees.

Ficlewier, an island near the W coast of Norway, 22 m long and 4 broad, with a town of the same name, 48 m WSW Drontheim. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 63 44 N.

Fieranzuolo, a town of Italy, in Parmesan, 10 m SE Piacenza.

Fiesoli, a town of Tuscany, in Florentino, formerly a celebrated city. It still retains its episcopal honours, and stands on the summit of a hill, 5 m NE Florence.

Fifehire, a county of Scotland, 34 m long and 16 in its greatest breadth; bounded on the N by the frith of Tay, E by the ocean, S by the frith of Forth, and W by the counties of Perth and Kinross. It is divided into 63 parishes, which contained 93,743 inhabitants in 1801, and 101,272 in 1811. It is watered by several streams, but none deserve the name of rivers except the Eden and Leven. The soil is fertile; it abounds in cattle, coal, iron, lime, and freestone; and has many flourishing manufactures. The number of towns is almost unparalleled in an equal tract of coast; for from Culross to Crail, about 50 m, is one continued chain of towns and villages. Cupar is the county-town, and Dunfermlin the largest.

Figari, a town of Corsica, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 22 m WNW Bonifacio.

Figaruolo, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 45 18 W.

Figear, a town of France, in the department of Lot, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Sellé, 22 m E Cahors.

Figig, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the merchants of Morocco and Fez, and with the Negros. It is 240 m ESE Mequinez. Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 32 20 N.

Figuera, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near which, on an eminence, is a strong citadel. It surrendered to the French in 1794, without firing a shot.

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In 1811, the French, by treachery, were driven out of it by the Spaniards, who, after a rigorous blockade, were obliged to surrender it again to the French. It is 14 m w Rofes.

Figueras dos Vinhos, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, celebrated for its wine; seated among mountains, near the river Zizere, 22 m N Tomar.

Fillek, a town of Hungary, in the county of Novigrad, seated on the Ipol, 20 m wsw Agria.

Finale, a seaport of Genoa, with a strong citadel, two forts, and a castle. It was the capital of a marquissate, annexed to the duchy of Milan in 1602, but sold to the Genoese in 1713. In 1746, it was taken by the king of Sardinia, and restored in 1748. It is 30 m sw Genoa. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 44 14 N.

Finale, a town of Italy, in Modenese, on an island formed by the river Panaro, 22 m NE Modena.

Fincafile, a town of Virginia, chief of Botetourt county. It is situate on Catshaw creek, which flows into James river, 36 m sw Lexington, and 140 w Richmond.

Findhorn, a river of Scotland, which rises in Invernesshire, crosses the sw part of Elginshire, forms a lake near Forres, and then enters the frith of Moray, at Findhorn.

Findhorn, a village of Scotland, in Elginshire, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 4 m NW Forres. It is the port of Forres, and the harbour has a shifting bar, which prevents ships of great burden from entering.

Finisferre, Cape, the most western cape of Spain. It was thought by the ancients to have no country beyond it, and therefore they gave it a name which signifies the Lands-end. Lon. 9 17 W, lat. 42 54 N.

Finisferre, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Bretagne. It is the most westerly part of France, and bounded on three sides by the sea. Quimper is the capital.

Finland, one of the five general divisions of Sweden; bounded on the N by Swedish Lapland, E by Wiburg, S by the gulf of Finland, and W by that of Bothnia. It contains the provinces of Finland Proper, East Bothnia, Tavastland, Nyland, and Savolax, and a part of Kexholm. In 1808, this division was invaded by Russia; and the Swedes, after various battles, were necessitated to give it up by a convention. In 1809, a treaty of peace was concluded between the two powers, and the whole of the country, with the sea of Aland,

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and all islands at an equal distance from Aland and Finland, were ceded, to Russia. But this cession, during the present unsettled state of territory, awaits a more general peace.

Finland Proper, a province of Sweden, in the sw part of the division of Finland, having the gulf of Finland on the S, and that of Bothnia on the W. It is 160 m long and 90 broad, and the soil fertile, with several fine lakes and rivers. On part of the coast is a rich pearl fishery; and the principal commerce is in corn, cattle, tallow, linen, and yarn stockings. Abo is the capital.

Finland, Russian; see *Wiburg*.

Finmark, the W part of Danish Lapland, in the government of Wardhuys.

Finow, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, with a canal, by which the Oder and Havel are united. It is 28 m NW Custrin.

Fiorda, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and a bishop's see, on the gulf of Satalia, 25 m sw Satalia.

Fiorenza; see *Ferentino*.

Fiorenza, St. a seaport of Corsica, defended by walls and a tower. It was taken by the English and Corsicans, from the French, in 1794. It is 7 m W Bastia.

Firozpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Moultan, seated on the Setlege, at the influx of the Beyah, 20 m W Debalpour, and 150 E by N Moultan.

Fish River, Great, a river of Africa, which rises in the unknown interior regions, divides Caffraria from the country of the Hottentots, and enters the Indian ocean, in lat. 33 24 S.

Fisherrow, a town of Scotland, 4 m E Edinburgh, on the W side of the Eik, opposite Musselburg, to which it is connected by a bridge.

Fishers Island, in Long island sound, opposite to Stonington harbour in Connecticut. It is 10 m long and 2 broad, with a fertile soil, and annexed to the township of Southold, in Long Island.

Fishguard, a seaport of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Thursday. Here is a small fort and a good pier, with every convenience for shipbuilding, and a trade in herrings, corn, and butter. In 1807, some French frigates landed about 1200 men here, but without field-pieces, and they were all taken prisoners. It is situate on a steep cliff, on a bay of St. George channel, at the influx of the Gwayne, 16 m NE St. David, and 257 W by N London.

Fischhausen, a town of Prussia, with a royal castle, seated on the Frisch Haff, 21 m W Konigsberg.

Fishkill, a town of New York, in

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Duchess county, on a creek of the same name, 3 m from Hudson river, and 50 m by E New York.

Fijata, a seaport of Barbary, in the province of Tripoli, 90 m NW Tripoli. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 33 50 N.

Fissella, a fortified town of Morocco, which has a great trade in fine garments. It is 125 m NE Morocco. Lon. 5 35 E, lat. 31 27 N.

Fitchburg, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 17 m N Worcester, and 38 NW Boston.

Fiume, see *Fayoum*.

Fiume, or *St. Viti*, a seaport of Istria, with a castle, and many fine churches and convent. It is noted for wine, good figs, and other fruits; and has a sugar refinery, and a wax manufacture. The harbour is formed by the river Fiumara, which enters the bay of Carnaro. It is 37 m E Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 12 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Fiumicino, a river of Italy, in Romagna, formed of the Pisatello, Rugone, and Boreo, which flow between Cesena and Savignano, and soon after unite; the Fiumicino then flows NE, and enters the gulf of Venice, 14 m to the NW of Rimini. This river is the ancient Rubicon, which was the boundary between Cisalpine Gaul and Italy. Here Julius Cæsar passed, on his return from Gaul, and cast the die that gave him the command of the Roman empire.

Fladstrand, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a harbour defended by three forts. It is 30 m NNE Alburg. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 57 33 N.

Flamorough, a factory of the Hudson Bay Company, on Hayes river, 70 m from its mouth, on the W side of Hudson bay. Lon. 90 5 W, lat. 56 8 N.

Flamorough Head, a lofty promontory on the coast of Yorkshire, whose snow-white cliffs are seen far out at sea, and afford shelter to innumerable multitudes of sea-fowls. The lower parts contain vast caverns, and on the summit is a lighthouse, 5 m ENE Burlington. Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Flanders, a country of the Netherlands, 60 m long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the German ocean and Holland, E by Brabant, S by Hainault and Artois, and W by Artois and the German ocean. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Lys, and Dender. It is a level country, fertile in grain and pasture, and very populous. The chief manufactures are beautiful table linen and fine lace. It was divided into Dutch, Austrian, and French Flanders;

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the latter was comprehended in the department of Nord, on the new division of France in 1791; the other two have since been annexed to that country, and constitute the new departments of Lys and Scheldt.

Flatbush, a town of New York, chief of King county, Long Island. Here is a Dutch church, a court-house, and Erasmus hall, the most flourishing academy in the state. The Americans were defeated near this place by the British in 1776. It is situate amid garden-grounds, 5 m S by E New York.

Flattery, Cape, on the W coast of N America, so named by Cook in 1778, because it promised at a distance what it denied on a nearer approach. Lon. 124 30 W, lat. 48 20 N.

Flavigny, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on a mountain, by the river Ozerain, 27 m WNW Dijon.

Fleche, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe. Here was a noble college, built by Henry IV; the centre is now converted into a townhouse, and one of the wings rebuilt as a seminary for youth. It is seated on the Loire, 22 m SSW Ma. s. Lon. 0 3 W, lat. 47 39 N.

Fleckeren, or *Flecheren*, an island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Between the island and the continent is a most excellent harbour, defended by a fortress. Lon. 8 18 E, lat. 58 4 N.

Fleet, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, which issues from a small lake of the same name, and enters Wigton bay, below Gatehouse. On its W side are the vestiges of a camp, a druidical circle, and a vitrified fort.

Flensburg, a seaport of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with a strong citadel, and a harbour on a bay of the Baltic. It is a place of great commerce, 15 m NNW Sleswick. Lon. 9 47 E, lat. 54 53 N.

Fleurance, a town of France, in the department of Gers, on the river Gers, 13 m N Auch.

Fleurus, a village of the Netherlands, in Namur, 6 m NE Charleroy. Here, in 1690, a victory was gained by the French over the allies; and in 1794, the Austrians were defeated in a general attack of the French posts.

Flie, or *Vlieland*, an island on the coast of Holland, at the middle of the entrance of the Zuider zee.

Flint, a river of the state of Georgia, which rises in the country of the Creek Indians, runs SW, and joining the Catahouchee, at its entrance into E Florida, forms the Apalachicola.

FLO

Flint, a borough of Wales, in Flintshire, which gives name to the county. Though now a small place, and without a market. It has the county-gaol, but the assizes are held at Mold. Here are the remains of a royal castle, in which Richard 11 took shelter on arriving from Ireland; but on leaving it he was delivered into the hands of his rival, afterward Henry IV. It stands on a rock close to the sea, and is governed by a constable, who is also mayor of the town. The number of inhabitants was 1169 in 1801, and 1433 in 1811. It is seated on the estuary of the Dee, 13 m W by W Chester, and 193 NW London. Lon. 3° 4' W, lat. 53° 16' N.

Flintshire, a county of Wales, 29 m long and 13 where broadest; bounded on the N by the Irish sea, W and S by the river Dee, which divides it from Cheshire, and S and SW by Denbighshire. A detached part also extends on the S side of the Dee, about 9 m between Cheshire and Shropshire. The county contains 197,760 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 21 parishes; has a city and three market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 39,612 in 1801, and 46,818 in 1811. A lofty range of mountains rises on the W, and forms a bold frontier. The valleys are fertile, and contain coal and freestone; the hills are generally barren on the surface, but abound in lead, calamine, and limestone. The detached part is mostly a level country. The principal trade is mining and smelting. It produces good butter, cheese, and honey, of which last the natives make a wholesome beverage called Methglin. The principal rivers are the Clwyd, Wheeler, Dee, Sevon, Elwy, and Allen. The assizes are held at Mold, and the largest town is Holywell.

Flux, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, strong both by nature and art. It stands on a peninsula formed by the Ebro, and the side where the river does not pass is covered by mountains, and defended by a castle. It is 23 m N Tortosa.

Floodon, a village in Northumberland, 5 m NNW Wooler. Near this place a battle was fought between the English and Scots, in 1513, in which James IV was killed, with many of his nobility and 20,000 men.

Florac, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 13 m S Mende, and 23 NW Alais.

Florence, a city of Italy, capital of Tuscany, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel, and a university. The cir-

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cumference is about 6 m, surrounded by a wall and a ditch, with two or three forts that command a part of the town. It is divided into two unequal parts, by the river Arno, over which are four handsome bridges. The quays, the buildings on each side, and the bridges, render the part through which the river runs by far the finest; but there are several squares, and many churches and palaces. The cathedral is of great magnificence, and adorned with the works of the most eminent sculptors and painters; but its principal glory is its dome, built prior to that of St. Peter's at Rome, and little inferior to it in dimensions. This noble fabric stood for some time unequalled, and now claims the second honours. The other churches contain rich paintings and sculptures; and near that of St. Lorenzo is the Medicean chapel, one of the most expensive edifices that ever was reared for the dead, being incrustured with precious stones, furnished with sarcophagi of porphyry, and adorned by the workmanship of the best modern sculptors. Some of the Florentine merchants, formerly, were men of great wealth; and one of them, in the 15th century, built that noble fabric, which, from the name of its founder, is still called the Palazzo Pitti. It was afterward purchased by the Medici family, who made some enlargements; and it thence became the residence of the grand dukes of Tuscany. The Palazzo Vecchio contains a room 172 feet long and 70 wide, for public entertainments. The beauties and riches of these palaces, in architecture, literature, painting, and sculpture, have been often described; but before the year 1800, all description fell short of their contents. The celebrated Venus of Medici, the standard of female beauty, stood in a room called the Tribune; but this with 60 other masterpieces of sculpture were, by a well-timed precaution, conveyed to Palermo; and many others were afterward, by the French, transported to Paris: the masterpieces of painting also shared the same fate; but many excellent statues and paintings still remain. The other rooms are indicated by their contents; as the cabinet of arts, of astronomy, natural history, medals, portraits, porcelain, antiquities, &c. Beside the Medicean library, begun by Julius de Medici, and greatly augmented by duke Cosimo I, there are several other copious libraries, especially those in the two Benedictine and Carmelite convents. The Florentine Academy and the Aca-

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demia della Cracca were instituted to enrich the literature and improve the language of Tuscany. The Museum of natural history is one of the most complete of the kind; and annexed to it is a cabinet of anatomical preparations, deemed the first in Europe. The manufactures of Florence are chiefly silk, satins, gold and silver stuffs, and damask tablecloths; and it has a considerable trade in fruits and excellent wines. The inhabitants are estimated at 60,000; and the environs are rich in rural beauty, and very populous. Fifteen m to the E, imbedded in the Apennines above the vale of Arno, is the famed abbey of Vallombrosa, which from its wild and romantic scenery is supposed to have furnished Milton with the original of his Paradise. In 1799, the French troops, then in possession of this city, were driven out by the inhabitants; but they re-entered it in 1800, and became masters of all Tuscany. Florence is 43 m S Bologna, and 125 NNW Rome. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 43 46 N.

Florent, St. a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Loire, 20 m WSW Angers.

Florentine, St. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, at the conflux of the Armanche and Armançon, 15 m NE Auxerre, and 80 SE Paris.

Florentino, one of the three provinces of Tuscany; bounded on the W by the republic of Lucca and Modenese, N by the Apennines, E by the duchy of Urbino, and S by Siennese. It is well watered, and very fertile. Florence is the capital.

Flores, an island of the E Indies, 180 m long and 45 broad, lying to the E of that of Cumbana. On the S side, near the E end, is a town named Larantua. Lon. 121 56 E, lat. 8 20 S.

Flores, a fertile island, one of the Azores, so called from the abundance of flowers found upon it. Lagens is the most populous town, but St. Cruz is the capital. Lon. 31 0 W, lat. 39 43 N.

Florida, a country of N America, 500 m long and 120 broad; bounded on the N by the United States, E by the Atlantic ocean, S by the gulf of Mexico, and W by the territory of Orleans. It is divided into East and West Florida; St. Augustin the capital of the former, and Pensacola of the latter. The country about St. Augustin is the most unfruitful; yet, even here, two crops of maize are annually produced: the banks of the rivers are of a superior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn.

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The interior country, which is hilly, abounds with wood of almost every kind; particularly white and red oak, pine, hickory, cypress, red and white cedar. The intervals between the hilly parts produce spontaneously the fruits common to Georgia and the Carolinas; and the whole country is valuable, in a particular manner, for its extensive ranges for cattle. Florida was discovered by Sebastian Cabot, in 1497. Having often changed masters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards, it was ceded by the latter to the English in 1763; in whose hands it continued till 1781, when it was taken by the Spaniards, and ceded to them in 1783.

Flota, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, 6 m NW Zerbst.

Flota, a town of Walachia, seated on the Gemissa, near its conflux with the Danube.

Flour, St. a city of France, capital of the department of Cantal, and a bishop's see. Good knives are made here, and it has a considerable trade in corn. It is seated on a mountain, 53 m S Clermont. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 45 2 N.

Flushing, a strong seaport of Dutch Zealand, in the island of Walcheren, on the N side of the Western Scheldt, the entrance of which it defends. It has a good harbour, and a canal runs through the town, deep enough to admit loaded vessels. The stadthouse is a superb building, after the model of that at Amsterdam. Flushing surrendered to the French in 1795; and in 1800, it was taken by the English, who destroyed the fort. It is 4 m NNE Middelburg. Lon. 3 34 E, lat. 51 26 N.

Flushing, a town of New York, in Queen county, Long Island, situate on the S side of Hell-gate, 7 m N by N New York.

Fochabers, a town of Scotland, belonging to Elginshire, though seated on the E side of the river Spey, over which is a bridge of four arches. Here are manufactures of thread, calicos, and worked stockings, and a valuable salmon fishery. It is 2 m E by N Elgin, and 22 W by S Banff.

Fochia, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, with a castle. The Venetians beat the Turkish fleet near this place, in 1650. It is seated on the gulf of Smyrna, at the influx of the Hermus, 28 m NW Smyrna. Lon. 26 39 E, lat. 38 44 N.

Fodwar, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, opposite Colocza.

Fogaras, a town and castle of Tran-

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Sylvania, on the river Alauta, 30 m NE Hermanstadt.

Poggia, a town of Naples, in Capitanata. It is a staple for corn and wool, and seated near the Cerbero, 20 m SW Manfredonia.

Foggia, a river of Italy, which rises on the confines of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and enters the gulf of Venice, at Pesaro.

Foglioso, a town of Piedmont, 5 m NW Chivas, and 13 W Crespentino.

Fogo; see *Fuego*.

Fohr, or *Fora*, an island of Denmark, about 12 m in circumference, near the coast of Sleswick. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 54 44 N.

Foir, a late province of France, adjoining the Pyrenees. It now forms, with Couserans, the department of Ariège.

Foir, a town of France, capital of the department of Ariège. Here is a manufacture of coarse woollen cloths, and some copper-mills. It is seated on the Ariège, 42 m S by E Toulouse. Lon. 1 35 E, lat. 43 0 N.

Fo-kien, a province of China, bounded on the N by Tchekiang, W by Kiangsi, S by Quang-tong, and E by the China sea. The climate is warm; and yet the air is so pure, that no contagious diseases ever prevail. It produces musk in abundance, precious stones, quicksilver, iron, and tin; also gold and silver, but it is forbidden to dig for these. It has fine plains; and industry fertilizes even the mountains, the greater part of which are cut into terraces, rising above each other. Its valleys are watered by springs and rivers from the mountains, which the husbandman distributes, with great skill, to refresh his rice: he has even the art to raise his water to the tops of the mountains, and to convey it from one side to another, by pipes made of bamboo. The people speak a different language in most of the cities, each of which has its particular dialect. The language of the mandarins is that which is spoken every where; but few understand it in this province: however, it produces a great number of literati. It contains nine cities of the first, and 60 of the third class. Fou-tcheou is the capital.

Foligno, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, famous for its sweetmeats, paper-mills, and silk manufactures. It is seated at the foot of the Apennines, in a delightful valley watered by the Clitumnus, 18 m WNW Spoleto.

Folkingham, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are

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the ruins of an ancient castle. It is seated on a rising ground, 18 m WSW Boston, and 106 N London.

Folkstone, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It had five churches, of which four have been destroyed by the incursions of the sea. It is a member of the port of Dover, governed by a mayor, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing. Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was born here. A little to the W is Sandgate cattle, built by Henry VIII. It is seated on the English channel, 8 m SW Dover, and 72 E by S London.

Fondi, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated in a fertile plain, near a lake of its name, 8 m N Gaeta, and 42 WNW Capua.

Fong-tsiang, a city of China, in the province of Chen-si. Its district contains eight cities of the second and third class. It is 360 m SW Peking. Lon. 106 57 E, lat. 34 36 N.

Fong-yang, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-nan. It encloses within its wall several fertile little hills; and its jurisdiction comprehends five cities of the second and 13 of the third class. It is seated on a mountain, which hangs over the Yellow river, 70 m NE Nanking. Lon. 116 58 E, lat. 32 52 N.

Fons, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 5 m NW Figeac.

Fontainebleau, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, celebrated for its fine palace, a hunting seat of the late kings of France. It stands in the midst of a forest, 35 m SSE Paris.

Fontaine l'Evêque, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 6 m W Charleroy.

Fontanetto, a town of Piedmont, 7 m E Crespentino.

Fontarabia, a city and seaport of Spain, in Biscay, on the frontiers of France, from which it is separated by the river Bidassoa, which forms a harbour at its mouth, in the bay of Biscay. It stands on a peninsula, at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, and is so strong both by nature and art as to be accounted the key of Spain on that side; but it opened its gates to the French, in 1794. It is 22 m SW Bayonne, and 62 E by N Bilbao. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Fontello, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 6 m NE Lamego.

Fontenay le Comte, a town of France, capital of the department of Vendée. It has a woollen manufacture, and its fairs are famous for cattle. It is seated

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Fontenoy, a village of the Nether-
lands, in Hainault, 4 m SE Tournay. It
is celebrated for a battle between the
allies and the French in 1745, in which
the former were worsted.

Fontevraud, a town of France, in the
department of Mayenne and Loire.
Here is a famous abbey, in the church
of which several kings and queens of
France lie interred. It is 7 m SE Saumur.

Fora, an island of Denmark, on the
W coast of S Jutland, between those of
Sylt and Nordstrand. It is of an oval
form, 20 m in circumference, and the
chief place is Uterfen. Lon. 8 30 E, lat.
33 48 N.

Forcalquier, a town of France, in the
department of Lower Alps, seated on a
hill, by the river Laye, 30 m NE Aix.

Forchheim, a strong town of Franconia,
in the principality of Bamberg, with a
fine arsenal. It surrendered to the
French in 1796, but the Austrians com-
pelled them to abandon it soon after-
ward. It is seated at the conflux of the
Wisent and Rednitz, 16 m SSE Bam-
berg.

Fordingbridge, a town in Hampshire,
with a market on Saturday, and a ma-
nufacture of checks and bed-ticks;
seated on the Avon, 10 m S Salisbury,
and 88 W by s London.

Fore, a borough of Ireland, in W
Meath, now a poor place, 12 m N Mul-
lengar.

Foreland, North, a promontory of
Kent, the E point of the isle of Thanet.
It is the most southern part of the port
of London; and a line thence extended
N, to the point called the Nase, in
Essex, forms the mouth of the Thames.
Here is a round brick tower, near 80
feet high, erected by the Trinity-house
for a seamark. Lon. 1 29 E, lat. 51
22 N.

Foreland, South, a promontory of
Kent, forming the SE point of England.
It is called South, in respect to its bear-
ing from the other Foreland, which is
13 m to the N. Between these two
capes is the noted road, called the
Downs.

Forest Towns, four towns of Suabia,
in Briegau, situate on the Rhine and the
confines of Switzerland, at the entrance
of the Black Forest. Their names are
Waldschut, Lauffenburg, Seckingen,
and Rheinfelden.

Forets, a new department of France,
containing the late duchy of Luxem-
burg, except the NW part, which is in-

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cluded in the department of Sambre and
Meuse. The capital is Luxemburg.

Forez, a late province of France,
bounded on the W by Auvergne, S by
Velay and Vivarais, E by Lyonois, and
N by Burgundy. It is watered by the
Loire, and several other streams, and
has several mines of coal and iron. It
now forms the department of Loire.

Forfar, a borough of Scotland, ca-
pital of Forfarshire. It contains many
neat modern houses, and has manufac-
tures of coarse linens and shoes. The
number of inhabitants was 5165 in
1801, and 5652 in 1811. It is situate in
an extensive plain, 14 m NNE Dundee.
Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 56 37 N.

Forfarshire, or Angusshire, a county
of Scotland, 48 m long and 42 broad;
bounded on the N by Aberdeenshire, NE
by Kincardineshire, SE by the German
ocean, S by the frith of Tay, and W by
Perthshire. It contains about 593,920
acres, and is divided into 53 parishes.
The number of inhabitants was 99,127
in 1801, and 137,264 in 1811. It has
many lakes and hills, but is fruitful in
corn and pasture. Marl is found in
most of the lakes, freestone abounds in
many parts, and there are several lime-
stone quarries. The principal rivers are
the North and South Esk. The largest
town is Dundee.

Forges, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Lower Seine, celebrated
for its mineral waters. It is 24 m NE
Rouen.

Forli, a town of Italy, in Romagna,
with a castle, 10 churches, and many
convents; seated in a fertile country,
near the river Ronas, 11 m SSW Ravenna.

Formosa, an island in the China sea,
lying between 119 and 122 E lon. and
22 and 25 N lat. and separated from the
province of Fo-kien, in China, by a
channel about 80 m where narrowest.
It is 280 m from N to S, and 70 in its
broadest part, but is greatly contracted
at the S extremity. It is subject to
the Chinese, who, notwithstanding its
proximity and size, did not know of
its existence till the year 1430. A
chain of mountains, running its whole
length, divides it into two parts, the
E and W. The Dutch built the fort of
Zealand, in the W part, in 1634.
They were driven thence, in 1661, by
a Chinese pirate, who made himself
master of all the W part. In 1682,
the whole island submitted to the em-
peror of China. It contains extensive
and fertile plains, watered by a great
number of rivulets from the mountains.
It produces abundance of corn and

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rice, most of the Indian fruits, many of those of Europe, tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphire, and cinnamon. Wholesome water is the only thing wanting in Formosa; and it is said, that every kind of water in it is pernicious to strangers. The inhabitants rear a great number of oxen, which they use for riding, from a want of horses. In 1782, this fine island was overwhelmed, and almost totally destroyed, by a furious hurricane and dreadful inundation of the sea. Taiouang is the capital.

Fornello, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, 17 m w Molise.

Fornovo, a town of Italy, in Parmesan, near which, in 1495, Charles VIII of France obtained a victory over the princes of Italy. It is 8 m wsw Parma.

Forres, a borough of Scotland, in Elginshire, neatly built on an eminence, near the E side of the Findhorn. The river here expands into a lake, and soon after enters the frith of Moray, at the village of Findhorn, which is the port of Forres. Here are manufactures of linen and thread, and a valuable salmon fishery. A little w of the town is a column, called Sweno's Stone, covered with antique sculpture; said to have been erected in memory of a victory obtained over the Danes, in 1008. Forres is 10 m E by N Nairn, and 16 w by S Elgin. Lon. 30 45 W, lat. 57 34 N.

Forsla, a town of Lusatia, with a castle. It has manufactures of woollen and linen cloths and carpets, and stands on a little island in the Neissa, 15 m ssw Guben.

Forteventura, one of the Canary islands, 65 m in length and of a very irregular breadth, consisting of two peninsulas, joined by an isthmus 12 m in breadth. It produces plenty of wheat, barley, beeves, and goats. The w point is in lon. 14 31 W, lat. 28 4 N.

Forth, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountain Benlomond, in Dumbartonshire, flows E in a sinuous course by Stirling and Alloa, and meets the German ocean a little below Alloa, where it forms a noble estuary, called the Frith of Forth. The Forth is navigable for vessels of 80 tons, as far as Stirling bridge, and for merchant vessels of any burden as far as Grangemouth, where there is a communication between this river and the Clyde, by a canal. See *Canal, Great*.

Fortrose, a borough of Scotland, in Ross-shire, situate on the Moray frith, nearly opposite Fort George, to which there is a regular ferry. It is composed

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of two towns, Rosemarkie and Chanonry; the former a very ancient borough, and the latter once a bishop's see. Two small parts of the ancient cathedral remain, one used as a burial-place, the other as a court-house and prison. It is 9 m sw Cromarty.

Fortroyal, the capital of Martinico, on the w side of the island, with one of the best harbours in the W Indies, defended by a strong citadel. Lon. 61 9 W, lat. 14 36 N.

Fortroyal, the capital of the island of Granada. See *George, St*.

Fossano, a town of Piedmont, with a citadel, seated on the Sture, 10 m NE Coni.

Fosse, a town of the Netherlands, in Namur, situate between the Sambre and Menise, 7 m sw Namur.

Fossombrone, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Metro, 10 m SE Urbino.

Fossum, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, noted for rich mines of cobalt, 35 m w Christiania.

Fotheringay, a village in Northamptonshire, near the river Nen, 3 m N Oundle. Here are the ruins of a castle in which Richard III was born, and Mary queen of Scots beheaded. In the church are interred two dukes of York; Edward, killed at Agincourt in France, and Richard, slain at Wakefield.

Foue, a town of Lower Egypt, seated on the w branch of the Nile, 25 m SE Rosetto.

Fougeres, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, with an ancient castle. In 1202, it was taken by John, king of England. It is seated on the Coënom, 25 m NE Rennes, and 150 w by S Paris.

Foula, or *Fowla*; see *Fula*.

Fouli, or *Pholey*, a country of Africa, extending on the sides of the river Senegal about 500 m from E to W; the boundaries from N to S are unknown. It is populous and fertile. The Foulahs are, in general, of a tawny complexion, though many of them are entirely black. Some lead a wandering life, and roam about the country with large droves of cows, sheep, goats, and horses: others are dextrous at hunting wild beasts; the teeth of elephants, and the skins of lions, leopards, and tigers, being articles of trade. Their arms are bows and arrows, lances, swords, daggers, and occasionally a kind of small fusée. They are praised by travellers for their hospitality; nor is their humanity in other respects less commendable; for, if one of their coun-

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Foulness, a small island on the SE coast of Essex, separated by a narrow channel from the W part of the county. It has a village, with a church, 8 m S by N Rochford.

Foulbam, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 16 m NW Norwich, and 111 N E London.

Four Cantons, Lake of the; see *Waldjader See*.

Fourneau Island, a small island in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 143 2 W, lat. 17 11 S.

Fou-tcheou, a city of China, in Fokien, and the most considerable in that province, on account of its trade, the convenience of its rivers and port, and the number of its literati. It is the residence of a viceroy, and has under its jurisdiction nine cities of the third class. It is 360 m NE Canton, and 870 Peking. Lon. 119 4 E, lat. 26 4 N.

Fou-tcheou, a city of China, in Kiangsi, formerly one of the most beautiful cities in China, but almost ruined by the invasion of the Tartars. It is 735 m S Peking. Lon. 115 56 E, lat. 27 35 N.

Fowey, or *Faovy*, a river in Cornwall, which rises 4 m to the SE of Camelford, passes by Lestwithiel, and enters the English channel, at Fowey.

Fowey, a borough and seaport in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable trade in the pilchard fishery. The harbour is defended by St. Catherine fort, on the summit of a steep pile of rocks, and an adjoining battery. The streets are so narrow and with such sudden turnings, that no wheeled carriage can be admitted. It is seated at the mouth of the Fowey, 32 m SW Launceston, and 439 W by S London. Lon. 4 37 W, lat. 50 19 N.

Fox Islands, a group of islands in the Northern Archipelago. They are 16 in number, lying near the extremity of the peninsula of Alaska, on the W coast of America, between 52 and 55 N lat. The largest island is called Oonamak, and each has a peculiar name; but this general name is given to the whole group, on account of the great number of black, grey, and red foxes, with which they abound. The dress of the inhabitants consists of a cap, and a fur coat that

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reaches down to their knees: some wear a cap of a party-coloured bird-skin, upon which is left part of the wings and tail. On the forepart of their hunting and fishing caps they place a small board, like a skreen, adorned with the jawbones of seabears, and ornamented with glass beads, which they receive in barter from the Russians. They feed upon the flesh of all sorts of sea animals, and generally eat it raw. The provision intended for keeping is dried without salt, in the open air. Their weapons are bows, arrows, and darts; and, for defence, they use wooden shields. The most perfect equality reigns among them: they have neither chiefs nor superiors, neither laws nor punishments. They live together in families, and societies of several families united, which form what they call a race, who, in case of attack or defence, mutually aid each other. They have a good share of plain natural sense, but are rather slow of understanding; and seem cold and indifferent in most of their actions: yet, if an injury, or even a mere suspicion, rouse them from this phlegmatic state, they become furious and revengeful. The Russians call these islands the *Lyssie Ostrova*.

Foxford, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, on the river Moy, 8 m N Castlebar.

Foy, St. a town of France, in the department of Gironde, on the river Dordogne, 38 m E Bordeaux.

Foyers, or *Eyers*, a river of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, which rises a few m E of Fort Augustus, and flows into Loch Ness. About 2 m before its entrance into the lake is the Fall of Foyers, one of the highest in the world, being 207 feet in one unbroken stream.

Foyle, a river of Ireland, formed by the junction of the Fin and the Mourne, at Lifford, in the county of Donegal. It passes by St. Johnstown and Londonderry, and at Culmore expands into a bay, called Lough Foyle, of an oval form, 14 m long and 8 broad, which communicates with the ocean by a short and narrow strait.

Foz, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, situate at the conflux of the Zaras with the Tajo, 24 m NE Lisbon.

Foz, a town of France, in the department of Var, 4 m NE Barjols.

Fraga, a town of Spain, in Aragon, strong by situation, having the river Cinca before it, whose high banks are difficult of access, and at its back a hill, which cannot easily be approached with cannon. Alphonso VII, king of Ara-

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gon, was killed here by the Moors, in 1134, when he besieged this town. It is 63 m ESE Saragossa. Lon. o 24 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Fragnino, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 8 m N Benevento.

Frageas, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 7 m NW Santaren.

Framlingham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Saturday. It has the remains of a castle. To this place the princess Mary retired, when lady Jane Grey was proclaimed queen; and here she found that powerful support, which soon seated her on the throne. It is 30 m E Bury, and 87 NE London.

Francaavilla, a town of Naples, in Terra de Otranto, with a trade in oil, cotton, stockings, and snuff, 15 m ENE Tarento.

Francaavilla, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, on the river Sino, 20 m WSW Turin.

France, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by the English channel and the Netherlands, E by Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, S by the Mediterranean sea and Spain, and W by the Atlantic ocean. From the Pyrenees in the S, to Dunkirk in the N, its extent is 625 m; and something more from the most easterly part of Alsace to the most western point of Bretagne, which province, it must be observed, extends above 100 m further into the ocean than any other part of the country. The climate is temperate; and the soil productive of all the necessities of life, and, among its luxuries, of the most excellent wines. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Rhone, and Gironde; and there are many others, which give name to the departments in the new division of this country. The most considerable mountains are the Alps, Pyrenees, Cevennes, and Vosges. France was an absolute monarchy governed by kings, from the time of Clovis, in 486, to the death of Lewis XVI, in 1793. It was divided into several military governments or provinces; namely, Alsace, Angoumois, Anjou, Armagnac, Artois, Aunis, Auvergne, Barrois, Basques, Bear, Berry, Bigorre, Blaisois, Boulonnois, Bourbonnois, Bresse, Bretagne, Burgundy, Cambresis, Champagne, Couserans, Dauphiny, Forez, Foix, Franche Comté, French Flanders, Gascony, Gevaudan, Guienne, French Hainault, Isle of France, Languedoc, Limousin, Lorraine, Lyonsis, Marche, Main, Marfan, Navarre, Nivernois, Normandy, Orleanois, Perche, Perigord, Picardy, Poitou, Provence, Quercy,

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Rouergue, Rouffillon, Saintonge, Soissonois, Touraine, Velay, and Vernois. These varied much from each other in point of extent and importance, and there were others of still inferior consideration. The established religion was the Roman catholic; and the ecclesiastical division of the country was into 18 archbishoprics and 113 episcopal sees, exclusive of Avignon, Carpentras, Caivillon, and Vaison, which belonged to the pope. But in 1789, a wonderful revolution took place. The deranged state of the finances of the country, induced Lewis XVI to convoke the states general, which had not been assembled since 1614. They consisted of three orders; the nobility, the clergy, and the commons; and being assembled in May, at Versailles, they assumed the title of the National Assembly. On the removal of the popular minister, M. Neckar, in July, an insurrection ensued in Paris; the military refused to fire upon the people; the Bastille was taken by the citizens, and the governor and some others were beheaded. The national assembly now proceeded to the most extraordinary measures: they divested monarchy of its formidable prerogatives; abolished nobility, and the whole feudal system; confiscated the possessions of the clergy, rendering them dependent on a public allowance; and suppressed all the religious houses. In October, in consequence of a riot at Versailles, the royal family and the national assembly removed to Paris. The king was now, in fact, a state prisoner, and he attempted to escape in June 1791, with the queen, his sister, the dauphin, and his daughter; but they were arrested at Varennes, and conducted back to Paris, where the national assembly admitted the king's apologetical explanation of his conduct. In April 1792, the king proposed to the national assembly, to declare war against the king of Hungary and Bohemia, and war was accordingly declared; but the king was suspected of acting in concert with the enemy; and in August, the mayor of Paris appeared before the national assembly, and demanded the deposition of the king. Before they could deliberate on this demand, another insurrection ensued; the Tuilleries (the royal residence) was attacked; the Swiss guards were massacred; and the king and royal family took refuge in the national assembly. That body instantly decreed the suspension of royalty, and the convocation of a national convention. The king and his family were conveyed to the Temple, and kept in close confinement.

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The convention met in September, and instantly decreed the formation of a republic. In December, they decreed, that the king should be tried before them; and this tribunal condemned the unfortunate monarch, who was beheaded in January 1793. All Europe exclaimed against this proceeding; and the new republic, in addition to the arms of Austria, Prussia, Sardinia, and the empire, had to encounter the combination of Great Britain, Spain, and Holland. The queen being tried and condemned by the revolutionary tribunal, was executed in October; and the king's sister was also beheaded in May following. The dauphin and his sister remained in confinement; where the former became diseased with swellings, and died in June 1795; and the princess was taken in December to the confines of Germany, where she was exchanged for some French deputies. Various factions successively seized the helm of government; the prisons were crowded in every part of the republic; the scaffolds streamed, almost incessantly, with blood; and many of the most popular patriots, and of those who had voted for the death of the king, perished on the scaffold, or in exile and misery; while insurrections, proscriptions, and massacres, became, in a manner, only common occurrences. By the conclusion, however, of the year 1794, this reign of despotism and terror gave place to a more moderate system: and although, at one period, the shutting up of churches, and the formation of a new calendar (by which the year was divided into decades instead of weeks) indicated open hostility to the christian religion; the convention found it necessary, at last, to declare publicly their acknowledgment of a Supreme Being, and of the immortality of the soul, and to permit again the exercise of religious worship. With respect to the war, it may be sufficient to state, in general, that after four campaigns, in which great reverses of fortune were experienced, the French nation before the conclusion of 1795, were in the entire possession of Savoy, and the Netherlands; and had made such progress in Holland, Spain, Italy, and Germany, as to procure a peace with Prussia and Spain, and form an alliance with Holland. Their commerce, however, was ruined; and their finances were supported by a vast emission of compulsive paper currency, and by plunder and confiscation: their armies nevertheless fought with ardour, and in 1796, under

general Bonaparte, subdued the whole of Lombardy; and, after the capture of Mantua, penetrated through the Tyrol, and threatened the city of Vienna, that the emperor commenced a negotiation for peace. In the mean time the French turned their arms against Venice, which government they revolutionized; and at the conclusion of the treaty of peace with the emperor of Germany, at Campo Formio in 1797, they ceded the city and the greater part of the territory to Austria. In 1798, the French obtained possession of Mentz, forced Ehrenbreitstein to surrender by a blockade, and sent general Bonaparte with a formidable army into Egypt; the emperor of Germany formed an alliance with Russia; the Turks declared against France, on account of the invasion of Egypt; and the flames of war which had been for a time suppressed, burst forth with redoubled fury. In 1799, the French entered Germany, under general Jourdan, in March; and hostilities were at the same time commenced by the French troops in the Grison country, where they gained several advantages; but in a few days the army under Jourdan was defeated by the archduke Charles, near Stockach, and compelled to recross the Rhine. The Russian troops, under general Suwarrow, soon after joined the Austrian army in Italy, of which that general took the command. The success of the allied armies was so great, that by the end of August the French were almost entirely driven out both of Italy and Switzerland. But in the latter a reverse of fortune took place; for the republican armies having been greatly reinforced, general Massena, at Zurich, totally defeated the Austro-Russian army, under general Hotze, who was killed: general Suwarrow, who had entered the country from Italy, finding it impossible to join his defeated allies, retreated over the mountains into Germany; and soon afterwards the Russian troops were ordered home. The affairs of the republic in Egypt were not prosperous, and general Bonaparte, having found means to escape thence, arrived at Paris in October. He found the authority of the directory was greatly weakened; and this one man, aided by the bayonets of a few soldiers, effected another revolution in November, by which the directory was abolished, and three consuls appointed to govern the republic. A new constitution was afterward formed, in which the whole of the executive and almost all other power was vested in the first consul,

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general Bonaparte. In April 1800, the campaign in Italy commenced, and for the most part with loss to the French till the arrival of Bonaparte, who gained a victory over the Austrians, at Marengo, which reinstated them in the full possession of that country. The war in Germany was prosecuted with vigour by the French, who pursued their successes into the territories of Austria, where they concluded an armistice with the emperor; and a treaty of peace was signed early in 1801, at Luneville. France now endeavoured to negotiate a peace with Great Britain, the preliminaries of which were settled in London, and the treaty was signed at Amiens in March 1802: but this treaty held little more than a year, the French deeming it violated by the English refusing to evacuate Malta. Bonaparte was now appointed consul for life, with power to nominate his successor; but his ambition aspired to the throne, and in May 1804, at the request of the senate, he assumed the title of Emperor of the French; and he was shortly afterward crowned by the pope, who was ordered to repair to Paris for that purpose. War in Germany was again renewed in 1805, and the grand army of the French, headed by the emperor, Napoleon, crossed the Rhine in October. His successes and rapid progress were such, that after the battle of Austerlitz, in December, the emperor of Germany was necessitated to negotiate for peace, and a treaty between the two emperors was signed at Presburg. In 1806, several of the German princes entered into an alliance with France, and a treaty, called the Confederation of the Rhine, under the protection of Bonaparte, was signed at Paris. Soon after the king of Prussia took the field against France and these princes; the opposing armies met near Jena, and the French were victorious. A Russian army advanced to assist the Prussians, but, in 1807, their united forces were defeated at Friedland, which battle was decisive, and a treaty of peace was signed at Tilsit. From 1808 to 1812, France carried on war in Portugal and Spain with variable success; but in 1813, after the battle of the Pyrenees, the French were driven back into their own country: they were followed, in October, by the allied forces under lord Wellington, who remained established in the neighbourhood of Bayonne at the end of the year. For the fatal campaigns of Bonaparte in 1812 and 1813, in Russia and Germany, those countries may be referred to; and at the

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beginning of December, the armies of Russia, Austria, and Prussia crossed the Rhine into France, headed by their sovereigns, who commenced their approaches toward the capital, in different directions. [On March 31, 1814, Paris surrendered by capitulation; this was immediately followed by the abolition and exile of Bonaparte, and the restoration of the Bourbon family.] It is now proper to go back and notice other particulars of this country. The Roman catholic religion was re-established in France, by a convention between the pope and the first consul, in 1801; and the ecclesiastical division of the country is into 10 archbishoprics and 50 bishoprics. The protestant religion is also tolerated; and the new calendar was abolished at the close of the year 1805. The political division of the country is into 84 departments, nearly equal in extent, instead of the ancient military provinces; and these departments are subdivided into districts, cantons, and municipalities. The names of the departments are Aisne, Allier, Alps Upper, Alps Lower, Ardeche, Ardennes, Arriege, Aube, Aude, Aveyron, Calvados, Cantal, Charente, Charente Lower, Cher, Correze, Côte d'Or, Côtes du Nord, Creuse, Dordogne, Doubs, Drome, Eure, Eure and Loir, Finisterre, Gard, Garonne Upper, Gers, Gironde, Hérault, Indre, Indre and Loire, Isere, Ille and Vilaine, Jura, Landes, Loir and Cher, Loire, Loire Upper, Loire Lower, Loiret, Lot, Lot and Garonne, Lozere, Mayenne, Mayenne and Loire, Manche, Marne, Marne Upper, Meurthe, Meuse, Morbihan, Moselle, Nord, Nièvre, Oise, Orne, Paris, Pas de Calais, Puy de Dôme, Pyrenees Upper, Pyrenees Lower, Pyrenees Eastern, Rhine Upper, Rhine Lower, Rhone, Rhone (Mouths of the), Saône Upper, Saône and Loire, Sarthe, Seine and Oise, Seine Lower, Seine and Marne, Sevre (Two), Somme, Tarn, Tarn and Garonne, Var, Vendee, Vienne, Vienne Upper, Vosges, and Yonne. All these departments appear in this work; and the account of the late provinces are still retained. They constitute the original territory of France, and the population of them is 27,900,000. The countries that the ambition of the government has since annexed to its former territory are Corsica, Savoy, Piedmont, Parmesan, the w part of Milanese, the bishopric of Basil, the country of Valais, the territories of Avignon and Geneva, the counties of Venaissin and Nice, the Netherlands, and all the Ger-

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man territory westward of the Rhine. These countries are divided into 27 departments; namely, Alps (Maritime), Dyle, Forets, Colo, Jemappe, Ivrea, Leman, Llamone, Lie, Marengo, Meuse Lower, Mont Blanc, Mont Tonnerre, Nethes (Two), Ourthe, Po, Rhine and Moselle, Roer, Sambre and Meuse, Sarre, Scheldt, Sefia, Simplicon, Stura, Tanaro, Taro, and Vaulsaie. This acquisition of territory makes an addition to the above population of France of 7,150,000. Paris is the metropolis.

France, Isle of, a late province of France, so called from being bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque. It now forms the departments of Oise, Seine and Oise, Seine and Marne, and Paris.

France, Isle of, or *Mauritius*, an island in the Indian ocean, 400 m \pm of Madagascar. It was discovered by the Portuguese; but the first settlers were the Dutch, in 1598. They called it *Mauritius*, in honour of prince Maurice, their stadholder; but, on their acquisition of the Cape of Good Hope, they deserted it; and it continued unsettled till the French landed in 1720, and gave it the name of one of the finest provinces in France. In 1810, it was taken from them by the English. The island is 150 m in circumference, and the climate healthy, but the soil not very fertile. There are many mountains, some of which have their tops covered with snow; but they produce the best ebony in the world. The valleys are well watered by rivers, and made very productive by cultivation, of which coffee and indigo are the principal objects. The town and harbour, called Port Louis, are strongly fortified; but in the hurricane months the harbour cannot afford shelter for more than eight vessels. Here are large storehouses, and every thing necessary for the equipment of fleets. Lon. 57 28 \pm , lat. 20 10 S.

Franch Compté, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Lorraine, \pm by Alsace and Swisserland, w by Burgundy, and S by Bresse. It is 125 m long and 80 broad, and abounds in corn, wine, cattle, horses, iron, copper, and lead. It now forms the three departments of Doubs, Jura, and Upper Saone.

Franchemont, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 12 m \pm Liege.

Francis, St. a river of Brasil, which runs NE and then SE till it enters the Atlantic in lat. 11 20 S. It has a number of towns and settlements, chiefly on its head waters.

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Francisco, St. a town on the coast of New Albion, capital of a jurisdiction of its name, with a citadel, and a fine harbour. It is the most northern settlement belonging to the Spaniards on this continent. Lon. 122 37 W, lat. 37 48 N.

Francois, Cape, a city and seaport, lately the capital of the W part of Hispaniola. Before the dreadful commotions that ensued after the French revolution, it contained 8000 inhabitants, whites, people of colour, and slaves; but in 1793, the Negros, supported by the Mulattos, entered the town and massacred all the white people. It stands on the N side of the island, 150 m \pm W St. Domingo. Lon. 72 18 W, lat. 19 46 N.

Franconia, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by Upper Saxony, \pm by Bohemia and the palatinate of Bavaria, \pm by Suabia, and W by the circle of the Rhine. The middle is fertile in corn, wine, and fruit; but the borders are full of woods and barren mountains. This country was overrun by the French in 1796, and again in 1800. The Franks, who conquered France, came from this province, and gave their name to that country.

Franeke, a town of Holland, in Friesland, with a castle and a university. The public buildings and palaces are magnificent, and it has two navigable canals. It is 9 m W Lewarden.

Frankenau, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 26 m \pm W Cassel.

Frankenburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a considerable manufacture of woollen stuffs, 7 m \pm NE Chemnitz.

Frankenhal, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has rich manufactures of stuffs, silks, cloths, &c. and a canal to the river Rhine. It was taken by the French in 1793, and retaken by the allies in 1794. It is seated 2 m W of the Rhine, and 7 S Worms.

Frankenhausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with some extensive salt-works; situate on a branch of the Wipper, 26 m N Erfurt.

Frankenstein, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 9 m \pm Kayserlautern.

Frankenstein, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Munsterberg, on the river Bautze, 12 m \pm W Munsterberg.

Frankfort, the capital of the state of Kentucky, and in Franklin county. It is regularly laid out, and stands on the right bank of the Kentucky, 60 m from

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its conflux with the Ohio, 83 ssw Cincinnati, and 430 w by s Washington. Lon. 84 43 w, lat. 37 57 n.

Frankfort, a town of Virginia, capital of Pendleton county. It stands on the s branch of the Potomac, 130 m ssw Richmond.

Frankfort, a town of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia county, on an arm of the river Delaware, 4 m n Philadelphia.

Frankfort on the Maine, a fortified city of Germany, in Wetteravia, on the confines of Franconia. It is divided by the river Maine into two parts, which communicate by means of a stone bridge; the larger part on the n side, is called Frankfort, and the smaller Sachsenhausen. It contains several palaces and courts belonging to princes and counts; and here the king of the Romans is elected and crowned. The chief structure is the townhouse, in which is preserved the golden bull, the origin of the fundamental laws of the empire. All religions are tolerated at Frankfort, under certain restrictions; but Lutheranism is the established faith; though the principal church is in the possession of the Roman Catholics. The Jews live together in a long narrow street, separated from the other citizens by a high wall. Frankfort is one of the most commercial places in Europe, and has two great fairs every year. It was taken, in 1759, by the French, who evacuated it in 1763; and it has been several times taken and retaken by the French and Austrians, in the late wars. It is 18 m sse Mentz, and 350 wnw Vienna. Lon. 8 32 e, lat. 50 7 n.

Frankfort on the Oder, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a famous university and a noble academy. It has three great fairs, and the exclusive right of navigation up the Oder to Breslau. Here are two suburbs, called Lebus and Guben, and a bridge over the Oder. In 1759, it was taken by the Russians and Austrians, and in 1806, it fell into the hands of the French. It is 45 m e by s Berlin, and 72 s Stettin. Lon. 14 39 e, lat. 52 23 n.

Frankland Islands, a cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, on the ne coast of New Holland. Lon. 146 0 e, lat. 17 12 s.

Franklin, Fort, a fort of Pennsylvania, in Allegany county, erected in 1787 on the river Allegany, opposite the influx of French creek, 65 m n Pittsburg. Lon. 80 4 w, lat. 41 25 n.

Frankstown, a town of Pennsylvania, in Huntingdon county, situate on the Frankstown branch of the Juniatta, 20 m w by s Huntingdon.

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Franquemont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, lately of Switzerland, in the bishopric of Basel; seated on the Doubs, 16 m n Neuchatel, and 17 s by w Porentru.

Frankenburg, a town of Hither Pomerania, 14 m ssw Stralsund.

Fracati, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the side of a woody mountain. It is a bishop's see, always possessed by one of the six eldest cardinals; and in its neighbourhood are some of the most magnificent villas in Italy. The ancient city of Tusculum stood on the summit of the mountain, where its scattered ruins of white stone are intermingled with shrubs and bushes. Between these ruins and Fracati was the Tusculanum of Cicero; and St. Nilus, a Greek monk, in the 11th century, built a convent on the site of his villa, which is now an abbey of Greek monks, and called Grotta Ferrata. Fracati is 12 m sse Rome.

Frazerburg, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with a good harbour for coasting vessels, and a manufacture of linen yarn. It is seated on the German ocean, a little s of the point of Kinaird Head, and 42 m n Aberdeen. Lon. 1 47 w, lat. 57 28 n.

Frauenbrun, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, which takes its name from a celebrated monastery, 7 m n Bern.

Frauenburg, a town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Marienburg, on the Frisch Haff, 14 m ne Elbing.

Frauenfeld, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Thurgau, with a good castle. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Murg, 19 m ne Zurich. Lon. 8 52 w, lat. 47 33 n.

Frauenstein, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Boberich, 20 m ssw Dresden.

Fraustad, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posen, which has a great trade in wool and oxen. Near this town a battle was gained by the Swedes over the Saxons, in 1706. It stands on the frontiers of Silesia, 20 m nw Glogau, and 55 ssw Posen.

Fredenburg, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Wenne, 23 m sse Arensburg.

Frederica, a fortified town of the state of Georgia, in Glynn county, and on the w side of St. Simon island, with a safe and commodious harbour, 70 m sw Savanna. Lon. 81 34 w, lat. 31 14 n.

Fredericksburg, a town of Further Pomerania, 23 m n Stargard, and 33 ssw Colberg.

Fredericksburg, a town of Denmark,

in the palace.

Fredericksburg, a town of Virginia, capital of Stafford county, on the Rappahannock river, 10 m smond.

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Hither Pome-
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Italy, in Cam-
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ghbourhood are
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nd Praefati was
Cicero; and St.
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n of Scotland, in
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n of Switzerland, in
which takes its name
nastery, 7 m N Bern.
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Marienburg, on the
E Elbing.

wn of Switzerland,
n of Thurgau, with
is seated on an emi-
Murg, 19 m NE Zu-
s, lat. 47 33 N.
wn of Upper Saxony,
river Boberisch, 20 m

n of Poland, in the
n, which has a great
nd oxen. Near this
gained by the Swedes
in 1706. It stands on
Silesia, 20 m NW Glo-
Posen.

own of the duchy of
he river Wenne, 23 m

tified town of the state
Blynn county, and on
Simon island, with a
ious harbour, 70 m SW
1 34 W, lat. 31 14 N.
a town of Further Po-
Stargard, and 33 SSW

a town of Denmark,

FRE

in the isle of Zealand, with a castle and
palace, 15 m NW Copenhagen.

Fredericburg, a town of Virginia, ca-
pital of Spottsylvania county, and a
place of considerable trade. It is situate
on the Rappahannoe, 44 m NNE Rich-
mond. Lon. 77 36 W, lat. 38 22 N.

Fredericburg, a Danish fort, on the
Gold coast of Guinea, near Cape Three-
points, 62 m WSW Cape Coast Castle.
Lon. 1 5 W, lat. 4 30 N.

Fredericshald, a seaport of Norway,
in the province of Aggerhuys, situate at
the mouth of the river Tiste, in a bay
called the Swinefund. The harbour is
safe and commodious; but the large
quantity of saw-dust brought down the
river from the different saw-mills, oc-
casions an annual expence to clear it
away. On the opposite side of the
river is the hitherto impregnable for-
tress of Fredericstein; at the siege of
which, in 1718, Charles XII of Sweden
was killed by a musket ball. It is 60
m SSE Christiania. Lon. 11 25 E, lat.
59 7 N.

Fredericsham, a town and fortress of
Russia, in Carelia. It is neatly built,
the streets going off like radii from a
centre. Here, in 1783, an interview
was held between the empress of Russia
and the king of Sweden. It is seated
near the gulf of Finland, 68 m WSW
Wiburg. Lon. 28 18 E, lat. 60 36 N.

Fredericstad, a town of Norway, in
the province of Aggerhuys, and the
most regular fortress in this part of
Norway. It has a considerable trade
in deal timber, and is seated on the
Glomme, 15 m WSW Fredericshald.

Fredericstad, a town of Denmark, in
S Jutland, at the conflux of the Tren
with the Eyder, 17 m SW Sleswick.

Fredericsoorn, a town of Norway, in
the province of Aggerhuys, on the sea-
coast, 5 m S by W Laurvig.

Fredericstown, a town of Maryland,
capital of Frederic county, with four
edifices for public worship, and an ele-
gant court-house. It has a consider-
able trade with the back country, and
is situate near the Monocacy, 36 m
WWS Washington, and 38 W by N Bal-
timore. Lon. 77 12 W, lat. 39 22 N.

Fredericstown, the capital of New
Brunswick, on the river St. John, which
is thus far navigable for sloops. It is 90
m above the city of St. John. Lon. 66
30 W, lat. 46 20 N.

Freehold, or *Monmouth*, a town of
New Jersey, chief of Monmouth coun-
ty. Here, in 1778, general Washington
attacked sir Henry Clinton on his retreat
from Philadelphia, and the latter lost

FRE

300 men. It is 20 m SE Brunswick, and
30 E Trenton.

Freeport, a town of the district of
Main, in Cumberland county, at the
head of Calco bay, 10 m NE Portland.

Freetown, a seaport of Guinea, ca-
pital of the colony of Sierra Leone.
The harbour has three wharfs, and is
protected by a battery. It stands on
the S side of the river Sierra Leone,
near its entrance into the Atlantic ocean.
Lon. 12 56 W, lat. 8 30 N.

Frehel, a cape of France, in the de-
partment of Côtes du Nord, 13 m to
the W of St. Malo. Lon. 2 15 W, lat.
48 41 N.

Fregus, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Var. By the Romans it
was called Forum Julii, and had then
a port on the Mediterranean, from
which it is now two miles. It is the
birthplace of that great Roman general
and philosopher Agricola; and near it
some fine remains of antiquity are still
visible. It is seated near the river Ar-
gens, in a morass, 40 m NE Toulon.
Lon. 6 44 E, lat. 43 26 N.

Frenay le Vicomte, a town of France,
in the department of Sarthe, 9 m SSW
Alençon.

Freguillo, a town of New Spain, in
the province of Zacatecas, 32 m NNW
Zacatecas.

Freudenberg, a town of Franconia, on
the river Maine, 3 m W Wertheim.

Freudenburg, a town of Westphalia, in
the county of Hoya, 13 m S by W Bremen.

Freudenstad, a strong town of Suabia,
in the Black forest, built to defend the
passage into that forest. In 1796, it was
taken by the French. It is 23 m SSE
Baden.

Freudenthal, a town of Silesia, in the
principality of Troppau, celebrated for
its breed of horses, and manufacture of
fine linen; seated near the Mohra, 24 m
W Troppau.

Freyberg, a town of Upper Saxony,
in Misnia, with a castle. In the environs
are mines of copper, tin, lead, and sil-
ver. Here is the usual burying-place
of the princes of the house of Saxony.
It is situate on a branch of the Mulda,
15 m SW Dresden. Lon. 13 22 W, lat.
50 56 N.

Freyberg, a town of Moravia, in the
circle of Olmutz, 16 m SW Tetschen,
and 48 E Olmutz.

Freyburg, a town of Silesia, near the
river Pollnitz, 7 m NW Schweidnitz.

Freyenstein, a town of Brandenburg,
in the mark of Pregnitz, on the fron-
tiers of Mecklenburg, 22 m NE Perle-
berg.

FRI

Freyenwalde, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, near which are mineral springs and extensive alum works. It is seated on the Oder, 36 m NE Berlin.

Freyzingen, a town of Bavaria, capital of a principality (late bishopric) of the same name. The cathedral and palace are beautiful structures. It was taken by the French in 1796. It is seated on a mountain, near the Isar, 20 m NNE Munich. Lon. 12 50 E , lat. 48 21 N .

Freystadt, a town of Germany, in the county of Catzenellenbogen, near the Rhine, 16 m WNW Darmstadt.

Freystadt, a town of Hungary, with a castle seated on the Waag, opposite Leopoldstadt.

Freystadt, a town of Moravia, in the principality of Teschen, with a castle, on the river Elsa, 8 m NNW Teschen.

Freystat, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with an ancient castle, 14 m NE Sagan.

Freystat, a town of Austria, which has a great trade in worsted, 17 m N Ens.

Frios, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on a hill, near the river Ebro, 33 m ENE Burgos.

Friburg, one of the cantons of Switzerland, surrounded by the canton of Bern. It is fertile in corn, fruit, and pasture; and the cheese made in this canton is deemed the best in Switzerland. The inhabitants are papists.

Friburg, a fortified town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name. It is seated in a hilly district, on the river Sanen, which divides it into two parts; that on the W side standing on plain ground, and the other among rocks and hills. The public buildings, especially the cathedral, are very handsome; and the bishop of Lausanne resides here. Three m from this town is a celebrated hermitage, cut in a rock, said to be the work of one man, with his servant, who performed it in 25 years. Friburg was taken by the French in 1798. It is 28 m SW Bern, and 30 NE Lausanne. Lon. 7 15 E , lat. 46 43 N .

Friburg, a town of Suabia, capital of Brisgau. The steeple of its great church is the finest in Germany; and here is a university, a college formerly belonging to the jesuits, and several convents. The inhabitants are famous for polishing crystal and precious stones. It has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1796. It is seated on the Triser, 33 m S by W Baden. Lon. 7 58 E , lat. 48 3 N .

Friburg, a town of Upper Saxony,

FRI

in Thuringia, with a castle on a mountain, situate on the Unstrut, 5 m NNW Naumburg.

Fricenti, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, near the river Trisulfo, 40 m SE Benevento.

Fridau, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Drave, 23 m ENE Marchburg.

Friedeck, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Teschen, on the river Oder, 12 m SE Teschen.

Friedingen, a town of Suabia, on the Danube, 20 m NW Ulm.

Friedberg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, lately imperial; seated on a mountain, by the river Ulsbach, 15 m N by E Frankfurt.

Friedberg, a frontier town of Bavaria, with a castle, situate on the Lechfeld, 6 m E Augsburg, and 30 NW Munich.

Friedberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz. A little W of the town a battle was gained by the king of Prussia, over the Austrians, in 1745. It is 7 m NW Schweidnitz.

Friedburg, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Pink and frontiers of Hungary, 33 m NE Gratz.

Friedburg, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, with a castle, 25 m E Emden.

Friedland, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, on the river Steina, 12 m E Neisse.

Friedland, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, seated in a swampy country, on the frontiers of Pomerania, 16 m SSW Anclam.

Friedland, a town of Bohemia, on the confines of Lusatia, 7 m ESE Zittau.

Friedland, a town of Prussia, where the French, under Bonaparte, gained a complete victory over the Russians in 1807. It is seated on the Alla, 28 m SE Königsberg.

Friendly Islands, a group of islands in the S Pacific ocean, so named by Cook, in 1773, on account of the friendship that appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and their courteous behaviour to strangers. Tasman, a Dutch navigator, first touched here in 1643, and gave the names of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and Middleburg, to three of the principal islands. Cook explored the whole cluster, which he found to consist of more than 20 islands, the principal of which are Tongataboo, on Amsterdam; Eaoowe, or Middleburg; Annamooka, or Rotterdam; Hapaee, and Lefooga. The first, which is the largest, lies in 174 46 W lon. and 21 95 S lat. The general appearance of these islands conveys an idea of the most

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Germany, in Stiria, 3 m NE March-

Moravia, in the river Oder, 12

of Suabia, on the

of Germany, in Imperial; seated on river Ufchach, 15 m

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exuberant fertility; the surface, at a distance, seems entirely clothed with trees of various sizes, some of which are very large, particularly the tall cocoa-palm, and a species of fig with narrow-pointed leaves. On closer examination, they are almost wholly laid out in plantations, in which are some of the richest productions of nature; such as bread-fruit and cocoa-nut trees, plantains, yams, sugar-canes, and a fruit like a nectarine. The stock of quadrupeds was scanty; but they received from Cook some valuable additions, both to the animal and vegetable kingdom. Their domestic fowls are as large as those of Europe. Among the birds are parrots and paroquets of various sorts, which furnish the red feathers so much esteemed in the Society isles. The numerous reefs and shoals afford shelter for an endless variety of shellfish. These islands are all inhabited by a race of people, who cultivate the earth with great industry; and nature, assisted by a little art, appears nowhere in greater splendour. Agriculture, architecture, boat-building, and fishing, are the employment of the men; to the women is confined the manufacture of cloth.

Friesach, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a strong castle on a mountain; seated on the Metnitz, 17 m WNE Clagenfurt.

Friesland, one of the provinces of Holland, bounded on the N by the German ocean, W by the Zuider zee, S by the same and Overijssel, and E by Overijssel and Groningen. This country much resembles the province of Holland in its soil, canals, and dikes. Lewarden is the capital.

Friesland, East, a principality of Westphalia, so called from its situation with respect to the Dutch province of Friesland. It is 45 m long and 42 broad; bounded on the N by the German ocean, E by Oldenburg, S by Munster, and W by Groningen and the German ocean. The country, being level and low, is obliged to be secured against inundations by expensive dikes. The land is fertile; and the pastures feed horned cattle, horses, and sheep, of an extraordinary size. On the death of prince Charles Edward, in 1744, it became subject to the king of Prussia, who resigned it by the treaty of Tilfit in 1807, and it has since been annexed to Holland. Emden is the capital.

Friesland, West, that part of Holland, more usually called North Holland.

Frio, Cape, a promontory of Brazil,

FRO

in the province of Rio Janeiro. Lon. 41 31 W, lat. 22 54 S.

Frisch Haff, a lake or bay of Prussia, from 3 to 9 m broad, and extending 70 in length along the Baltic sea, with which it communicates by a narrow passage, at Pillau.

Fritzdor, a fortified town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with two colleges and a convent, seated on the Eder, 20 m SW Cassel.

Friuli, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by Carinthia, E by Carniola and the gulf of Trieste, S by the gulf of Venice, and W by Trevisano and Bellunese. It is rich in timber, cattle, silk, wine, and fruit. Udina is the capital.

Friuli, or *Citta di Friuli*, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a collegiate church, and five convents. It stands at the foot of the mountains which separate Friuli from Carniola, on the river Natifone, 15 m NE Udina.

Frodlingham, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, 36 m E York, and 194 N London.

Frodsham, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here is a graving dock and yard for building and repairing vessels. It is seated on the Weaver, near its entrance into the estuary of the Mersey, 11 m NE Chester, and 192 m NW London.

Frome, a river which rises in the NW part of Dorsetshire, near Wershot, flows by Frampton, Dorchester, and Wareham, and enters the bay that forms the harbour of Poole.

Frome, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It had formerly a monastery, part of which, converted into tenements for poor families, may be seen in that part of the town called Lower Keyford. The number of inhabitants was 8748 in 1801, and 9493 in 1811. Here are considerable manufactures of broad cloths and kerseymeres. It is seated on a river of the same name, which enters the Avon above Bath, 10 m S Bath, and 130 W by S London.

Fromsac, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Dordogne, 22 m NE Bourdeaux.

Fronteira, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 17 m NE Estremoz.

Frontenac; see *Kingston*, in Canada.

Frontignan, a town of France, in the department of Herault, celebrated for its muscadine wine, generally called Frontigniac. It is seated on the lake Magueleone, 12 m SSW Montpellier.

Froyen, an island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway, about 35 m

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in circumference. Lon. 9° 0' E, lat. 63° 45' N.

Frutigen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 30 m SE Friburg.

Fryburg, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, with a flourishing academy; seated near the N branch of the Ossipee, 60 m N by W York. Lon. 70° 51' W, lat. 43° 57' N.

Fuaga, one of the Cape Verd islands, in the Atlantic ocean, and a volcano, which burns continually. It is much higher than any of the rest, and seems to be a single mountain at sea, but on the sides there are deep valleys. It has no river, and is almost destitute of fresh water; but is fertile in maize, gourds, wild figs, oranges, and apples, and has a great number of wild goats. Lon. 24° 30' W, lat. 14° 54' N.

Fuen-tesou, a city of China, in the province of Chan-si. Here are hot baths, which attract a great number of strangers. Its district contains one city of the second and seven of the third class. It is seated on the river Fuen, 180 m SW Peking. Lon. 111° 20' E, lat. 37° 20' N.

Fuente Duenna, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Tago, 35 m SE Madrid.

Fuente Ginaldo, a town of Spain, in Estremadura. In 1734 it was taken and plundered by the Portuguese. It is 16 m NW Coria.

Fuente Ovejuna, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near the source of the Guadialto, 34 m NW Cordova.

Fuerte, a town of New Spain, in Cinaloa, on the river Fuerte, 70 m N by W Cinaloa.

Fuessen, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Augsburg, with an ancient castle, and a Benedictine abbey. It commands the pass into Bavaria and Tyrol, and is seated on the Lech, 50 m S Augsburg. Lon. 10° 45' E, lat. 47° 34' N.

Fula, or *Foula*, the most western of the Shetland islands, 3 m long and half as much broad. It affords pasturage for sheep. The only landing-place, called Ham, is on the E side. Lon. 1° 37' W, lat. 60° 29' N.

Fulda, a principality (late bishopric) of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; bounded on the E by Thuringia and Wurtzburg, and on the other sides by Wetteravia and Hesse. It contains 760 square m, and is very bleak and mountainous.

Fulda, a town of Germany, capital of the principality of the same name. Here are many fine buildings, particularly the palace, three churches, a col-

FUN

lege, and a university. It is seated on the Fulda, 35 m S Cassel. Lon. 9° 48' E, lat. 50° 34' N.

Fulham, a village in Middlesex, 4 m W by London, seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge to Putney. It has been the domain of the bishops of London ever since the conquest: here they have a palace; and in the churchyard are the tombs of several of the prelates.

Fullan, a country in the interior of Africa, W of the kingdom of Cassina. The boundaries have not been ascertained, nor has the face of the country been described. The dress of the natives resembles the plaids of the Scotch highlanders.

Fulnek, a town and castle of Moravia, on the frontiers of Silesia, 26 m ENE Pream.

Funchal, the capital of Madeira, situate round a bay, on the gentle ascent of some hills. An old castle, which commands the road, stands on the top of a steep black rock, called the Loo Rock, surrounded by the sea at high water; there are also three other forts, and several batteries. The streets are narrow and dirty, though streams of water run through them. The houses are built of freestone, or bricks; but they are dark, and only a few of the best are provided with glass windows; the others have a kind of lattice-work in their stead, which hangs on hinges. The beams and roof of the cathedral are of cedar. The chief curiosity here is a chamber in the Franciscan convent, which has the walls and ceiling covered with human skulls and thigh-bones, said to be the relics of holy men who have died on the island. The town contains about 11,000 inhabitants. Lon. 17° 6' W, lat. 32° 38' N.

Fundy, a bay of N America, between New England and Nova Scotia, remarkable for its tides, which rise from the height of 30 to 60 feet, and flow rapidly. It extends about 200 m in a NE direction; and at the upper part is divided into two arms, by a peninsula of Nova Scotia, the W point of which is called Cape Shegneto. In the basin of Minas, the E arm of the bay, the tides rise 40 feet; and in Shegneto channel, the NE arm, they rise 60 feet. The latter branch, with Vert bay, which pushes into the land in a SW direction from Northumberland Strait, form an isthmus of only 12 m wide, which unites Nova Scotia to New Brunswick.

Funen, an island of Denmark, 150 m in circumference; separated from Jut-

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and by a strait, called the Little Belt, and from Zealand, by the Great Belt. It is fertile in pasture and grain, and exports to Norway, barley, oats, rye, and peas. Odensee is the capital.

Funkirchen, or **Five Churches**, an episcopal town of Hungary, situate in a fertile country, between the Drave and the Danube, 83 m ssw Buda. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 46 12 N.

Fuorli, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 21 m sse Solmona.

Furnes, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated near the German ocean, on the canal from Bruges to Dunkirk. It was one of the barrier towns; but, in 1781, emperor Joseph II expelled the Dutch garrison. It was taken by the French in 1791, and is 12 m E Dunkirk.

Furischabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the territory of Rohilkund, capital of a small district, about 30 m long, on the right bank of the Ganges, which belongs to a chief of the Patan Rohilla tribe. It is seated on the Ganges, 70 m E Agra, and 76 NW Lucknow. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 27 28 N.

Fußnau, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Olinaburg, 13 m SW Quakenburg.

Furstenberg, a principality of Suabia, between the Black forest and the principality of Constance. In this state the river Danube has its rise.

Furstenberg, a town of Suabia, in the principality of the same name, with an ancient castle on a mountain, near the Danube, 17 m S by W Rothwell. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 47 53 N.

Furstenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Lusatia, on the river Oder, 11 m S by E Frankfurt.

Furstenberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the river Havel, 10 m S Strelitz.

Furstenfeld, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a castle, on the river Austerlitz, 30 m S Gratz.

Furstenwald, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on the Spree, 32 m sse Berlin.

Furstenwerder, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 12 m NW Prenzlau.

Furth, a town and castle of Lower Bavaria, on the river Cham, 10 m NE Cham.

Furth, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, seated on the Rednitz, 5 m NW Nuremberg.

Futispour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, 34 m sse Corah, and 66 NW Allahabad.

Fuþing, a town of Persia, in Chora-

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fan, celebrated for the beauty of the cypress-trees in its vicinity. It is situate on the Herihood, 30 m NW Herat.

Gyal, one of the Agoras, or Western islands. It is well cultivated, and has abundance of chestnuts, beeches, myrtles, and aspens. The cottages of the common people are built of clay, thatched with straw; and are small, but cleanly and cool. The most considerable place is called Villa de Horta. Lon. 28 36 W, lat. 38 32 N.

Gyres, see **Fogers**.
Gyres Loch, in Scotland, an inlet of the Atlantic, in Argyleshire, nearly 40 m long. It receives and returns a tide on each side of the Isle of Arran, which is opposite its entrance. It is indented with bays; and in the herring season is the resort of numerous fishing vessels.

Gyzabad, a city of Hindoostan, in the territory of Oude, of which it was once the capital. Here are the remains of a vast palace of the late nabobs. The city is populous; but since the removal of the court of Oude to Lucknow, it has declined in wealth. It is seated on the Gogra, 76 m E Lucknow. Lon. 82 26 E, lat. 26 46 N.

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Gabaret, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on the Gelisse, 16 m W Condom.

Gabel, a fortified town of Bohemia, which commands the pass into Lusatia. It is 8 m S Zittau.

Gabels, or **Gabs**; see **Cabes**.

Gabian, a village of France, in the department of Herault, 9 m NW Beziers. It has a mineral spring; and near it is a rock from which issues petroleum.

Gabin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, 50 m NW Warsaw. Lon. 19 45 E, lat. 52 26 N.

Gabon, a country of Guinea, bounded on the N by Majombo, E by Anziko, S by Loango, and W by the Atlantic. It has a river of the same name, which enters the Atlantic a little N of the equinoctial line. The chief town is Sette.

Gadebusch, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, near which the Swedes defeated the Danes and Saxons in 1712. It is 16 m NW Schwerin.

Gademis, or **Gadames**, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, capital of a country of the same name. Caravans travel hence to Bornou and Tombuctoo, and

GAL

it is a place of considerable trade. It is 170 m sw Tripoli. Lon. 40 E, lat. 30 40 N.

Gasta, a strong town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a fort, a citadel, and a harbour. Opposite the great portal of the cathedral is an antique column, marked with the name of the winds in Greek and Latin. Near this town was the Formian villa of Cicero; and tradition points out its site, and the very spot where he was butchered. Gaeta was taken by the Austrians in 1707, by the Spaniards in 1734, and by the French in 1806. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the gulf of Gaeta, 30 m wnw Capua. Lon. 13 47 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Gago, a town of Negroland, capital of a country of the same name, which abounds in rice, corn, and mines of gold. It is 300 m sse Tombuctoo. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 11 10 N.

Gaildorf, a town of Franconia, in the lordship of Limburg, with a castle, near the river Kocher, 13 m w Elwan-gen.

Gaillac, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, celebrated for its wine. It is seated on the Tarn, which is here navigable, 10 m sw Alby.

Gaillon, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a magnificent palace, belonging to the archbishop of Rouen. It is 11 m ne Eureux, and 22 sse Rouen.

Gainborough, a town of Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Trent, over which is a handsome stone bridge. It is a river-port of some consequence, being accessible to vessels of sufficient size to navigate the sea; and serves as a place of export and import for the n part of the county, and for Nottinghamshire. It is 17 m nw Lincoln, and 149 n by w London. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 53 28 N.

Gairloch, a large bay of Scotland, on the w coast of Ross-shire, which gives name to a tract of land near it. The fishing of cod, and other white fish, is here very considerable.

Galacz, or **Galasi**, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia. In 1790, it was taken by the Russians, after a bloody battle. It is seated on a lake, near the conflux of the Pruth with the Danube, 55 m w Imael, and 120 ssw Bender. Lon. 28 24 E, lat. 45 24 N.

Galdapagos, a number of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by the Spaniards, and so named from the great abundance of tortoises found among

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them. They lie under the equator, off the coast of Peru, between lat. 89 and 92 w. There are only nine of them of any considerable size; but the whole are barren, and uninhabited.

Galashiels, a town of Scotland, in Selkirkshire, with a manufacture of woollen cloth; known by the name of Galashiels Gray. It is seated on the Gala, near its conflux with the Tweed, 5 m n Selkirk.

Galasso, a river of Naples, in Otranto, which rises near Oria, and runs into the gulf of Tarento.

Galbally, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. Here are the ruins of a considerable monastery. It is 10 m ssw Tipperary, and 27 se Limerick.

Galicia, a country in the sw part of Poland, which extends 320 n. from E to w, and 290 in breadth. It comprises Little Poland, the greatest part of Red Russia, and a slip of Podolia to the w of the river Bog. This territory was forcibly seized by the Austrians in 1772 and 1795, and incorporated into the Austrian dominions, under the appellation of the kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria. The mountainous parts produce fine pasture; the plains are mostly sandy, but abound in forests, and are fertile in corn. The principal articles of traffic are cattle, hides, wax, and honey; and these countries contain mines of copper, lead, iron, and salt, of which the latter are the most valuable. This country is divided into East Galicia and West Galicia, of which the capitals are Lemberg and Cracow. In 1809, West Galicia was ceded to Saxony, and part of East Galicia to Russia.

Galicia, a province of Spain, bounded on the n and w by the Atlantic, s by Portugal, and e by Asturias and Leon. The air is temperate along the coast, but in other places cold and moist. It is thin of people. The produce is wine, flax, and citrons. Here also are copper, tin, and lead; and the forests yield wood for building ships. Compostella is the capital.

Galicia, New; see **Guadalaxara**.

Galipia, a town on the E coast of Tunis, with a castle that commands the beach, 56 m E Tunis.

Galistio, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 10 m nw Placentia.

Galitsch, a town of Russia, in the government of Kofroma, on the s side of a lake of its name, 56 m ene Kofroma. Lon. 22 54 E, lat. 57 56 N.

Gall, St. a new canton of Swisserland, bordering on the lake of Constance, be-

tween the penzel. Toggenburg. Gall, S. Swisserland. Gall. It formerly p town, but The town the subject catholics. trade, arifi nufactures is seated in small stream 18 E, lat. 4 Gallam, pital of a on the river a fort here English in war it was restored in 35 N. Gallardo department ne Chartre Galle, or the s coast beautiful c and a secur and in poi Columbo. traffic confi to the conti products of here for E Columbo. Galliapol Ohio, on th the influx of m x by s C burg. Lon Gallipoli, and Asiatic pont, which between the Marmora. entrance, w castles; and part, by two nelles. Gallipoli, key, in Ro pacha, and it contains Greeks, and a peninsula which frequ fleets; and perpendicula and surmount stands on the at its broad

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tween the cantons of Thurgau and Appenzel. It contains the territories of Toggenburg and Rheintal.

Gall, St. or St. Gallen, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of St. Gall. It has a rich abbey, whose abbot formerly possessed the sovereignty of the town, but his territory is now distinct. The town is entirely protestant; and the subjects of the abbot are mostly catholics. The town has an extensive trade, arising chiefly from its linen manufactures and bleaching grounds. It is seated in a narrow valley, on two small streams, 35 m E Zurich. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 47 21 N.

Gallam, a town of Negroland, capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the river Senegal. The French built a fort here, which was ceded to the English in 1763. During the American war it was taken by the French, but restored in 1783. Lon. 10 0 W, lat. 14 35 N.

Gallardon, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, 12 m NE Chartres.

Galle, or Point de Galle, a seaport on the S coast of Ceylon, in a rich and beautiful district, with a strong fort, and a secure harbour. It is populous, and in point of trade ranks next to Colombo. The chief branch of its traffic consists in the exportation of fish to the continent; but a great part of the products of the island are also shipped here for Europe. It is 85 m S by E Colombo. Lon. 80 10 E, lat. 6 0 N.

Gallipolis, a town of the state of Ohio, on the river Ohio, nearly opposite the influx of the Great Kanaway, 130 m E by S Cincinnati, and 190 SW Pittsburgh. Lon. 82 9 W, lat. 38 33 N.

Gallipoli, a strait between European and Asiatic Turkey, the ancient Hellespont, which forms the communication between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. It is defended at the SW entrance, which is 2 m over, by two castles; and 18 m higher, at a narrower part, by two other castles. See *Dardanelles*.

Gallipoli, a seaport of European Turkey, in Rumania, the residence of a pacha, and the see of a Greek bishop. It contains about 8000 Turks, 4000 Greeks, and 3000 Jews. It is built on a peninsula that forms two harbours, which frequently receive the imperial fleets; and behind the town are some perpendicular rocks, which are fortified and surmounted by an old castle. It stands on the strait of the same name, at its broad entrance from the sea of

G A M

Marmora, 100 m SW Constantinople. Lon. 26 59 E, lat. 40 26 N.

Gallipoli, a seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, and a bishop's see. This place is a great mart for olive oil, and has a manufacture of muslins. It is seated on a rocky island, on the S shore of the bay of Toranto, and joined to the mainland by a bridge, protected by a fort, 23 m W Otranto. Lon. 18 5 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Gallo, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru; the first place possessed by the Spaniards, when they attempted the conquest of Peru. Lon. 80 0 W, lat. 2 30 N.

Galloway, a district of Scotland, now divided into East and West Galloway, or *Kirkcudbrightshire*, and *Wigtonshire*. It was famous for a particular breed of small horses, called galloways.

Galloway, New, a borough of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, neatly built, and situate in a rich vale, on the river Ken, 14 m N Kirkcudbright.

Galmier, St. a town of France, in the department of Loire, with a medicinal spring of a vinous taste, 18 m E Montbrison.

Galway, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 82 m long and 42 broad; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by Mayo and Roscommon, E by Roscommon, King county, and Tipperary, and S by Clare and Galway bay. It is divided into 116 parishes, and contains about 142,000 inhabitants. The greater part is very fertile; but toward the N and W the soil is coarse. The river Shannon washes the SE frontier, and forms a lake several m in length. It sends three members to parliament.

Galway, a borough and seaport of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name. It is surrounded by strong walls, the streets are large and straight, and the houses are generally well built of stone. The harbour is defended by a fort. It sends a member to parliament, has a linen manufacture, and a considerable trade in kelp. The salmon and herring fishery is also considerable. It stands on a bay of the same name, on the Atlantic ocean, 47 m NNW Limerick, and 120 W Dublin. Lon. 9 30 W, lat. 53 11 N.

Gambia, a river of Africa, which is supposed to rise in the mountains on the NW borders of Guinea, and, flowing NW and W, enters the Atlantic ocean at Cape St. Mary. It inundates the country annually, and is navigable for sloops 600 m from its mouth. The country

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on its banks was ceded to England by the peace of 1783.

Gambaroon; see *Gombron*.

Gana, *Ganara*; see *Ghana*, *Ghanara*.

Ganatt, a town of the empire of Cassina, 280 m N by E Agades. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 24 40 N.

Gand; see *Ghent*.

Ganderheim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele, with a celebrated convent, 17 m SW Goslar.

Gandia, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with a small university; seated on the Alcoy, near its entrance into the gulf of Valencia, 32 m S by E Valencia, and 48 m by E Alicant.

Gandicotta, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa, near which is a diamond mine. It is seated on a lofty mountain, by the river Pennar, 33 m WNW Cuddapa.

Gandina, a town of Italy, in Bergamasco, 10 m NE Bergamo.

Gangapatnam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, at the mouth of the Pennar, 94 m N Madras. Lon. 80 12 E, lat. 14 24 N.

Gangea, or *Ganja*, a town of Persia, in the province of Erivan, 105 m S by E Teflis. Lon. 45 50 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Gangelt, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 16 m NW Juliers.

Ganges, a celebrated river of Asia, which has its source in two springs, on the W side of Mount Kentaiffe, in Tibet. The two streams take a W direction for 300 m, when meeting the ridge of Himmaleh, they turn S, unite their waters, and form what is properly called the Ganges, from the Hindoo word Ganga, which signifies a river; a term given it by way of eminence. This great body of water now forces a passage through the ridge of Himmaleh, at the distance of 400 m below the place of its first approach, and, rushing through a cavern, precipitates itself into a vast basin, at the hither foot of the mountain. The Ganges thus appears, to incurious spectators, to have its source from this chain of mountains. Superstition has given to the mouth of the cavern the form of the head of a cow; an animal held by the Hindoos in great veneration; and it is therefore called the Gangotri, or the Cow's Mouth. From this place it takes a SE direction through the country of Sirinagur, until, at Hurdwar, it finally escapes from this mountainous tract in which it has wandered 800 m. From Hurdwar,

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where it gushes through an opening in the mountains, and enters Hindoostan, it flows 1200 m with a smooth navigable stream, through delightful plains, to the bay of Bengal, which it enters by several mouths that form an extensive delta. In its course through these plains, it receives 11 rivers, some of them larger and none smaller than the Thamez, beside many of inferior note. In the annual inundation of this river, which on an average rises 31 feet, the country is overflowed to the extent of more than 100 m in width. The Ganges is, in every respect, one of the most beneficial rivers in the world; diffusing plenty immediately by means of its living productions, and secondarily by enriching the lands, affording an easy conveyance for the production of its borders, and giving employment to many thousand boatmen. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Hindoos regard this river as a kind of deity, that they hold its waters in high veneration, and that it is visited annually by a prodigious number of pilgrims from all parts of Hindoostan.

Gangotri, a town of the country of Sirinagur, seated on the Ganges, where that river rushes through a cavern of the Himmaleh mountains, 170 m NNW Sirinagur. Lon. 76 35 E, lat. 33 8 N.

Gangpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, capital of a circar of its name. It is 50 m NNE Sumbulpour, and 160 m NW Cattack. Lon. 84 10 E, lat. 22 2 N.

Ganjam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole, on the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of a river, which is rarely navigable, 110 m NE Cicacole. Lon. 85 20 E, lat. 19 22 N.

Gannat, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 30 m S-Moulins.

Gap, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Alps, and lately a bishop's see. It has a fort called Puy-more, and stands on the rivulet Bene, at the foot of a mountain, in which some mineral waters are found, 47 m SSE Grenoble. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 44 34 N.

Gapfal, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, on a small gulf of the Baltic, 36 m WSW Revel.

Garak; see *Karek*.

Gard, a department of France, including part of the late province of Languedoc. It has its name from a rapid river, which rises in the department of Lozerre, flows SE through this department, and enters the Rhone, above Beaucaire. Nîmes is the capital.

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on the π shore of a lake of its name, 17 m NW Verona.

Garda, Lake of, the largest lake in Italy, lying between the territories of Verona and Brescia. It is 30 m long and 10 where broadest, but not above 4 toward its northern extremity, which enters the principality of Trent.

Gardefan, or *Guardesui*, a cape in the Indian ocean, the most easterly point of Africa. Lon. 51 10 E, lat. 11 40 N.

Gardeleben, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, with manufactures of cloth, and a trade in hops and excellent beer; seated on the river Beise, 15 m W Stendal.

Garigliano, a river of Naples, which rises near the lake of Celano, and flows by Sora and Aquino into the gulf of Gaeta.

Garlieston, a town of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, with an excellent harbour for coasting vessels; seated around the head of a bay to which it gives name, 6 m S Wigton.

Garmouth, a town of Scotland, in Elginshire, at the mouth of the Spey, with a good harbour. Great quantities of ship-timber are floated down the river to the town, and many small vessels are built here. Wool is also a considerable article of commerce. It is 11 m ENE Elgin. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 57 41 N.

Garonne, a river of France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and flows NW by Toulouse and Bourdeaux, below which it is joined by the Dordogne, and their united stream forms the Gironde.

Garonne, Upper, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Languedoc. Toulouse is the capital.

Garrison, a town of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, near Lough Melvin, 19 m W Enniskillen.

Garfis, a town of the kingdom of Fez, surrounded by walls, and the houses built with black stone. It stands in a fertile country, on the river Mulu, 56 m SE Melilla.

Garstang, a corporate town in Lancashire, with a market on Thursday. Here are the ruins of Greenbaugh castle; and in the neighbourhood are several cotton-works. It is seated on the Wyre, 10 m S Lancaster, and 229 m NW London.

Garitz, a town of Hither Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 13 m S by W Stettin.

Garfany, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the bay of Biscay, N by Guienne, E by Languedoc, and S by the Pyrenees. The inhabitants are

G A U

of a lively disposition, famous for boasting of their exploits, which has occasioned the name of Gasconade to be given to all bragging stories. This province, and Armagnac, now form the department of Gers.

Gastein, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, celebrated for its warm baths, and mines of lead, iron, and gold. It is 45 m S Salzburg.

Gastouna, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, governed by a bey. The country around abounds in corn, silk, cotton, and fruit; and a considerable quantity of cheese is made from the milk of ewes. It is 30 m SW Patras, and 60 m NW Tripolizza.

Gata, Cape, a promontory of Spain, on the coast of Granada, consisting of an enormous rock of a singular nature and appearance, 24 m in circuit. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 36 43 N.

Gathouse, a town of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, near the mouth of the river Fleet, which forms a good harbour. Many branches of commerce thrive here. It is 13 m W by N Kirkcudbright, and 40 m WSW Dumfries.

Gateshead, a town in the county of Durham, seated on the Tyne, over which is a handsome bridge to Newcastle. It is celebrated for its grindstones, which are exported to all parts of the world; and near it, on the river Team, is an iron manufacture, in repute for good anchors. The number of inhabitants was 8597 in 1801, and 8798 in 1811. It is 13 m N Durham, and 169 m by W London.

Gatton, a borough in Surry, which has neither market nor fair, 2 m NE Ryegate, and 19 S by W London.

Gaudens, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 13 m ENE St. Bertrand.

Gaveren, or *Waveren*, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, 8 m SSE Ghent.

Garvi, a town and fortress of the territory of Genoa, formerly an important frontier place toward Montferrat and Milanese; seated on the Lemo, 20 m NW Genoa.

Gaur, or *Zouf*, a city of Usbec Tartary, capital of the province of Gaur. It is seated on the Zouf, 120 m S by W Balk. Lon. 64 40 W, lat. 35 5 N.

Gaukarna, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, of great note among the Bramins, for a celebrated image of Siva, and many ancient inscriptions on stone. It enjoys some commerce, and stands in a well cultivated plain, near the mouth of a river, 72 m NNW Kundapura.

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Gauts, stupendous mountains of Hindoostan, extending along the E and W coasts of the Peninsula. The W ridge, called by the natives the mountains of Sukhein, extends from cape Comorin to the river Tapti, at the distance of from 40 to 70 m from the shore; except a gap, opposite Paniany, about 16 m in breadth, chiefly occupied by a forest. They rise abruptly from the low country, supporting, in the nature of a terrace, a vast extent of fertile and populous plains, which are so elevated as to render the air cool and pleasant. Gaut, according to the original import of the word, signifies a pass through or over mountains; and, by an extended sense, is applied to the mountains themselves.

Gaza, a town of Syria, in Palestine, 2 m from the Mediterranean, with a harbour and a castle. It is now very small; but from the appearance of the ruins, it was formerly a considerable place. Here are manufactures of cotton; but the principal commerce is furnished by the caravans between Egypt and Syria. It stands in a fertile country, 50 m SW Jerusalem. Lon. 34 45 E, lat. 31 28 N.

Gazypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Allahabad, on the left bank of the Ganges, 42 m ENE Benares.

Garon, or **Jaron**, a town of Persia, in Farfistan, in whose territory the best dates of Persia are produced. It is 80 m S by E Shiraz. Lon. 51 17 E, lat. 28 15 N.

Gesle, a seaport of Sweden, capital of Gestrícia, seated on an arm of the gulf of Bothnia, which divides the town, and forms two islands. The council house is a beautiful edifice, and many of the houses are built of a red sandstone. The exports are principally iron, pitch, tar, and planks. It is 56 m NNW Upsal. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 60 40 N.

Gebol, a town of Chinese Tartary, with a large palace, and a magnificent temple of Budha. Here the emperor of China received the British embassy in 1793. It is 136 m N Peking.

Geilenkirchen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Worm, 10 m WNW Juliers.

Geislingen, a town of Suabia, on the rivulet Rohrach, 12 m NW Ulm.

Geismar, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse, 14 m N Cassel.

Geiss, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, 16 m NE Fulda.

Gelderland, one of the provinces of Holland, and the largest of them all. It

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lies between the Zuider zee, the provinces of Holland, Utrecht, and Overijssel, the principality of Munster, the late duchy of Cleve, and Dutch Brabant; and is divided into three quarters or counties, called Nimeguen, Arnheim, and Zutphen, from the principal towns. It is fertile in fruit and corn; and, in many parts, abounds in wood.

Gelderland, Upper, a territory of the Netherlands, lying in detached parts, on both sides the river Meuse; lately divided into Austrian, Dutch, and Prussian Gelderland. The Austrian part included Ruremonde, and its dependencies; the Dutch comprehended the lordships of Velno and Stevenswert; and the Prussian contained the capital, Gelders, and its district, which was reckoned as a part of the circle of Westphalia. These districts have been recently annexed to France; the Austrian and Dutch part included in the department of Lower Meuse, and the Prussian in that of Roer.

Gelders, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately the capital of Prussian Gelderland. Here is a palace, the residence of the former dukes. It was taken in 1702, by the king of Prussia, and in 1713, the town and its district was ceded by France to that prince in exchange for the principality of Orange. In 1757 it surrendered to the French, who restored it in 1764, after demolishing the fortifications. It again surrendered to them in 1794; and was afterward, with its district, annexed to France. It is 20 m SSE Cleve. Lon. 6 16 E, lat. 51 31 N.

Gelnhausen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Kintzig, 18 m NE Hanau.

Gemblours, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient abbey, seated on the Orneau, 22 m SE Brussels.

Geningen, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the Simmern, 34 m S Coblenz.

Geminiano, St. a town of Tuscany, in Florentino, seated on a mountain, in which is a mine of vitriol, 25 m SSW Florence.

Gemonia, a town of Italy, in Friuli, near the river Tagliamento, 20 m WNW Friuli.

Gemund, a town of Suabia, seated on the Rems, 30 m NNW Ulm.

Gemund, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Roer, 24 m SW Cologne.

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Gemund, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with manufactures of iron and steel, 16 m NW Villach.

Gemunden, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine, 22 m N Wurtzburg.

Gemunden, a town of Austria, famous for its salt-works. seated at the N end of a lake of the same name, at its outlet, the river Traun, 20 m SSW Lintz.

Genap, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient castle, seated on the Dyle, 15 m SE Brussels.

Genessee, a river that rises on the W border of Pennsylvania, in the highest ground of that state, and runs 100 m NNE through the state of New York into Lake Ontario. It has three falls, which furnish excellent mill-seats; and on its borders are the famous Genessee flats, 20 m long and 4 broad, the soil rich and clear of trees.

Geneva, a town of New York, in Onondago county, at the NW corner of Seneca lake, 24 m SSE Canandaqua, and 106 W Cooperstown.

Geneva, a fortified city, capital of a territory of the same name, surrounded by the duchy of Savoy, of which it was formerly a part, and the see of a bishop, now resident at Annecy. In 1584, Geneva concluded an alliance with Zurich and Bern, by which it was an associate of Switzerland. During the greater part of the 18th century, there were frequent contests between the aristocratic and the popular parties; and the years 1768, 1782, 1789, and 1794, were distinguished by great revolutions. The last was effected entirely by the influence of the French; and not long after, this city and its territory was made a department of France, under the name of Leman. But in 1813, the French garrison abandoned the city on the appearance of an Austrian force, to whom the inhabitants opened their gates. Geneva, which stands partly on a plain at the W end of the lake, and partly on a gentle ascent, is irregularly built. It has a good arsenal, and a university founded in 1368. The houses are lofty, and many in the trading part of the city have arcades of wood, which are raised even to the upper stories. The inhabitants, estimated at 26,000, carry on a great trade, and among others the watch-making business is particularly flourishing. Geneva is 40 m NE Chambéry, and 135 NW Turin. Lon. 6° E, lat. 46° 12' N.

Geneva, Lake of, a large expanse of water, between Savoy and Switzerland, in a valley, which separates the Alps from

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Mount Jura. Its length, from Ville-neuve to the city of Geneva, is 54 m, and the breadth, in the widest part, is 12. The water near Geneva is shallow; in other parts the depth is various; the greatest, yet found by sounding, is 160 fathoms. The river Rhone runs through it from E to W.

Gengenbach, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on a rivulet of the same name, which flows into the Kintzig, 20 m N Eriburg.

Gengour de Royal, St. a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, celebrated for its excellent wine; seated at the foot of a mountain, 17 m SW Chalons.

Genies, St. a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 24 m NE Rhodéz.

Genlis, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 12 m S St. Quentin.

Gennep, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on the Niers, 8 m SSW Cleve.

Genoa, or *Liguria*, a republic of Italy, extending 150 m along that part of the Mediterranean called the gulf of Genoa, but the breadth is only from 8 to 12. Where the country is not bounded by the sea, it is bordered from W to E by Piedmont, Milan, Parma, and Tuscany. It is populous, well cultivated, and fertile near the sea; but the inner parts are mountainous, and barren in several places. The corn grown is insufficient for its own consumption; but there are abundance of excellent fruits and vegetables; and its mulberry and olive trees are innumerable. The government of the republic was aristocratic, from the year 1520 till 1798, when the French form was chosen, or rather enforced, and the new style assumed of the Ligurian Republic.

Genoa, a city and seaport, capital of the republic of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It is 6 m in circumference, and full of marble churches and palaces; whence it has the name of Genoa the Proud. The doge's palace has an immense front, both in length and elevation, and is richly fitted up with decorations and furniture. Genoa on the land side is defended by a double rampart; one encloses the town only, and the other, extending along the hills that command the city, makes a circuit of 13 m. The harbour is protected by two forts, one of which has its top formed of strong glass, and is illuminated at night by great lamps; and it has a mole 560 paces in length, 13 in breadth, and 15 feet above the

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level of the water. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. It has manufactures of velvets, damasks, gold and silver tissues, and paper; and the banking business is a very profitable article of commerce. Here are the public store-houses, from which the inhabitants are obliged to purchase wine, oil, bread, and wood; and only the principal merchants are allowed, upon paying a sum of money, to procure these articles abroad. The streets are kept clean, but most of them are narrow and uneven. Genoa was taken, in 1746, by the Austrians, whose oppression of the inhabitants was such, that the latter suddenly rose and expelled their conquerors, who again besieged the city, the next year, but without effect. In 1793, the French became masters of this city. In 1800 it sustained a siege by a British fleet and Austrian army till literally starved, and was evacuated by capitulation; but soon afterward it was again delivered up to the French, on their victory at Marengo. Genoa is 62 m s^w Turin, and 120 m w^{sw} Florence. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Gentiah, a town of the kingdom of Affam, 370 m E Patna. Lon. 92 10 E, lat. 25 10 N.

George, Fort, a fortress of Scotland, in Invernesshire, which has several handsome streets of barracks, and is the most regular fortification in Great Britain. It is seated on the point of a peninsula, running into the Moray frith, and completely commands the entrance into the harbour of Inverness. It is 10 m N Inverness.

George, Fort St. see *Madras*.

George, Lake, in the state of New York, lies to the sw of Lake Champlain, and its waters are about 100 feet higher. It is 36 m long, and from 1 to 7 broad, enclosing more than 200 islands, the greatest part little better than barren rocks. On each side it is skirted by mountains, from which large quantities of red cedar are obtained for ship timber. The remains of Fort George are at the s end of the lake, and of the fort of Ticonderoga at the n end, at its outlet into Lake Champlain.

George, St. the capital of the island of Granada, formerly called Fortroyal, which name the fort still retains. It is situate on the w coast, not far from the s end of the island, and has a safe and commodious harbour. Lon. 61 45 w, lat. 11 50 N.

George, St. one of the Azores, which produces much wheat. In 1808 a volcano broke out here, which destroyed

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the town of Ursulina, several farm-houses, &c. The chief town is Vellas. Lon. 28 0 w, lat. 38 39 N.

George, St. a small island in the gulf of Venice, to the s of Venice, to which it is subject. Here is a Benedictine monastery, whose church is one of the finest in Italy.

George, St. the largest island of the Bermudas. It is in the form of a hook, about 20 m long, but seldom 2 broad. It has a town of the same name, containing 500 houses built of freestone and washed with lime, which is the capital of all the islands. Lon. 64 40 w, lat. 32 12 N.

George, St. an island in the gulf of Mexico, opposite the mouth of the Apalachicola. Lon. 84 50 w, lat. 29 30 N.

George del Mina, St. a fort of Guinea, on the Gold coast, and the principal settlement of the Dutch in those parts. The town under it, called by the natives Oddena, has the houses built of stone, which is uncommon, for in other places they are composed only of clay and wood. It is 10 m wsw Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 0 8 w, lat. 4 56 N.

George Key, St. a small island in the bay of Honduras, on the e coast of Yucatan. It is likewise called Casina, or Cayo Casigo. By a convention in 1786, the English logwood-cutters were permitted, under certain restrictions, to occupy this island. Lon. 88 35 w, lat. 17 40 N.

Georgetown, a town of S Carolina, capital of a district of the same name. The public buildings are three churches, a court-house, and an academy. It stands near the junction of a number of rivers, which here form a basin called Winyaw bay; but a bar at its entrance will not admit vessels drawing above 11 feet. It is 12 m from the sea, and 55 N by E Charleston. Lon. 79 6 w, lat. 33 27 N.

Georgetown, a town of Delaware, chief of Sussex county. It is 16 m wsw Lewes, and 103 s by w Philadelphia.

Georgetown, a town of Maryland, in Kent county, seated on the Sassafras, 9 m from its mouth in Chesapeake bay, and 58 s Elkton.

Georgetown, a town of Pennsylvania, in Fayette county, where many boats are built for the trade and emigration to the west country. It is situate on the Monongaela, at the influx of George creek, 15 m sw Union, and 70 w by s Bedford.

Georgetown, a town of the territory of Columbia, with a college for the promotion of general literature, founded by the Roman catholics. It is situate on

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the Potomac, and separated from Washington by Rock creek, 3 m WNW of the capitol.

Georgetown, a town of the district of Main, in Lincoln county. It is the spot where the English first attempted to colonize New England, in 1607, and stands near the mouth of the Kennebec, 15 m s by w Wiscasset.

Georgetown, a town of the state of Georgia, in Oglethorpe county, situate on the Ogeechee, 24 m NNW Louisville.

Georgia, a country of Asia, called by the Persians Gurgistan, and by the Turks Gurtshi. It comprehends the ancient Iberia, and is bounded on the N by Circassia, E by Daghestan and Schirvan, S by Persian Armenia, and W by Imeritia. The last reigning king ceded this country to Russia on his death, which happened in 1800; and in 1802, it was made a Russian government. The hills of Georgia are covered with forests of oak, ash, beech, chestnut, walnut, and elm, encircled with vines, growing perfectly wild, but producing vast quantities of grapes, from which much wine and brandy are made. Cotton grows spontaneously, as well as the finest European fruit-trees. Rice, wheat, millet, hemp, and flax, are raised on the plains, almost without culture. The valleys afford the finest pasturage, the rivers are full of fish, the mountains abound in minerals, and the climate is healthy. The rivers of Georgia, being fed by mountain torrents, are always either too rapid or too shallow for the purposes of navigation. The Georgians are Christians of the Greek communion, and appear to have received their name from their attachment to St. George, the tutelary saint of these countries. Their dress nearly resembles that of the Cossacs; but men of rank frequently wear the habit of Persia. They usually die their hair, beards, and nails with red. The women employ the same colour to stain the palms of their hands. On their head they wear a cap or fillet, under which their black hair falls on their forehead; behind, it is braided into several tresses: their eyebrows are painted with black, in such a manner as to form one entire line, and the face is coated with white and red. They are celebrated for their beauty, but their air and manners are extremely voluptuous. The Georgians have great skill in the use of the bow, and are deemed excellent soldiers; but the men have no virtue, except courage; fathers sell their children, and sometimes their wives. Both sexes are addicted to drunkenness,

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and are particularly fond of brandy. The other inhabitants of Georgia are Tartars, Ossis, and Armenians. These last are found all over Georgia, sometimes mixed with the natives, and sometimes in villages of their own. They speak among themselves their own language, but all understand and can talk the Georgian. Beside these, there are a considerable number of Jews, some having villages of their own, and others mixed with the Georgian, Armenian, and Tartar inhabitants, but never with the Ossi. The Christians of the country in part follow the rites of the Armenian, and in part that of the Greek church; and they are represented as the most tractable Christians in the east. Teflis is the capital. See *Imeritia*.

Georgia, the most southern of the United States of America, 400 m long and 250 broad; bounded on the N by Tennessee, NE and E by S Carolina, SE by the Atlantic, S by Florida, and W by the territory of Mississippi. It is divided into 24 counties, namely, Camden, Glynn, Liberty, Chatham, Bryan, Macintosh, Effingham, Scriven, Burke, Richmond, Wilkes, Washington, Greene, Franklin, Montgomery, Hancock, Oglethorpe, Elbert, Lincoln, Warren, Jefferson, Jackson, Bullock, and Columbia. The principal rivers are the Savanna, Ogeechee, Altamaha, Turtle river, Little Stilla, Great Stilla, Crooked river, St. Mary, and Apalachicola. The winters in Georgia are very mild and pleasant; snow is seldom or never seen. The soil and its fertility are various, according to situation and different improvements. By culture are produced rice, cotton, tobacco, indigo, sago, maize, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. The whole coast of Georgia is bordered with islands, the principal of which are Skidaway, Wassaw, Ossahaw, St. Catherine, Sapelo, St. Simon, Jekyll, Cumberland, and Amelia. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 252,433. The capital is Louisville.

Georgia, or *South Georgia*, an island in the Pacific ocean, 64 m long and 30 in its greatest breadth, visited by Cook in 1775. It seems to abound with bays and harbours, which the vast quantities of ice render inaccessible the greatest part of the year. Two rocky islands are situate at the N end; one of which, from the discoverer, was named Willis Island: the other received the name of Bird Island from the innumerable flocks of birds that were seen near it. Here are perpendicular ice cliffs, of considerable height, like those at Spitz-

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bergen; from which pieces were continually breaking off and floating out to sea. The valleys were covered with snow; and the only vegetation observed was bladed grass, wild burnet, and a plant like moss, which sprung from the rocks. Not a stream of fresh water was to be seen on the whole coast. A promontory at its SE end was named Queen Charlotte Cape. Lon. 36 11 W, lat. 54 32 S.

Georgia, Gulf of, a gulf of the N Pacific ocean, between the continent of N America and Quadra and Vancouver island; about 120 m long and from 6 to 20 broad. It contains several clusters of islands, and branches off into a great number of canals, most of which were examined by Vancouver and his officers.

Georgiewsk, a town of Russia, capital of the government of Caucasus. It has a fortress on an eminence, steep on two sides, and is impregnable against any attack of the mountaineers. The town is built in a regular manner, but the houses in general are only of slight boarding. It stands on the left bank of the Podkuma, 160 m NNW Teflis, and 280 SE Asoph. Lon. 43 50 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Gera, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland. It has a castle, called Osterstein, about a mile from the town, on a mountain in a wood. Here is a considerable manufacture of fine stuffs; and its great trade and handsome houses have procured it the name of Little Leipzig. It is seated on the Elster, 32 m SSW Leipzig. Lon. 12 7 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Gerau, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Darmstadt, 10 m NNW Darmstadt.

Gerberoy, a town of France, in the department of Oise, 12 m NW Beauvois.

Gerbeviller, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, seated on the Ager, 5 m S Luneville.

Gerbi, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tripoli. It bears much barley; and has large quantities of figs, olives, and grapes, which, when dried, form the principal trade. Lon. 11 20 E, lat. 33 56 N.

Gerbstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Mansfeld, 7 m NE Mansfeld.

Gerdauen, a town of Prussia, defended by two castles, and seated on the Omet, near a considerable lake, 50 m SE Königsberg.

German, St. a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It was once the largest town in the county, and a bishop's see, but now consists chiefly of fishermen's cottages. What remains of the cath-

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edral is used as the parish-church; and near it is the priory. It stands near the sea, 10 m W Plymouth, and 220 W by S London.

German, St. a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a magnificent palace, in which Lewis XIV was born. Here James II of England found an asylum, when he fled to France. It is seated on the Seine, near a fine forest, 10 m NW Paris.

German, St. a town of France, in the department of Loire, celebrated for its excellent wine, 18 m S Roanne.

Germano, St. a town of Piedmont, on the river Naviglio, 9 m W Vercelli.

Germano, St. a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, at the foot of Monte Cassino, 17 m SSE Sora.

Germantown, a town of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia county. Stockings of cotton, thread, and worsted, are manufactured here to a great extent. In 1777, here was a battle between the British and the Americans, in which the latter retreated, but the former suffered severely. It is 7 m N Philadelphia.

Germantown, a town of N Carolina, chief of Stokes county. It is situated near a branch of the Dan, 70 m W by N Hillsborough, and 85 N by W Raleigh.

Germantown, New, a town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, 28 m NW Brunswick.

Germany, a country of Europe, 600 m long and 500 broad, bounded on the E by Hungary and Poland, N by the Baltic sea and Denmark, W by the Netherlands and France, and S by Switzerland and Italy. All parts do not enjoy the same mildness of temperature, nor the same fertility of soil; but in general the air is wholesome, and it produces abundance of all kinds of grain. The surface is tolerably level, but it contains some mountains and large forests; the white mulberry-tree is very common, olives grow in several places, and chestnuts, oaks, beeches, firs, and fruit-trees. Hemp, flax, hops, anise, cummin, tobacco, madder, woad, saffron, &c. are cultivated; and the wines of this country are in high esteem. Salt-springs are very numerous, also medicinal springs and baths, both hot and cold. The chief rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Weser, Maine, and Oder. Germany contains a great many sovereign princes, who are independent of each other; and lately there was a number of imperial towns, which were so many little republics; but the whole of them formed a great confederacy, governed by political laws, at the head

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of which was an emperor, whose power in the collective body, or diet, was not directive, but executive. The western Roman empire which had terminated in the year 475, in the person of Augustulus, the last Roman emperor, and which was succeeded by the reign of the Huns, the Ostrogoths, and the Lombards, was revived by Charlemagne, king of France, on Christmas day, in the year 800. This prince being then at Rome, pope Leo III crowned him emperor, in St. Peter's church; and Nicephorus, who was then emperor of the east, consented to this coronation. After the death of Charlemagne, and of Louis le Debonnaire, his son and successor, the empire was divided between the four sons of the latter. Lothario, the first, was emperor; Pepin was king of Aquitaine; Lewis, king of Germany; and Charles le Chauve, king of France. This partition was the source of incessant feuds. The French kept the empire under eight emperors, till the year 919, when Lewis III, the last prince of the line of Charlemagne, died without issue male. Conrad, count of Franconia, the son-in-law of Lewis, was then elected emperor. Thus the empire went to the Germans, and became elective; for it had been hereditary under the French emperors. The emperor was chosen by the princes, the lords, and the deputies of cities, till the year 1239, when the number of the electors was reduced to seven; one more was added in 1649, and another in 1692: these nine electors continued to the year 1798, when, in consequence of the alterations made in the constitution of the empire, under the influence of France and Russia, they became ten in number; namely, the elector and archbishop of Ratisbon, the elector and king of Bohemia (the then emperor) the elector of Bavaria, the elector of Saxony, the elector of Brandenburg (king of Prussia) the elector of Hanover (king of England) the elector of Wurtzburg (late grand duke of Tuscany) the elector of Wirtemberg, the elector of Baden, and the elector of Hesse. Rodolphus, count of Hapsburg, was elected emperor in 1273. He is the head of the house of Austria, which is descended from the same stock as the house of Lorraine, reunited to it in the person of Francis I, father of the two late emperors, Joseph and Leopold. On the death of Charles VI of Austria, in 1740, an emperor was chosen from the house of Bavaria, by the name of Charles VII. On the death of this prince, in 1745, the abovementioned Francis, grand duke of Tuscany,

was elected emperor; whose grandson, Francis II, enjoyed the dignity of emperor of Germany till 1806, when he formally resigned that title and office, and styled himself emperor of Austria. At the close of the Saxon race, in 1024, the prerogatives of the emperor of Germany were very considerable; but, in 1437, they were reduced to the right of conferring all dignities and titles, except the privilege of being a state of the empire; of granting dispensations with respect to the age of majority; of erecting cities, and conferring the privilege of coining money; of calling the meetings of the diet, and presiding in them. But, after all, there was not a foot of land annexed to this title; for, ever since the reign of Charles IV, the emperors depended entirely on their hereditary dominions, as the only source of their power, and even of their subsistence. To prevent the calamities of a contested election, a king of the Romans was often chosen in the lifetime of the emperor, on whose death he succeeded to the imperial dignity of course. The emperor (always elected and crowned at Frankfurt on the Maine) assumed the title of august, and pretended to be successor to the emperors of Rome. Although he was chief of the empire, the supreme authority resided in the diet, which was composed of three colleges; the college of electors, the college of princes, and the college of imperial towns. The diet had the power of making peace or war, or settling general impositions, and of regulating all the important affairs of the empire; but the decisions had not the force of law till the emperor gave his consent. When a war was determined on, every prince contributed his quota of men and money, as valued in the matriculation roll; though as an elector or prince he might espouse a different side from that of the diet. All the sovereigns of Germany had an absolute authority in their own dominions, and could lay taxes, levy troops, and make alliances, provided they did not prejudice the empire. They determined all civil causes definitively, unless in some particular cases, in which an appeal might be made. These appeals were to two courts, called the Imperial Chamber, at Wetzlar, and the Aulic Council, at Vienna. Germany is divided into nine circles, namely, Austria, Bavaria, Suabia, Franconia, Upper and Lower Rhine, Westphalia, and Upper and Lower Saxony: each of these includes several other states; and Bohe-

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mia, Moravia, Lusatia, and Silesia are not comprised in the circles. Germany lately contained six archbishoprics and 36 bishoprics; but this hierarchy was thrown into confusion by the secularizations in 1798, and is not yet restored to order: the archbishop of Ratisbon is primate and metropolitan of all Germany; the see of Mentz having been moved to Ratisbon. Many other transfers and exchanges of territories have since taken place, from the disastrous consequences of the war with France; the kings of England and Prussia have been deprived of all their territories in this country, and new kings and princes have been created by Bonaparte, which makes this country, at present, a labyrinth of geography; but the following transfer must here be noticed as the principal. In 1801, those parts of the circles of Upper and Lower Rhine, and Westphalia, lying on the left bank of the Rhine, were ceded to France, by the treaty of Luneville; and are now annexed to that country, forming the departments of Mont Tonnerre, Sarre, Rhine and Moselle, and Roer. The remainder of Germany, in 1806, ceased to be united as an empire; for a treaty, styled the Confederation of the Rhine, was signed at Paris in July, by France on one part, and by Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden, &c. on the other, in which the latter renounced their connection with the empire; and, in consequence, Francis II, in August, published at Vienna his resignation of the office of emperor of Germany, which dissolved the ancient constitution. In 1812, the French again entered this country under Bonaparte, who required the confederates to raise their war quotas; and he then proceeded, with an army of 300,000 men, on an invasion of Russia. Of this mighty host, not more than 50,000 returned, and in a miserable state, which their chief soon after abandoned, and fled in disguise to France. In 1813, the Russians and Swedes entered Germany, and were soon joined by Prussia: these allies were opposed by Bonaparte and some German adherents, but with little success. An armistice was agreed upon, and terms of peace offered to the French chief, which being rejected by him, Austria (who had remained neuter) declared in favour of the allies. The battles of Leipzig and Hanau ensued, from both of which Bonaparte fled: he was followed by the sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, who with their armies crossed the Rhine into France, the be-

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ginning of December, and there continued a prosperous warfare. The language of Germany is a dialect of the Teutonic, which succeeded that called the Celtic. The three principal religions are, the Roman catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinist; but Christians of all denominations are tolerated, and there are a multitude of Jews in all the great towns. Vienna is the principal city.

Germerheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, situate on the Rhine, 7 m *sw* Spire.

Gerns, a town of Austria, 22 m *sw* Horn.

Gernsheim, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle; seated on the Rhine, 10 m *sw* Darmstadt.

Geroldstein, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; situate on the Kill, 24 m *n* Treves.

Gerona, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. It is built on the side of hills, which to the eastward are defended by some redoubts. The cathedral, one of the finest monuments of Gothic architecture, is the only building that stands on a height. This city was taken by the French in 1809, after enduring a long and arduous siege. It is seated on the Ter, 20 m from its entrance into the Mediterranean, and 56 *ne* Barcelona. Lon. 2 40 E, lat. 42 5 N.

Gers, a department of France, which includes the late provinces of Gascony and Armagnac. It has its name from a river that flows by Auch and Lectoure, and joins the Garonne, above Agen. Auch is the capital.

Gerjan, a town of Switzerland, on the lake of Schewitz, at the foot of the Rigi, 12 m *sw* Schewitz.

Gertrudenburg, a fortified town of S Holland, with a good harbour and salmon fishery on a large lake, called Bies Bosch. It has been often taken, the last time by the French in 1795. It is 8 m *n* by E Breda. Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 51 44 N.

Gerumenha, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a strong castle; seated on a hill, near the river Guadiana, 18 m below Badajoz.

Geske, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Westphalia, seated on the Weyck, 11 m *sw* Paderborn.

Gessenay; see *Sanen*.

Gestrinia, a province of Sweden, the s part of Nordland, between Dalecarlia on the w and the gulf of Bothnia on the e. It is 60 m long and 10 broad, diver-

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stified by forests, rocks, hills, dales, lakes, and rivers; and has numerous mines and forges. Gelle is the capital.

Gettysburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, at the head of Rock creek, one of the sources of the Monocacy, 30 m w by s York.

Gevaudan, a late territory of France, in Languedoc, bounded on the n by Auvergne, w by Rouergue, s by Cévennes, and e by Vivarez. It now forms the department of Lozère.

Gex, a town of France, in the department of Ain, noted for excellent cheese; seated at the foot of Mount St. Claude, between the Rhone, the lake of Geneva, and Switzerland, 10 m NW Geneva.

Geyss, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, seated on the Ulster, 17 m NE Fulda.

Gezan, or *Ghezan*, a seaport of Arabia Felix, which has a considerable trade in fenna and coffee; seated on the Red sea, 90 m NW Lohcia. Lon. 42 15 E, lat. 16 25 N.

Gezira, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of a pachalic, in Diarbek. The whole province of Diarbek is also called Al Gezira. It stands on an island formed by the Tigris, 70 m NW Mosul. Lon. 40 50 E, lat. 36 36 N.

Gezula, a province of Morocco, which is very fertile, and contains mines of iron and copper. The inhabitants are numerous, and considered as the most ancient people of Africa: they live in tents, and are so independent that they are rather the allies than the subjects of the emperor of Morocco.

Ghana, or *Cano*, a city of Negroland, capital of a country of the same name, governed by a sultan. It stands on the s side of a large lake, at its outlet, which separates the city into two parts, and soon after joins the river Niger, which is here called Neel il Abeed, or Nile of the Negros. It is 130 m E by s Cassina. Lon. 13 25 E, lat. 16 15 N.

Ghanara, a city of Negroland, capital of the country of Wangara. The articles of trade are gold, fenna, and slaves. It stands on a branch of the Niger, 280 m SE Cassina. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 13 40 N.

Ghent, or *Gaud*, a city of the Netherlands, lately the capital of Austrian Flanders, now the capital of the department of Scheldt, and a bishop's see. It contains 58,000 inhabitants; but is not populous in proportion to its extent. The city is cut by many canals, which divide it into 26 isles, and over the canals are 300 bridges. It has also two navigable canals; the one to Sas van Ghent, the other to Bruges and Ostend. Here

G H O

are several linen and woollen manufactures, and it has a great trade in corn. The cathedral of St. Bavon, and the abbey of St. Peter, are magnificent edifices; in which, as also in the churches, are some capital paintings. Charles V was born here; but the inhabitants have no reason to respect his memory; for he repeatedly loaded them with heavy exactions, and built a citadel to awe them. Here, in 1576, was concluded the famous treaty, called the Pacification of Ghent, the first commencement of the separation of seven provinces from the seventeen which then formed the Netherlands. Ghent has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is seated on the Scheldt, at the influx of the Lys, Lieve, and Moeze, 26 m NW Brussels. Lon. 3 44 E, lat. 51 3 N.

Ghergong, a city and the capital of the kingdom of Assam. It is fenced with bamboos, and has four gates constructed of stone and earth. The raja, or king, has a splendid palace, surrounded by a ditch full of water. It is seated on the Degoo, near its conflux with the Burrampooter, 400 m NE Calcutta. Lon. 93 36 E, lat. 26 25 N.

Gheriah, a seaport of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan. It was the capital of Angria, a famous piratical prince, whose fort here was taken, and his whole fleet destroyed, in 1756, by the English and Mahrattas. It is 165 m S by E Bombay. Lon. 73 8 E, lat. 16 45 N.

Gheza; see *Gisch*.

Ghiddore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the confines of Bahar, 84 m SE Patna.

Ghilan, a province of Persia, bounded on the E by the Caspian sea and Mazanderan, S by Irak, W and N by Aderbijan. On the W side are high mountains, which are covered with many sorts of trees, and vines that grow wild. It produces abundance of fruit, oil, wine, rice, tobacco, and excellent silk. This province was ceded to Russia, in 1724, but not possessed by Russia till 1780, and was restored in 1797. Reht is the capital.

Ghilan, St. a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Haina, 5 m W Mons.

Ghizni, or *Gazna*, a town of the country of Cabul, once the capital of a powerful empire of the same name. It is called the second Medina, from the great number of illustrious persons who have been interred here. It is 54 m S Cabul. Lon. 68 20 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Ghourbond, a town of the country of Cabul, 42 m NW Cabul.

GIB

Giat, or *Ghjat*, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, with numerous churches, and manufactures of linen cloth. On September 1, 1812, it was entered by the French, who found the magazines and bridges burnt. It is situate on a river of the same name, which is navigable to the Wolga, 96 m w by a Moscow.

Gibello, a town of Italy, in Parmesan, on the river Po, 16 m NW Parma.

Gibraltar, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a harbour for small craft, on the river Odier, 33 m W Seville.

Gibraltar, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near a mountain of the same name, formerly called Calpe, which, with Abyla, on the opposite shore of Africa, were called the Pillars of Hercules. Tarick, a general of the Moors, built a fortress here, which he called Gibel-Tarick, that is, Mount Tarick. Since that time a town has been built at the foot of this rock, which is strongly fortified. It can be approached only by a narrow passage between the mountain and the sea, across which the Spaniards have drawn a line, and fortified it, to prevent the garrison from having any communication with the country. The rock abounds in partridges; and on the east side, amid the broken precipices, is a stratum of bones, belonging to various animals, enshafed in a reddish calcareous stone. Gibraltar was taken from the Moors in 1462; and in 1704 it fell into the hands of the English. The Spaniards attempted to retake it the following year; and they besieged it again, in 1727, with as little success. It sustained a siege from July 1779 to February 1783, when the siege was finally raised, on advice being received that the preliminaries of peace were signed; but it may be considered as terminated in September 1782, on the failure of a grand attack made by the Spaniards, whose floating batteries were destroyed by red-hot shot, from the garrison. The number and strength of the military works, and the vast galleries opened in the calcareous rock, excite admiration; and the fortress, in the opinion of most engineers, is absolutely impregnable. The garrison here is cooped up in a very narrow compass, and in a war with Spain has no provisions, but what are brought from Barbary and England. The strait of Gibraltar is 24 m long and 15 broad, and a strong upper current always runs through it from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean. Gibraltar is 60 m SE Cadiz. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 36 2 N.

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Gibraltar, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, defended by some fortifications. The air is unhealthy in the rainy season, that the merchants and planters generally retire at that time to Maracaybo. The environs produce the best cocoa in the province, and an excellent kind of tobacco. It stands on the SE coast of the lake Maracaybo, 120 m SE Maracaybo. Lon. 70 45 W, lat. 8 45 N.

Gien, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, 34 m SE Orleans.

Giengen, a town of Swabia, on the river Brenza, 18 m SE Ulm.

Giennar, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli, 10 m S Tripoli.

Gieraci, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated on a mountain, near the sea, 32 m SE Reggio.

Gießen, a fortified town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a citadel and a university. It belongs to the house of Darmstadt, and is the seat of its regency for Upper Hesse. In 1759 it was taken by the French, and it surrendered to them in 1796, but was soon after taken by the Austrians. It is seated on the Lahn, 16 m W W Marburg. Lon. 43 8 E, lat. 50 35 N.

Giga, a small island, one of the Hebrides, lying on the W coast of the peninsula of Cantyre, and included in Argyleshire. The inhabitants export corn, meal, and kelp.

Giglio, a small island on the coast of Tuscany, with a castle, 15 m W W Orbetello.

Gignac, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, on the river Hérault, 14 m W Montpellier.

Gijon; see *Amu*.

Gijon, or *Gyon*, a seaport of Spain, in Asturias, with an ancient castle; seated on the bay of Biscay, 24 m SE Oviedo. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 43 34 N.

Gelles, St. a town of France, in the department of Vendée, on the river Vie, near its mouth, 16 m NW Sables d'Olonne.

Gilford, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, on the river Bann, 15 m N Newry.

Gilolo, an island, the largest of the Moluccas. It is 130 m from N to S, but is intersected by several large bays, that the breadth of any limb seldom exceeds 40 m. The shores are in general low, and the interior rises in high peaks. It does not produce any fine spices, but has a great deal of rice, and abounds with oxen, buffaloes, goats, deer, and wild hogs. The sultans of

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Ternate and Tidore share this island between them. The natives are industrious, particularly in weaving. One of the chief towns is Tatany, on a small promontory of the eastern limb, and only accessible by ladders. Lon. 129 0 E, lat. 0 24 N.

Gimont, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 12 m S Auch.

Gingee, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, strong both by nature and art, being seated on a mountain, whose top is divided into three points, on each of which is a castle. In 1750, it was taken by the French. It is 38 m NW Pondicherry. Lon. 79 33 E, lat. 12 15 N.

Gingira, an interior kingdom of Africa, situate to the S of Abyssinia, and w Machidas.

Giorgiev, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, near which the Russians gained a great victory over the Turks in 1771. It is seated on the Danube, 46 m SW Bucharest.

Giovannazzo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, with a castle. It has high houses and towers, built of polished stone, with flat roofs, which give it a singular appearance. It is seated near the sea, 10 m NW Bari.

Giroft, a town of Persia, in Kerman, with a trade in wheat and dates, 100 m S by N Gombron.

Girga, a town of Egypt, the capital of Said, and residence of the bey of Upper Egypt. It is about 3 m in circumference, and contains several mosques, bazars, and squares, but no marble buildings, or remains of ancient structures. It stands near the left bank of the Nile, 130 m NNW Esne, and 240 S Cairo. Lon. 31 52 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Girgenti, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is part of the ancient Agrigentum, and in the vicinity are numerous remains of temples, &c. The cathedral is a magnificent pile, and there are 15 convents, and an ecclesiastical seminary. The harbour, at the mouth of the river St. Blaise, is formed by a fine mole, constructed in 1752, and was capable of receiving large vessels; but from negligence there is now only 12 feet of water on the bar. The chief exports are corn and sulphur; but its trade and population is greatly decreased. It stands on a hill, near the river, 62 m S Palermo. Lon. 13 42 E, lat. 37 20 N.

Gironde, a river of France, formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne, 12 m N of Bourdeaux, which runs into the bay of Biscay after a NNW

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course of about 45 m. At its mouth is a famous tower and lighthouse, called Cordouan, situate on a rock in the sea, 60 m NNW Bourdeaux. Lon. 19 W, lat. 45 30 N.

Gironde, a department of France, which includes part of the late province of Guienne. It lies on both sides of the Garonne, and has its name from the lower part of that river, which is called the Gironde. Bourdeaux is the capital.

Gironne, St. a town of France, in the department of Ariège, on the Sarat, 4 m S by E St. Lizier.

Girvan, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, at the mouth of the river Girvan, which forms a tolerable harbour. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers of cotton and woollen cloths. It is 16 m S by W Ayr.

Gisborough, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is celebrated for being the first place where alum was made, as it was formerly for its fine abbey. It is 22 m NNW Whitby, and 247 N by W London.

Gisors, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Ept, 28 m SE Rouen.

Gitschin, a town of Bohemia, which suffered greatly during the long war of the Swedes in Germany. It is 22 m NW Konigsgratz.

Givet, a fortified town of France, in the department of Ardennes, divided by the Meuse into two parts, Givet Saint Hilaire and Givet Notre Dame, the former situate at the foot of a mountain close by Charlemont, and the other on the opposite side of the river. It is 20 m NE Rocroy.

Giula, a strong town of Upper Hungary, on the frontiers of Transylvania and the river Keresblan, 30 m SW Great Waradin. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Giula Nuova, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near the gulf of Venice, 13 m N Atri.

Giuliana, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, on a craggy rock, 12 m NNW Xacca.

Giusandel, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated near Lake Ochrida, 60 m SE Durazzo. Lon. 20 36 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Gizeh, or *Ghezr*, a fortified town of Egypt, with a palace, several mosques, a cannon foundry, and a manufacture of coarse earthen pots and tiles. Six m to the SE are the largest pyramids in the country. Gizeh was taken from the

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French by the British in 1801. It stands on the left bank of the Nile, nearly opposite Cairo.

Glabbach, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, with a Benedictine abbey. It has manufactures of fine strong linen, and is seated on the Ner, 16 m N Juliers.

Gladenbach, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 12 m N Gießen.

Glamis, a town of Scotland, in Forfarshire, with manufactures of yarn and linen cloth. Near it, on the bank of the Dean, is Glamis-castle, a large edifice, in which Malcolm II was murdered. It is 4 m SW Forfar.

Glamorganshire, a county of Wales, bounded on the N by Carmarthenshire and Brecknockshire, E by Monmouthshire, and S and W by the Bristol channel. It is 48 m long and 26 broad, containing 526,080 acres; is divided into 10 hundreds, and 125 parishes; has one city and five market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 71,525 in 1801, and 85,067 in 1811. On the N side it is mountainous; but on the S it bears large crops of corn, and very sweet grass. Cattle abound in all parts, there being valleys among the mountains that yield good pasture. The other commodities are lead, coal, iron, and limestone. The principal rivers are the Rumney, Taff, Elwy, Neath, and Tawy. Cardiff is the county-town, and Swansea the largest; but the assizes are held at Cowbridge.

Glandelagh, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, on the river Ovoca, 11 m W Wexford. It was formerly a city, and is now celebrated for its Seven Churches and other monastic remains.

Glanfordbridge, or *Brig*, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursdays, and a good trade in corn, coal, and timber. It is seated on the Ancholm, which is navigable for sloops to the Humber, 23 m N Lincoln, and 156 N by W London.

Glanaworth, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Funcheon, 23 m N by E Cork.

Glaris, or *Glarus*, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N by the river Linth, E by the canton of Grisons, and S by the same and the cantons of Uri and Schwitz. It is a mountainous country; and the chief trade is in cattle, cheese, and butter. The inhabitants, estimated at 20,000, are partly protestants and partly catholics; and both sects live together in the greatest

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harmony. Glarus is surrounded by the Alps, except toward the N; and there is no other entrance but through this opening, which lies between the lake of Wallenstadt, and the mountains separating this canton from that of Schwitz.

Glaris, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It has manufactures of cloth, and a trade in cattle, horses, cheese, flates, and wooden ware. In 1799, the Russians under marshal Suwarrow advanced as far as this place, and defeated the French; but, in consequence of general Hotze's defeat near Zurich, retired into the Grisons. Glaris is surrounded by mountains, and seated on the river Linth, 32 m SE Zurich. Lon. 9 7 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Glasgow, a city of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, seated on the S side of the Clyde, over which are two bridges. From its extent, and the beauty and regularity of its buildings, it is deemed the second city in Scotland. The four principal streets, which intersect each other at right angles, divide the city nearly into four equal parts. Glasgow was once an archiepiscopal see. The cathedral, or high church, is a magnificent gothic structure, and divided into two places of worship. There are six other churches, three chapels of ease, and many places of worship for different denominations. Here is a celebrated university, founded in 1450, the single college belonging to which is an elegant building: the library contains a large and valuable collection of books; the observatory is fitted up with the most improved instruments; and in the garden is an elegant building that contains the important collection of books, manuscripts, medals, coins, and anatomical preparations, bequeathed by the late Dr. Wm. Hunter. The academical institution is a handsome edifice, where a regular course of instruction is given to those who do not intend to enter any university. The townhouse is an elegant building with a piazza in front; and opposite it is the exchange, a square building, with an equestrian statue of William III in the centre. The toll-booth, the guildhall, and the theatre, are also worthy of notice. There are several charitable establishments; particularly the Merchant's hospital and that of the town, and a royal infirmary. Glasgow has a considerable foreign trade; and its numerous manufactures, particularly of muslin, cotton, calico, coarse woollen cloth, por-

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celain, glass, the refining of sugar, and the tanning of leather, are carried on to a great extent. The Clyde is navigable for vessels of eight feet water as far as the bridge; but larger vessels stop at Port Glasgow, or Greenock, to unload; it has also the advantage of two canals, beside the Great canal that joins the Clyde to the Forth. The number of inhabitants was 46,779 in 1801, and 58,334 in 1811, or with the suburbs 100,749. It is 43 m w by s Edinburgh. Lon. 4 18 w, lat. 55 52 N.

Glastonbury, a town in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated near a high hill, called the Tor, and famous for an abbey, that occupied an area of 60 acres, of which some considerable ruins still remain; particularly the kitchen, which is of a very unusual contrivance. The George inn was formerly an hospital for the accommodation of pilgrims who came to the abbey, and to see the holy thorn, which, it was pretended, was planted by Joseph of Arimathea, and blossomed on Christmas eve. It was also pretended, that the body of Joseph, of king Arthur, and of Edward the confessor, were buried here. The last abbot of this place was hanged on the top of the Tor, by order of Henry VIII, for not acknowledging his supremacy; and on this hill is a tower, which serves as a seamount. Glastonbury has two churches, and a manufacture of worsted stockings. It is seated on the river Brue, 6 m sw Wells, and 124 w by s London.

Glastonbury, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, on the E side of Connecticut river, 9 m s by E Hartford.

Glatz, a sovereign county of Germany, lying between Silesia, Bohemia, and Moravia, surrounded by mountains. It is 40 m long and 25 broad, has mines of coal, copper, and iron, quarries of marble and stone, and springs of mineral waters. In 1742, it was ceded to the king of Prussia, by the queen of Hungary, and is now deemed a part of Silesia.

Glatz, a strong town of Silesia, capital of the county of Glatz, seated on the side of a hill, by the river Neisse. On the top of the hill is an ancient castle, and a new citadel. In 1742 the Prussians took the town by capitulation; and in 1760, the Austrians took it by storm, but restored it in 1763. It is 48 m sse Breslau, and 82 ENE Prague. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 50 18 N.

Glauchau, a town of Upper Saxony,

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in Misnia, with considerable manufactures of stuffs; seated on the Muldau, 9 m N Zwickau.

Gleiwitz, a town of Silesia, noted for the culture of hops and the weaving of cloth, 34 m SE Oppelen.

Glenarm, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with a castle; seated near a bay of its name, 20 m NNW Carrickfergus.

Glencaple, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, where much business is transacted in the coasting trade. It is seated on the Nith, near its mouth, 5 m s Dumfries.

Glenluce, a town of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, with a harbour for small vessels. Near it is the ruin of an abbey. It is seated on the river Luce, near its entrance into Luce bay, 16 m w Wigton.

Glogau, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, which is very fertile, and produces wine. The town is well fortified, and formerly stood close by the Oder, which has since changed its course, and now flows about a mile from it. Beside the papists, there is a great number of protestants and Jews. It was taken by the king of Prussia in 1741. After the peace in 1742, that king settled the supreme court of justice here; it being, next to Breslau, the most populous place in Silesia. It is 50 m NW Breslau. Lon. 16 14 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Glogau, Little, a town of Silesia, with a collegiate church and minorite convent, 23 m s Oppelen.

Glomme, a river of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, which flows into the North sea, at Fredericstادت. It receives the river Worme, which issues from the lake Mios, and is not navigable in any part of its course from this lake to Fredericstادت, the stream being intercepted by such frequent cataracts and shoals, as in some places to render it necessary to drag the trees, which are floated down, over the ground. At least 50,000 trees are annually floated by this river to Fredericstادت.

Gloucester, a city and the capital of Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and seated on the E side of the Severn, where, by two streams, it makes the isle of Alney. It was fortified with a wall, which Charles II, after the restoration, ordered to be demolished. The four principal streets have their junction in the centre of the town. It once contained 11 churches, but now has only five, beside the cathedral, in which are a

G L O

large cloister, a whispering gallery, and the tombs of Robert duke of Normandy and Edward II. It has five hospitals, two free-schools, and a county gaol. The number of inhabitants was 7579 in 1801, and 8280 in 1811. Great quantities of pins are made here; and there are 12 incorporated trading companies. Ships come up by the Severn to the bridge; but the navigation being circuitous and difficult, a canal is made hence to Berkeley, at the head of which is a basin fit for the reception of 100 vessels. The city and neighbourhood contains many remains of abbeyes; and those of Lantony abbey, in the s suburb, are converted into outhouses belonging to adjacent farms. Gloucester is 24 m NE Bristol, and 104 w by N London. Lon. 2 16 w, lat. 51 50 N.

Gloucester, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Essex county, and on the peninsula of Cape Ann, which forms the N side of Massachusetts bay. The harbour is accessible for large ships, and defended by a battery and citadel. It is one of the most considerable fishing-towns in the United States, and 15 m N Salem. Lon. 70 40 w, lat. 42 36 N.

Gloucester, a town of Virginia, chief of a fertile county of the same name. It stands on a point of land on the N side of the mouth of York river, 17 m N York-town, and 70 E by S Richmond.

Gloucester, a town of New Jersey, in the county of the same name, of which it was formerly the capital. It stands on the river Delaware, 5 m S Philadelphia.

Gloucester, *New*, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, 27 m N Portland.

Gloucestershire, a county of England, bounded on the w by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, N by Worcestershire, E by Warwickshire and Oxfordshire, and S by Wiltshire and Somersetshire. It is 60 m long and 26 broad, containing 718,080 acres; is divided into 28 hundreds, and 338 parishes; has two cities and 25 market-towns; and sends 10 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 250,809 in 1801, and 285,514 in 1811. The air is sharp in the E, or hilly part, called the *Cotswold*; but very mild in the rich vale that occupies the centre, through which the river Severn flows. The w part, which is the smallest district, is varied by hill and dale, and is chiefly occupied by the forest of *Dean*. The staple commodities of the county are its woollens and cheese. The principal rivers are the Severn, Warwickshire Avon,

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Lower Avon, Wye, Thames, Coln, and Lech.

Glouk, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, situate on the Pezyca, 44 m ESE Slouk.

Gluckstadt, a seaport of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Holstein, with a strong castle. It has a considerable foreign trade, the principal branch of which is the whale fishery. In 1813 the fortress, after six days heavy bombardment, surrendered to a British and Swedish force. It is seated on the estuary of the Elbe, 28 m NW Hamburg. Lon. 9 28 E, lat. 53 51 N.

Glurens, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the river Adige, 24 m W by N Meran.

Gnesen, or *Gnesna*, the capital of Great Poland, and an archbishop's see, whose prelate was primate of Poland. The cathedral contains a vast treasure of costly vessels and vestments; and its gates, of Corinthian brass curiously wrought, belonged formerly to a Greek monastery in Taurica Cherfoneus. It was the first town built in the kingdom, and formerly more considerable than at present. It is 90 m N by E Breslau, and 125 W by N Warsaw. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Goa, a city of Hindoostan, in the Concan, and the capital of the Portuguese settlements in India. It stands on the N side of an island, 22 m long and 6 broad, formed by the river Mandova, which is capable of receiving the largest ships. The viceroy's palace is a noble building, at a small distance from the river. Here are a great number of handsome churches and convents, and a stately hospital. The houses are large, and make a fine appearance, but are poorly furnished. The market-place takes up an acre of ground; and in the shops about it may be had the produce of Europe, China, Bengal, and other countries. The inhabitants are contented with greens, fruits, and roots, which, with a little bread, rice, and fish, is their principal diet, though they have hogs and fowls in plenty. Their religion is the Roman catholic, and the clergy are numerous and illiterate. Only one of the churches has glass windows; for they make use of clear oyster-shells instead of glass, and all their fine houses have the same. Goa has few manufactures or productions, the best trade being in arrack, which is distilled from the sap of the cocoa-nut tree. The harbour is defended by several forts and batteries. It is 250 m S by E Bombay. Lon. 73 45 E, lat. 15 31 N.

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Goalpara, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, where the Europeans have factors, who carry on a great trade with Affam, Bootan, Tibet, &c. It stands on the left bank of the Burrumpooter, 38 m E Rangamatty.

Gear, St. a fortified town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, and the capital of the lower county of Catzenellenbogen. It is seated on the Rhine, under the stupendous rock and castle of Rheinfels, with which it surrendered to the French in 1794. It has a considerable trade in wines and hides, and is 17 m SE Coblenz.

Goarshausen, St. a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and lower county of Catzenellenbogen. On a mountain near it is a strong castle called Catze. It is seated on the Rhine, opposite Rheinfels, 10 m SW Nassau.

Goave, Grand, a seaport of St. Domingo, with a harbour capable of containing many ships. The environs contain plantations of sugar, coffee, indigo, and cotton. It is 10 m SSW Leogane.

Goave, Petit, a seaport of St. Domingo, with a good harbour defended by a castle. It is 20 m SW Leogane.

Gobin, St.; see *Fere*.

Goch, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on the Niers, 8 m S Cleve.

Gochheim, or *Gochsen*, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 16 m E Heidelberg.

Gociano, a town of Sardinia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle seated on the Thurso, 25 m E Algher.

Godalming, a town in Surry, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of stockings, and coarse woollen cloths; seated on the Wey, where it divides into several streams, 4 m SW Guildford and 34 London.

Godavery, a river of Hindoostan, which has its sources in the Sukhien mountains, 70 m to the NE of Bombay. In the upper part of its course it is esteemed a sacred river by the Hindoos, who called it Gonga, a term for a river in general. After crossing Dowlatabad and Golconda, from W to E, it turns to the SE, and, receiving the Bain about 90 m from the sea, divides into two principal channels at Rajamundry; and these subdividing again, form several tide harbours, for vessels of moderate burden, at its different mouths in the bay of Bengal. Its course is estimated to be above 700 m; and

GOG

extensive forests of teak border on its banks, within the mountains.

Goderville, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 9 m NE Montivilliers.

Goding, a town of Moravia, with a fine castle, seated on a branch of the Marche, 38 m SE Brunn.

Godmanchester, a corporate town in Huntingdonshire, parted from Huntingdon by the river Ouse. It is seated in a rich soil, which yields great plenty of corn. When James I came through it from Scotland, the inhabitants met him with 70 ploughs, drawn by as many teams of horses; for which novel sight he granted them a charter. Here is a school called the free grammar-school of queen Elisabeth. It is 59 m N by W London.

Godra, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 35 m E Amedabad. Lon. 73 40 E, lat. 22 50 N.

Godwin Sands, sandbanks off the E coast of Kent, in England, between the N and S Foreland. They run parallel with the coast for 10 m, at about 7 m distant, and add to the security of the capacious road, the Downs. These sands occupy the space that was formerly a large tract of ground belonging to Godwin earl of Kent, father of king Harold; and which being afterward given to the monastery of St. Augustin, at Canterbury, the abbot neglecting to keep in repair the wall that defended it from the sea, the whole tract was drowned in the year 1100, leaving these sands, upon which many ships have been wrecked.

Goes, or *Ter Goes*, a strong town of Holland, in Zealand, capital of the island of S Beveland. It has a considerable trade, particularly in salt and corn. The great church was burnt down in 1668, and another was built, which is a handsome structure. It communicates with the Scheldt by a canal, and is 20 m E Middleburg. Lon. 3 50 E, lat. 51 33 N.

Gogard, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, 23 m NNW Linköping.

Gogo, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, with a good tide harbour, at the mouth of a river, in the gulf of Cambay, 100 m SSW Amedabad. Lon. 71 53 E, lat. 21 45 N.

Gogra, or *Soorjew*, a river that issues from Lake Lankee in Tibet, and forcing its way through Mount Himmaleh, pervades the province of Oude, in Hindoostan, where it takes a SE direction, and joins the Ganges, above Chuprah, in the province of Bahar.

G O L

Gohud, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in the province of Agra, 63 m SSE Agra. Lon. 78 44 E, lat. 26 24 N.

Goito, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, on the river Mincio, between the lake of Mantua and that of Garda, 15 m NW Mantua.

Golconda, a country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, between the lower parts of the rivers Kistna and Godavery, and the principal part of Dowlatabad. It was formerly called Tellingana, or Tilling, and is subject to the nizam of the Deccan. Here are diamond mines, the most considerable in the world; also mines of salt, fine iron, plenty of vines, and curious calicos and chinties. Hyderabad is the capital.

Golconda, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of the same name, 6 m WSW Hyderabad, and joined to that city by a wall of communication. It occupies the summit of a conical hill, and is deemed impregnable. When Aurungzebe conquered the kingdom of Golconda, in 1687, this fortress was taken possession of by treachery.

Gold Coast, a maritime country of Guinea, where the Europeans have several forts and settlements. It is about 220 m from W to E, between the rivers Ancobar and Volta; and includes several districts, in which are two or three towns or villages on the seashore. Seven of the districts are dignified with the title of kingdoms, though they contain but a small extent of land along the coast. The natives are generally very rich, as they carry on a great trade with the Europeans for gold; and many of them are employed in fishing, and cultivating rice, which grows in incredible quantities. This they exchange with others for maize, yams, potatoes, and palm oil. Most of the inhabitants go naked; and those who are best clothed have only some yards of stuff wrapped about their middle.

Goldberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, with manufactures of woollen and linen; seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Katzbach, 11 m SW Lignitz.

Golden Island, a small island at the entrance of the gulf of Darien, where the Scots attempted to make a settlement in 1698. Lon. 77 10 W, lat. 9 0 N.

Goldingen, a town of the duchy of Courland, with a castle, formerly the residence of the dukes. It is seated on the Windau, 56 m WNW Mittau. Lon. 22 21 E, lat. 56 48 N.

Goldborough, a town of the district

G O N

of Maine, in Hancock county, on an inlet of the sea, 47 m E Castine. Lon. 68 20 W, lat. 44 28 N.

Goletta, a fortress of Tunis, on a narrow channel between the lake of Tunis and the sea. In 1536, it was taken by Charles V when he attempted the siege of Tunis, and kept by the Spaniards till 1574, when it was taken from them by Selim II. It is 25 m N Tunis.

Golling, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Salzburg, 14 m SSE Salzburg.

Golnow, a town of Hither Pomerania, seated on the lina, 11 m NE Stettin.

Golo, a new department of France, including the N part of Corsica. It has its name from a river, which rises near the centre of the island, and runs into the sea, 12 m to the S of Bastia, the chief town.

Golphington, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Washington county. It is situate near the head of the Ogeechee, 37 m WSW Augusta, and 50 NNW Louisville.

Golub, a town of W Prussia, in the district of Culm, on the river Dribenz, 13 m NE Thorn.

Gombron, or **Gamboroon**, a seaport of Persia, in Laristan, called by the natives Bender Abassi. The best houses are built of brick, flat at the top, with a square turret; but the common people have huts, made with the boughs of palm-trees, and covered with leaves. It was formerly much frequented by people of several nations. The adjacent soil is barren, but provisions brought from other countries are plentiful. It is fortified with double walls, and seated on a bay of the strait of Ormus, 180 m E by S Lar. Lon. 56 12 E, lat. 27 18 N.

Gomera, one of the Canary islands, between Ferro and Teneriff, 20 m long and 10 broad. Here is corn sufficient to support the inhabitants, a sugar work, and great plenty of wine and fruit. It has a town of the same name, with an excellent harbour, where the Spanish ships often take in refreshments. Lon. 17 8 W, lat. 28 6 N.

Gommern, a town of Upper Saxony, with a castle, situate near the Elbe, 8 m SE Magdeburg.

Goms, a town of Switzerland, in Valais, 33 m E Sion.

Gonaives, a seaport of St. Domingo, with an excellent harbour. Here is a medicinal spring, with baths and accommodations for visitors. It is situate at the head of a bay of its name, 30 m SE St. Nicholas. Lon. 72 44 E, lat. 19 27 N.

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Gonave, an island in the W Indies, 34 m long and 3 broad, lying between the two peninsulas of St Domingo. At its SE corner, separated by a channel 3 m wide, is Little Gonave, an islet about 2 m each way. The E end of Gonave is 40 m WSW Port au Prince. Lon. 72 40 W, lat. 18 44 N.

Gondar, the metropolis of Abyssinia, situate on a hill of considerable height. The palace of the neguz, or king, is at the W end, flanked with square towers. The houses are chiefly of clay; the roofs thatched in the form of cones. The inhabitants are estimated at 40,000. They have no shops; but carry on their trade in a large square, where they expose their merchandise upon mats. Gold and rock salt are the only money used: each bar of salt is a foot in length, and they break off as much as they agree for in the purchase of small wares. There are about 100 churches, and the patriarch depends on that of Alexandria. It is 180 m SE Seunar. Lon. 37 33 E, lat. 12 34 N.

Gondagama, or *Gondlacomma*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises near Combam, forms the nominal boundary of the Carnatic on the N, and enters the bay of Bengal, at Mootapilly.

Gondrecourt, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the Orney, 20 m S St. Michael.

Gondreville, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, with a castle, and a magnificent hospital; seated on a hill, by the river Moselle, 8 m W Nancy.

Goness, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Crould, 10 m NE Paris.

Gonfooda; see *Gunsuda*.

Gonga, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, near the sea of Marmora, 37 m NE Gallipoli. Lon. 37 31 E, lat. 40 53 N.

Gonjah, a kingdom of Africa, between the coast of Guinea on the S, and Tombucton on the N. Gonjah, the capital, is 870 m W by S Cassina. Lon. 6 10 W, lat. 13 20 N.

Gonich, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Guril, with a castle. It is surrounded by a wall, in which are two gates, and was formerly of some distinction, but is now a poor place, chiefly inhabited by seamen. It is situate on the right bank of a river, which flows into the Black sea, 90 m ENE Trebisond. Lon. 41 15 E, lat. 41 25 N.

Good Hope, Cape of, the SW extremity of Africa, discovered by the Portuguese in 1439, and made a Dutch settlement in 1660. Here is a neat town called

Cape-town, rising in the midst of a desert, surrounded by black and dreary mountains. To the SE of the town are some vineyards, which yield the famous wine called Constantia. The store-houses of the Dutch E India Company are situate next the water, and the private buildings lie beyond them, on a gentle ascent toward the mountains. The Castle, or principal fort, which commands the road, is on the E side; and Amsterdam Fort is on the W side. The streets are broad and regular; and the houses, in general, are built of stone, and white-washed. Here are two churches; one for the Calvinists, the established religion, the other for the Lutherans. The slaves are lodged and boarded in a spacious house, where they are likewise kept at work: these slaves, a few Hottentots excepted, were all originally brought from the E Indies, and principally from Malacca. Another great building serves as an hospital for the sailors belonging to the Dutch E India ships which touch here: it is situate close to the Company's gardens, to which the convalescents have free access. The inhabitants, though stout and athletic, have not all that phlegm about them which is the characteristic of the Dutch in general. The ladies are lively, goodnatured, familiar, and gay. The heavy draught-work here is chiefly performed by oxen, which are brought to an uncommon degree of docility and usefulness. The inhabitants, in general, travel in a kind of covered wagons, drawn by oxen, which better suit the roughness of the country than more elegant vehicles; but some of the principal people keep coaches, which are drawn by horses. The mountains behind Cape-town are, the Table Mountain, the Sugar-loaf, the Lions Head, Charles Mount, and James Mount, or the Lions Rump. From these mountains descend several rivulets which flow into the different bays, as Table Bay, False Bay, &c. Among these mountains, along the valleys and rivulets, are a great number of plantations. This fine Dutch settlement (with its extensive colony) surrendered by capitulation to the British in 1795, was restored in 1802 by the treaty of Amiens, and again surrendered to the British in 1806. Cape-town stands on the W side of Table bay. Lon. 18 23 E, lat. 33 56 S. See *Hottentots*, *Country of the*.

Goomty, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Rohilla country, flows SE by Lucknow and Jimpour, and enters the Ganges, a little below Benares.

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Górnopour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude, 65 m N Fyzabad. Lon. 83 35 E, lat. 26 45 N.

Goety, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, on the W side of the Pennar, formerly subject to the regent of Mysore, but ceded to the nizam of the Deccan in 1796. It is 46 m SSW Canoul. Lon. 77 48 E, lat. 15 15 N.

Göppingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle, a woollen manufacture, and a celebrated medicinal spring; seated on the rivulet Vils, 22 m SE Stuttgart.

Goragot, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 94 m NE Moorshedabad. Lon. 89 23 E, lat. 25 14 N.

Gorcum, or *Gorichem*, a town of S Holland, with a considerable trade in corn, cheese, and butter; seated on the Linghe, at its junction with the Wahal, 12 m E Dort, and 38 S Amsterdam.

Gore Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, so named by Cook, who discovered it in 1778. It is 30 m long, and appeared to be barren and uninhabited. The SE extremity is named Cape Upright. Lon. 172 50 W, lat. 60 30 N.

Goree, a small island of Africa, near Cape Verd, of great importance on account of its good trade, and defended by two forts. The French surrendered it to the British in 1800; it was retaken in 1804, by the French, but they were soon compelled to surrender it again. Lon. 17 25 W, lat. 14 40 N.

Goree, a town of Holland, capital of an island of the same name, at the southern mouth of the Maese. It is 12 m SSW Briel. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 44 N.

Gorey, in Ireland; see *Newborough*.

Gorgona, a small island of Italy, 16 m from the coast of Tuscany, near which large quantities of anchovies are taken. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 43 22 N.

Gorgona, an island in the Pacific ocean, 18 m from the coast of Popayan. It is high land, very woody, and about 10 m in circuit. Lon. 77 50 W, lat. 3 6 N.

Goritz, or *Goritia*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, capital of a county of its name, with a castle. Here are considerable manufactures of leather, and the environs produce wine, fruit, corn, and silk. In 1797, it was taken by the French. It stands on the Lisonzo, on the frontiers of Friuli, 12 m NE Palma, and 40 W Laubach. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 46 5 N.

Goritz, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the river Oder, 8 m S Culm.

Gorkah, a country of Asia, to the W

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of Napani, and W of Oude. The capital is of the same name, on the river Durrumdee, 35 m WNW Catmundo, and 160 NE Fyzabad. Lon. 84 36 E, lat. 28 25 N.

Gorlitz, a strong town of Upper Silesia, with a celebrated academy. The inhabitants are above 12,000, and carry on a considerable trade in linen and woollen cloth. It is seated on the Neisse, 58 m E by N Dresden. Lon. 15 11 E, lat. 51 9 N.

Gorontalo, or *Gorontalo*, a town of Celebes, and a Dutch settlement, in the bay of Tommine, on the NE part of the island. It has a fort, and three batteries at the entrance of the harbour. This settlement was vested by the Dutch in the hands of the sultan and his two sons, who surrendered it to the English in 1810.

Gort, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 20 m SSE Galway, and 36 WSW Clonsfert.

Gorze, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on a hill, 8 m SW Metz.

Gorzeke, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, 24 m E by N Magdeburg.

Goschütz, a town of Silesia, with a castle, 14 m N Oels.

Goshen, a town of New York, chief of Orange county. It has a church, courthouse, and academy, and is 56 m N New York.

Goshen, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, famous for excellent cheese, 7 m NNW Litchfield.

Goslar, a city of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Brunswick. It derives its principal subsistence from the neighbouring iron mines, manufactures of brass and copper, and brewing. Here the art of making gunpowder is said to have been discovered by a monk. It is seated on the river Gose, at the foot of a mountain, called Rammelberg, 28 m S Brunswick. Lon. 10 31 E, lat. 51 57 N.

Gosport, a fortified town in Hampshire, on the W side of the harbour of Portsmouth, over which is a ferry. It has a market on Saturday, and a considerable trade, especially in times of war, from its contiguity to the naval arsenal at Portsmouth. The number of inhabitants was 11,295 in 1801, and 12,212 in 1811. Here are several breweries, an extensive iron foundery, and a royal hospital, called Haslar Hospital, for the sick and wounded of the royal navy. It is 15 m SE Southampton, and 73 SW London.

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of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the Paltach, 10 m sse Bamberg.

Goslynen, or *Goslawin*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a castle on a rock, 36 m nse Rava. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 51 34 N.

Gotha, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, in Thuringia. It is the residence of the duke of Saxe-Gotha, whose palace contains a fine library and a rich cabinet of coins. Near it is the ducal observatory of Seeberge, the most beautiful and useful in Germany. Gotha has a foundery for cannon, a porcelain manufacture, and a considerable trade in woollens, wood, and beer. It is seated on the Leine, 16 m w by s Erfurt. Lon. 10 48 E, lat. 50 51 N.

Gotha, a river of Sweden, which issues from the sw extremity of the lake Wenner, flows by Trohätta (where it forms a cataract) to Bahus, and there divides into two branches that enter the n part of the Categat, the principal one at Gotheburg.

Gothard, St. a celebrated mountain of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri. It is 9275 feet above the sea, and 22 m to the s of Altorf. Though not the highest mountain, it is deemed the principal summit of the Helvetian Alps, for in its vicinity rise the rivers Tesino, Aar, Reufs, and Rhine, which flow hence in different directions.

Gotheburg, or *Göthenborg*, a city of Sweden, capital of W Gothland, and a bishop's see. It stands at the mouth of the Gotha, which forms the best harbour for foreign trade of any in the kingdom, as it lies on the Categat. Here is a considerable herring fishery; and a great trade in salt, iron, and fir-planks; and from this port the Swedish E India Company's ships take their departure. The inhabitants are computed at 25,000. The environs present a uniform scene of barren rocks, on the sides of which part of the suburbs are built; and in the city are several canals with rows of trees along their margin. In 1802 nearly a fourth part of the city was consumed by a fire. It is 180 m sw Örebro. Lon. 11 59 E, lat. 57 42 N.

Gothland, one of the five general divisions of Sweden; bounded on the n by Sweden Proper, e and s by the Baltic, and w by the Sound, the German ocean, and Norway. This country is inhabited by a nation, celebrated for their excursions and invasions of other countries, which had its origin from the Getæ, or Tartars of Crimea. The Goths had kings of their own till 1134,

when they were united to Sweden. It includes nine provinces and the isles of Gothland and Eländ.

Gothland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 70 m from n to s, and 25 in its greatest breadth. From its form and situation it has obtained the name of the Eye of the Baltic. The soil is fertile, and remarkable for an excellent breed of sheep. Here are fine woods of oak and pine, quarries of excellent stone, and very good limestone. Wisby is the capital.

Gothland, East, a province of Sweden, in the division of Gothland, between the Baltic on the e and Lake Wetter on the w, 80 m long and 70 broad. The soil produces abundance of all sorts of grain. It has fine orchards, pastures, lakes, and rivers, forests of oak and birch, and quarries of alum, stone, and marble. The chief town is Nordköping.

Gothland, West, a province of Sweden, in the division of Gothland, between the lakes Wetter and Wenner, 130 m long and from 25 to 70 broad. The soil and produce are similar to E Gothland. The chief town is Gotheburg.

Gottsburg, a town of Silesia, where great quantities of worsted stockings are knit, 16 m sw Schweidnitz.

Göttingen, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. Here George II of Great Britain founded a university, which has acquired a very distinguished reputation; and it contains one of the most capital libraries in Europe. There are also many other literary institutions, and a commandery of the Teutonic order. The woollen manufactures are the principal support of the inhabitants. It is seated on the Leine, 58 m s Hanover. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Göttingen, New, a town of the state of Georgia, in Burke county, on the w bank of the Savanna, 18 m e Waynesborough.

Gottleube, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on a river of the same name, 18 m sse Dresden.

Gottorp, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, with an old palace, formerly the ducal residence. It is seated at the extremity of an arm of the sea, called the Sley, 4 m wsw Sleswick, to which it is joined by a row of trees.

Gottschee, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, 17 m nne Trieste.

Gouen, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, near the river Clyde, 3 m w Glasgow, and 6 e by s Renfrew.

Gouda, or *Tergow*, a strong town of S Holland, celebrated for its nobility.

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church, and painted glass windows, supposed to be the finest in Europe. Great quantities of yarn and tow are made here, also good cheese and tobacco pipes. It is seated on the Yssel, at the influx of the Gow, 10 m NE Rotterdam.

Governolo, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, seated on the Mincio, 12 m SE Mantua.

Goura, or *Gura*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, on the Vistula, 14 m SE Warsaw.

Gouraincourt, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 15 m NE Verdun.

Gourdon, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 25 m N Cahors.

Gournay, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on the Epte, 21 m E Rouen.

Gourock, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on a bay of the frith of Clyde, 2 m W Greenock.

Gowran, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 9 m E by S Kilkenny.

Gozi, or *Gozes*, an island in the Mediterranean, the ancient Clauda, under which St. Paul sailed on his voyage to Rome. It is 24 m from the SW coast of Candia, and vessels often put in here for water and provisions. Lon. 23 46 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Gozo, a fortified island of the Mediterranean, 5 m to the NW of Malta, and belonging to the knights of that island. It is 8 m long and 4 broad, and more equally fertile than Malta.

Grabow, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, seated on the Elda, 24 m S by E Schwerin.

Gracias a Dios, a town of New Spain, in the province of Honduras, 100 m W by S Valladolid. Lon. 89 40 W, lat. 14 30 N.

Graciosa, one of the Azores, 10 m long and 8 broad, fertile in wheat, wine, butter, and cheese. The principal place is Plata. Lon. 27 58 W, lat. 39 2 N.

Gradisca, a fortified town of Slavonia, on the frontiers of Croatia, seated on the Save, 20 m SW Pofega. Lon. 18 39 E, lat. 45 21 N.

Gradisca, a strong town of Friuli, on the confines of Carinthia, capital of a county united with Goritz, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Lifonzo, 6 m SW Goritz. Lon. 13 32 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Grado, a town of Italy, in a small island of the same name, on the coast of Friuli, 50 m E by N Venice. Lon. 13 10 E, lat. 45 46 N.

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Grafton, a town of New Hampshire, in the county of its name, 16 m SE Hanover.

Grain Coast, a country of Guinea, extending along the Atlantic about 300 m between the Sierra Leone country on the W and the Ivory coast on the E. The productions are peas, beans, gourds, lemons, oranges, dates, and palm wine; but the chief article is the abundance of Guinea pepper, or grains of paradise, which draws a great interior and export trade. Cows, hogs, sheep, and goats are numerous. The Portuguese had formerly the whole commerce of this coast, but it has long been chiefly in the hands of the English and Dutch.

Grainey, or *Gretna Green*, a village of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near the head of the Solway frith, and the borders of Cumberland, 9 m NW Carlisle. It was long famous for the resort of fugitive minors from England to get married; but this improper practice is now abolished.

Grätz, or *Greitz*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, with a castle on a rocky mountain, and another in the town. It has manufactures of stuff, and is situate on the Elster, between mountains and woods, 10 m N Plauen.

Gramat, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 22 m NNE Cahors.

Grammont, a town of Flanders, seated on both sides of the Dender, 18 m NE Tournay.

Grampian Hills, a chain of hills in Scotland, which extends, in a NE direction, from the SE border of Dumbarton, through the counties of Argyle, Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine, to Aberdeen; and thence, in a NW direction, through the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin, to the borders of Inverness. The Grampians vary in height from 1400 to 3500 feet, but Benlomond and several others are elevated still higher. They take their name from a single hill, the Mons Grampius of Tacitus, where Calgacus waited the approach of Agricola, and where the battle was fought so fatal to the brave Caledonians.

Grampound, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of gloves; seated on the Fal, 40 m SW Launceston, and 244 W by S London.

Gran, a town of Lower Hungary, and an archbishop's see; seated near the conflux of the Gran with the Danube, 50 m ESE Presburg. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 47 46 N.

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Gran, a seaport of Arabia, in the province of Bahrin, at the SW end of the gulf of Persia, and on the borders of Irak Arabi, 40 m S Bassora. Lon. 47 43 E, lat. 20 56 N.

Granada, a province (formerly a kingdom) of Spain, sometimes called Upper Andalusia. It is 175 m long and 75 broad; bounded on the W and S by Andalusia, N by Murcia and the Mediterranean, and E by the same sea. Though a mountainous country, the soil is good; but it has not been well cultivated since the Moors were expelled in 1492. However, it produces corn, wine, oil, sugar, flax, hemp, excellent fruit, honey, wax, and mulberry-trees, which feed a great number of silkworms. The forests produce gall-nuts, palm-trees, and oaks.

Granada, a city of Spain, capital of the province of Granada, and an archbishop's see. It is divided into four parts, and was formerly one of the finest cities in the world. In one part is the cathedral, containing the tombs of Ferdinand and Isabella, who took this place from the Moors in 1492. In another is a palace built by Charles V, and an ancient palace of the Moorish kings, called the Alhambra, which contains to many rooms that it is like a labyrinth. In the third is the university; the fourth has nothing considerable; but all the public buildings are magnificent; and the cathedral and convents contain excellent pictures by Spanish masters. The walls and gates, and the aqueducts, are mostly destroyed; and its trade is feebly carried on, without encouragement or protection. The inhabitants are not more than 80,000, and half of them are lawyers, ecclesiastics, and mendicants. It is seated on both sides of the Darro, at its conflux with the Xenil, 70 m SE Cordova. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 37 8 N.

Granada, an island of the W Indies, the last of the Windward Caribbees, and 30 leagues NW of Tobago. It is 20 m long and 13 broad, finely wooded, and the soil suited to produce sugar, tobacco, and indigo. It was taken from the French in 1762, confirmed to the English in 1763, taken by the French in 1779, and restored to the English in 1783. In 1795, the French landed some troops, and caused an insurrection, which was not quelled till 1796. St. George is the capital.

Granada, a city of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua. It was taken twice by the French buccaneers, and

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pillaged. The inhabitants carry on a great trade by means of the lake Nicaragua, on which it is seated, 60 m SE Leon. Lon. 86 36 W, lat. 12 5 N.

Granada, New, an extensive country in S America, denominated by the Spaniards the new kingdom of Granada. It is bounded on the S by Peru, W by the Pacific ocean, N by Terra Firma, and E by a country that stretches along the banks of the Oronoko, and is little known. New Granada was conquered by the Spaniards in 1536. It is so far elevated above the level of the sea, that, though it approaches almost to the equator, the climate is remarkably temperate. The fertility of the valleys is not inferior to that of the richest districts in America; and the higher grounds yield gold and precious stones of various kinds. The towns are populous and flourishing; and the capital is St. Fé.

Granadillas, or *Granadines*, a chain of islands in the W Indies, dependent on Granada, and extending N from that island to St. Vincent. They are 23 in number, most of them fertile, and capable of producing cotton, coffee, indigo, and sugar. The most considerable is Carinacou.

Granard, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Longford, 16 m ENE Longford.

Granby, a small town of S Carolina, seated on the Congaree, on the contrary side to Columbia, about a mile below that city. It is noted for a curious bridge, whose centre arch is 100 feet wide, to give passage for large trees that are brought down by the floods.

Grandcourt, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near the lake of Neuchatel, 7 m NW Friburg.

Grandmont, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne. Near it was a celebrated abbey, suppressed in 1769, after the death of the then professed members. It is 15 m SSE Limoges.

Grandpre, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, seated on the Ayré, 32 m E Rheims.

Grange, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, surrounded by great and curious mines, 40 m SW Fahlun.

Grangemouth, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, at the angle formed by the junction of the Great canal with the river Carron. Upward of 40,000 tons are annually entered here, belonging either to the foreign or coasting trade. It is 4 m NE Falkirk, and 10 m SE Stirling.

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Grasse, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 30 m *NNW* Berlin.

Granson, a town of Switzerland, in Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. It stands on the lake of Neuchatel, 16 m *W* *W* Neuchatel.

Grantham, a borough in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. The church is an elegant structure, with a very lofty spire. A canal passes hence to the Trent, at Nottingham. Grantham is seated on the Witham, 20 m *S* by *W* Lincoln, and 110 m *N* by *W* London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36' W$, lat. $52^{\circ} 59' N$.

Granton, a town of Scotland, in Elginshire, neatly built and with flourishing manufactures. A little to the *N* is Castle Grant, the elegant seat of the earl of Seafield. It is seated on the left bank of the Spey, over which is a bridge, 18 m *SE* Forres, and 22 *SW* Elgin.

Granville, a town of France, in the department of Manche, seated on the English channel, partly on a rock, and partly on a plain, 15 m *S* by *W* Coutances.

Graßnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Sazs, famous for its manufactures of brass, 15 m *NW* Elbogen.

Grasmere-water, a small lake of Westmorland, to the *W* of Ambleside. Its margin is hollowed into small bays, with bold eminences; some of rock, some of turf, that half conceal and vary the figure of the lake. A low promontory projects far into the water; and on it stands a white village.

Grafon, an island in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Sweden, 15 m long and 2 broad. Lon. $18^{\circ} 20' E$, lat. $60^{\circ} 12' N$.

Grasse, a town of France, in the department of Var, and lately a bishop's see. It has a trade in dry fruit, oil, perfumes, and tanned leather, and is seated on an eminence, 14 m *WW* Antibes, and 21 *W* by *S* Nice.

Grasse, a town of France, in the department of Aude, on the river Othieu, at the foot of a mountain, 18 m *SE* Carcassonne.

Gratz, a fortified town of Germany, capital of Lower Stiria, and a bishop's see. Here are many palaces, a university, and a fine arsenal. The castle stands on a rock, and is a strong place. Gratz is seated on the *W* side of the Muer, over which is a bridge to an extensive suburb. The inhabitants are estimated at 35,000. In 1797, it was taken by the French. It is 88 m *SSW* Vienna. Lon. $15^{\circ} 26' E$, lat. $47^{\circ} 4' N$.

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Graudenä, a town of *W* Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, with a citadel, seated on the Vistula, 15 m *N* by *E* Culm.

Grave, a strong town of Dutch Brabant, on the left bank of the Maese, beyond which there is a fort. It has been often taken; the last time by the French, in 1794. It is 8 m *SW* Nieuwguen.

Gravedona, a town of Italy, in Milanese, on the *NW* side of the lake of Como, 26 m *N* Como.

Gravelines, a strong seaport of France, in the department of Nord, seated at the mouth of the Aa, defended by Fort Phillip, 12 m *E* Calais. Lon. $2^{\circ} 8' E$, lat. $50^{\circ} 59' N$.

Gravenau, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Passau, on the river Sag, 16 m *N* Passau.

Gravenmacheren; see *Gravenmacheren*. *Gravenwert*, a town of Bavaria, in the upper palatinate, 17 m *N* Amberg.

Gravesande, a town of *S* Holland, where the ancient counts of Holland resided. It is about 4 m from the sea, and 6 *W* by *S* Delft.

Gravesend, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the Thames, and is the common landing-place for seamen and strangers in their passage to London; and here all outward bound vessels stop to be examined by the customhouse officers, and to receive their clearances. A great part of it was burnt down, with the church, in 1727: the latter was rebuilt as one of the 30 new churches. It is called the corporation of Gravesend and Milton, these two places being united under the government of a mayor. The latter place is a mile *E* of the other, and has a blockhouse over against Tilbury fort. They were incorporated by queen Elisabeth; but, long before, Richard II had granted them the exclusive privilege of conveying passengers to London in boats. Gravesend is famous for asparagus; and the chief employment of the labouring people is the spinning of hemp, to make nets and ropes. It 22 m *SE* London.

Gravina, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 32 m *SW* Bari.

Gravellet, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 12 m *NW* Castres.

Gray, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, with a trade in iron; seated on the Saone, 25 m *N* Dijon.

Gray, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, 15 m *N* by *W* Portland.

Grays Thurrock, a town in Essex, with

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town in Essex, with

a market on Thursday, seated on the
Thames, 24 m s London.

Grebenstein, a town of Germany, in
Lower Hesse, on the river Hesse, 10 m
nnw Cassel.

Greece, the ancient name of that part
of Turkey in Europe which contains
Macedonia, Albania, Thessaly, Livadia,
Morea, the Archipelago, and Candia.

Green, a town of the district of Maine,
in Lincoln county, situate on the An-
droscoggin, 36 m s Portland.

Green, a river of Kentucky, which
rises in Mercer county, and flows w and
s into the Ohio, where its mouth is 200
yards wide. It is navigable 130 m; and
near it are a number of salt springs, and
three ponds of bitumen. Vast quanti-
ties of nitre are found in the caves on
its banks; and many of the settlers
make gunpowder.

Greencastle, a town of Pennsylvania,
in Franklin county, 11 m s by w Cham-
bersburg, and 117 w by s Philadelphia.

Greenfield, a town of Massachusetts,
in Hampshire county, on the w bank of
the Connecticut, 22 m NNE Northamp-
ton, and 94 wnw Boston.

Greenland, an extensive region stretch-
ing toward the north pole, which,
whether continental or insular, is re-
garded as belonging to N America.
This country was discovered in the tenth
century by the Norwegians, who plant-
ed a colony on the eastern coast; and
the intercourse between this colony,
Iceland, and Denmark was continued
till the beginning of the fifteenth cen-
tury. In that century, by the gradual
increase of the arctic ice, the colony
became completely imprisoned by the
frozen ocean; while on the w a range
of mountains and plains, covered with
perpetual ice, precluded all access. This
settlement contained several churches
and monasteries, and is said to have ex-
tended about 200 m in the sse extremi-
ty. In more recent times the western
coast was chiefly explored by Davis,
and other English navigators; but there
was no attempt to settle a colony. In
1721, a Norwegian clergyman, named
Egede, proceeded to this dreary coun-
try, where he continued till 1735,
preaching to the natives; and his bene-
volent example has been since followed
by several missionaries. The country
is said to be inhabited as far as 76 N lat.
but the Danish and Moravian settlements
are chiefly in the sw extremity. The
short summer is very warm, but foggy;
and the northern lights diversify the
gloom of winter, which is very severe.
From them we learn, that the NW coast

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of Greenland is separated from America
by a narrow strait; that the natives of the
two countries have some intercourse;
and that the Esquimaux of America per-
fectly resemble the Greenlanders in their
aspect, dress, mode of living, and lan-
guage. The quadrupeds are deer, bears,
foxes, hares, and some dogs resembling
wolves. Cape Farewell, the sw point,
is in lon. 41 42 W, lat. 59 38 N.

Greenlaw, a town of Scotland, ca-
pital of Berwickshire, though a small
place. The number of inhabitants was
1270 in 1801, and 1260 in 1811. Here
are the remains of two religious houses.
It is seated on the Blackadder, 8 m
sw Dunfer, and 36 sse Edinburgh.

Greenock, a seaport of Scotland, in
Renfrewshire, at the mouth of the
Clyde, with a small fort for the defence
of the harbour. Here are several dry
docks, and the building and rigging of
ships is much followed; but the manu-
factures are small, compared with the
size of the town. It has a great trade;
and the fisheries, particularly for her-
rings, and the Newfoundland fishery,
are carried on to a great extent. The
number of inhabitants was 17,458 in
1801, and 19,042 in 1811. It is 24 m w
by s Glasgow. Lon. 4 45 W, lat. 55 57 N.

Greenborough, a town of the state of
Georgia, chief of Green county, one of
the most fertile in the state. It is 60 m
nnw Louisville. Lon. 82 35 W, lat. 33
15 N.

Greensburg, a town of Pennsylvania,
chief of Westmorland county. It has
a trade in flour, and is seated on a hill,
30 m s by s Pittsburg. Lon. 79 45 W,
lat. 40 8 N.

Greensted, a village in Essex, a mile
w Ongar. It is remarkable for a little
church (built prior to the Conquest)
the walls of which are formed of the
trunks of trees.

Greenville, a town of S Carolina, in
Darlington county, capital of Cheraw
district. It is situate on the w side of
Great Pedee river, 85 m NE Columbia.
Lon. 79 55 W, lat. 34 30 N.

Greenville, a town of N Carolina,
chief of Pitt county, with a seminary,
called Pitt Academy. It is seated on the
river Tar, 25 m sse Tarborough, and
75 s by s Raleigh.

Greenville, a town of Tennessee, in
Greene county. Five m s by w of it is
Greenville college. It is seated on the
NE branch of the Nolachucky, 65 m s
Knoxville.

Greenville, a town and fort of the
state of Ohio. The fort was built by
general Wayne, who here concluded a

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treaty of peace with the Indian nations in 1795. It is seated on the NW branch of the Great Miami, 70 m N by W Cincinnati. Lon. 85° 3' W, lat. 39° 58' N.

Greenwich, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is famous for an hospital for decayed seamen, thought to be the finest structure of the kind in the world; and for an observatory built by Charles II, on the summit of a hill, called Flamsteed Hill, from the great astronomer of that name, who was here the first astronomer royal; and the English compute the longitude from the meridian of this place. Here was once a royal palace, in which Edward VI died, and queen Mary and queen Elizabeth were born: it has been long pulled down, and on part of its site now stands the house belonging to the ranger of the park. Here is a college, called the Duke of Norfolk College, for the maintenance of 20 decayed housekeepers; and another called Queen Elizabeth College; also a royal naval asylum for 1000 children. In 1779, the chapel of the hospital, the dining-hall, and eight wards were destroyed by fire; but the whole was soon rebuilt. Greenwich in 1801 contained 14,339 inhabitants; and in 1811, including Deptford, which adjoins it on the W, the number was 36,780. It is seated on the Thames, 3 m ESE London. Lon. 0°, lat. 51° 29' N.

Greenwich, a town of Rhode Island, chief of Kent county. It is noted for good cider, carries on the fisheries to advantage, and sends some vessels to the W Indies. It stands on the NW part of Narraganset bay, 16 m S Providence, and 22 NW Newport.

Greenwich, a town of New Jersey, in Cumberland county, on the NW bank of Cohanzey creek, 3 m from its mouth in Delaware bay, and 15 m SE Salem.

Gregorio, St. a town of Quito, in the province of Guayaquil, seated in a fruitful plain, 80 m NNW Guayaquil.

Greiffen, a town of Switzerland, on a small lake of its name, 9 m ESE Zurich.

Greiffenberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, on the river Sernitz, 13 m SSE Prenzlau, and 48 NNE Berlin.

Greiffenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, with a fortress on a mountain. It is celebrated for its linen manufactures, and seated on the Queis, 28 m WSW Lignitz.

Greiffenberg, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Rega, 16 m E Camin.

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Greiffenhagen, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Oder, 10 m S Stettin.

Greiffswalde; see **Grißwald**.

Grein, a town of Austria, on the Danube, 28 m S Linz.

Greiz; see **Graits**.

Grenade, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 17 m NW Toulouse.

Grenna, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, with the remains of a strong castle on the top of a hill. It stands near the lake Wetter, 18 m NNE Jonkoping.

Grenoble, a city of France, capital of the department of Isere, and a bishop's see, with a fortified castle. The leather and gloves that are made here are highly esteemed. It stands on the Isere, over which are two bridges to pass into that part called Perriere, a large street on the side of the river. It is 27 m S Chambery. Lon. 5° 44' E, lat. 45° 13' N.

Gretina; see **Graitney**.

Grevenbroich, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Erft, 10 m ENE Juliers.

Grevenmacheren, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the river Moselle, in a country producing excellent wine, 14 m ENE Luxemburg.

Greussen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Helbe, 13 m N Erfurt.

Grimaud, a town of France, in the department of Var, 12 m SW Frejus.

Grimbergen, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an abbey and a castle, 6 m N Brussels.

Grimma, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a trade in wool, linen, thread, and flannel; seated on the Mulda, 14 m SE Leipzig.

Grimmen, a town of Hither Pomerania, 14 m S Stralsund.

Grimperg, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 17 m SE Treves.

Grimby, a borough in Lincolnshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It has a large church, like a cathedral, and a good trade in coal and salt. The harbour, at the mouth of the Humber, has been improved. It is 35 m NE Lincoln, and 168 N London.

Grinacu, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris, on the river Linth, at its entrance into the lake of Zurich, 14 m NNW Glaris.

Grindenwald, a town of Switzerland,

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In the canton of Bern, seated among mountains, at the foot of a celebrated glacier, 23 m s Thun.

Grindon, a village in that part of Durham called Northamshire, 6 m s w Berwick. To the s of it, at a place called Grindon Rigg, are four upright stone pillars, funeral monuments of the chieftains slain in a victory gained here over the Scots, in 1553, by the earl of Northumberland and his brother.

Grinstead, *East*, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Thursday. Here is Sackville college, a large stone building founded by the duke of Dorset, in 1616, for 24 aged persons of both sexes. It is seated on a hill, 20 m s Lewes, and 29 s by s London.

Gripsholm, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, with an ancient royal castle, in which are numerous portraits of emperors, kings, and sovereign princes. Near it is a considerable brandy distillery, and a cannon foundry. It is seated near the lake Maeler, 28 m w by s Stockholm.

Gripsholm, a strong town of Hither Pomerania, with a good harbour, and a university. It is seated on the river Rik, which is navigable to the Baltic, 14 m w Wolgast. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Grisons, a new canton of Switzerland, bounded on the s by Milan and Venice, e and w by Tyrol, and w by the cantons of Glaria, Uri, and Tessin. The Valteline, and the counties of Chiavenna and Bormio, lately subject to the Grisons, now constitute part of the kingdom of Italy. The country was formerly divided into three leagues, namely, the Grey League, the League of God's House, and the League of the Ten Jurisdictions; each of them had a distinct internal government, and they were connected as one republic by an annual diet held alternately at the towns of Coire, Hantz, and Davos. Bt in 1803, the constitution was changed by the French, and the country made an additional canton of Switzerland. The inhabitants, amounting to about 250,000, are partly Calvinists and partly catholics; but the former are most numerous. The principal subsistence of the peasantry is by breeding oxen, most of which are sent to Milan. The capital is Coire.

Grisey, a town on the coast of Java, in the e part of the island. Lon. 112 48 E, lat. 7 5 S.

Grita, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, 50 m ssw Merida.

Grodno, the principal town, though

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not the capital, of Lithuania. It has the appearance of a decayed town; containing a mixture of wretched hovels, falling houses, and ruined palaces, with magnificent gateways, remains of its ancient splendour. A few habitations in good repair make the contrast more striking. Here is a college and physic garden. In the new palace, built by Augustus III, the diets were sometimes held; particularly the last, in 1793, which was compelled, at the point of the bayonet, to consent to the second partition of Poland; and here, in 1795, Stanislaus III formally refused his crown. Grodno is now subject to Russia. It is seated partly in a plain, on the river Niemen, and partly on a mountain, 125 m s w Warsaw. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 53 28 N.

Großde, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. Near it is a monument of stone, erected in memory of a battle fought here in 1421. It is seated on the Weser, 9 m s Hameln.

Groß, a strong town of Holland, in Gelderland. A duty is collected here on all merchandise passing through it for Germany. It is seated on the Slinghe, 23 m E by s Zutphen.

Groningen, one of the provinces of Holland, bounded on the E by E Friesland, w by Friesland, s by the German ocean, and s by Overijssel. It is divided into two parts, called Groningen and Omelands. The excellency of this country consists in pasture, which feeds a great number of large herds.

Groningen, a city of Holland, capital of the province of the same name, with a citadel and a university. It is seated on the rivers Hunes and Aa, and has a communication, by a canal, with a bay of the German ocean, at the distance of 10 m. The inhabitants are computed at 20,000. It is 60 m NE Amsterdam. Lon. 6 35 E, lat. 53 12 N.

Großa, an island in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Dalmatia, 23 m long and 2 broad. Lon. 15 7 E, lat. 44 18 N.

Großetto, a town of Tuscany, in Siennese, with a castle, situate near the sea, 30 m s w Sienna.

Groschayn, or *Hayn*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of cotton and woollen cloths, seated on the Roder, 8 m s Meissen.

Grotgan, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle of its name. The forests round this town are the joint property of all the inhabitants. It is 19 m NNE Neisse. Lon. 17 28 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Grotkan, a town of Serbia, where the

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Turks defeated the Germans in 1739. It is 15 m s Belgrade.

Groton, a town of Connecticut, in New London county, 5 m w New London city. On the bank of the Thames, opposite the city, is fort Griswold, memorable for being stormed, in 1781, by Benedict Arnold after he had become a traitor to his country. The town was burnt at the same time.

Groynes; see *Corunna*.

Grubenhagen, a town and castle of Lower Saxony, which gives name to a principality, in the duchy of Brunswick. The castle is now in ruins. It is 7 m sw Einbeck, the capital of the principality.

Grunberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, where the kings of the Merovingian race and Charlemagne held their court. It is 10 m e Gießen.

Grunberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, surrounded with vineyards. Here is a manufacture of cloth, and a trade in vinegar and dried fruits. It is 30 m nw Glogau.

Grunde, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, seated in the Hartz mountains, 4 m w Clausthal.

Grunhayn, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a trade in copper and lead, 16 m s by w Chemnitz.

Gruningen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, on the river Bode, 7 m ene Halberstadt.

Gruningen, a town and bailiwick of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle on an elevated rock, 10 m se Zurich.

Grunstadt, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 22 m nnw Spire, and 28 s Mentz.

Grugires, a town and bailiwick of Swisserland, in the canton of Friburg, with a castle on a hill. It has a great trade in cheese, and is 15 m sw Friburg.

Gruse, a river of Scotland, which rises in the sw angle of Renfrewshire, runs over several precipices into the lower country, and, after receiving the Black Cart and White Cart, enters the Clyde, about a mile below Renfrew.

Guacara, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caracas, near the lake Tocarigua, 12 m nne Valencia.

Guadalaviar, a river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Aragon, crosses the province of Valencia, and enters the Mediterranean, below Valencia.

Guadalaxara, one of the three audiences of New Spain, and a province, bounded on the n by Culiacan and New Biscay, s by Zacatecas and Me-

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choacan, and s and w by the Pacific ocean. It is celebrated for its fertility, and the richness of its silver mines. The northern parts are mountainous, and toward the s is the great lake of Chapala, whose outlet is the river St. Jago.

Guadalaxara, a city of New Spain, capital of the province and audience of Guadalaxara, and an archbishop's see. It contains eight squares, two colleges, several convents, and 19,500 inhabitants. It stands on the left bank of the St. Jago, 220 m wnw Mexico. Lon. 103 3 w, lat. 21 9 n.

Guadalaxara, a town of Spain, in New Castile, which has a royal manufacture of superfine cloth and other woollen stuffs. It is seated on the Henares, 30 m ne Madrid.

Guadalecanal, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, at the foot of the Morena mountains and the borders of Andalusia, 10 m se Lerena.

Guadalete, a river of Spain, which rises on the confines of Granada, crosses Andalusia, by Arcot, and enters the bay of Cadiz by two mouths, one at Port St. Mary, and the other (called St. Peter river) a little to the n of Porto Real.

Gaudaloupe, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a celebrated convent; seated on a rivulet of the same name, 34 m e by n Truxillo.

Guadaloupe, one of the Leeward Caribbee islands in the W Indies, between Antigua and Dominica. It is divided into two parts by a strait, called the Salt River. At this place the land on each side is not above 4 m broad, and by this strait the sea on the nw communicates with that on the sw. The sw part is 65 m long and 24 broad; and the ne part is much the same. The soil is exceedingly good, and well watered near the sea, by rivulets which fall from the mountains. On this island is a volcano, called the Mountain of Sulphur; and on the e side are two mouths, which open into a pit of sulphur: the blacks who sell brimstone fetch it from this pit. The French settled on this island in 1632. It was taken by the English in 1759, 1794, and 1810; and it was ceded by them to Sweden in 1813. Basseterre is the capital.

Guadalquivir, a river of Spain, which rises in Mancha, flows through Andalusia, by Andujar, Cordova, and Seville, and enters the bay of Cadiz.

Guadarama, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a great trade in cheese; seated on the Guadarama, 25 m nw Madrid.

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Guadiana, a river that rises in Spain, from some lakes in Mancha, to the N of Alcaez; soon after it is lost in the earth, and springs up again at several openings, called the Eyes of the Guadiana; it then flows W by Calatrava, Merida, and Badajoz, into Portugal, where it takes a S direction, and separating Algarve from Andalusia, enters the bay of Cadiz.

Guadix, a city of Spain, in Granada, and a bishop's see. It contains three parishes and six convents, and is situate in a rich country, on a river of the same name, 36 m ENE Granada. Lon. 3 0 W, lat. 37 28 N.

Guadramiro, a town of Spain, in Leon, 33 m WSW Salamanca.

Gualdo, a town of Italy, in Ancona, which was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1751. It is 8 m NW Nocera.

Gualqui, the capital of the province of Puchacay, in Chili; situate on the N bank of the Biobio, 12 m SE Concepcion. Lon. 72 5 W, lat. 36 50 S.

Guam, the chief of the Ladrone islands, in the Pacific ocean, 100 m in circumference. The Spaniards have a garrison here; but the inhabitants are almost all natives of the country, and reputed to be skilful in building boats. It abounds with excellent fruit, and has several good harbours. Umata is the capital. Lon. 143 15 E, lat. 13 10 N.

Guamanga, a city of Peru, capital of a province of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is famous for sweetmeats; and near it are mines of gold, silver, iron, sulphur, and quicksilver. It is 180 m ESE Lima. Lon. 74 5 W, lat. 13 20 S.

Guanahani, or *Cat Island*, one of the Bahama islands, the first land of America discovered by Columbus, in 1491, and named by him St. Salvador. It is above 50 m long, but very narrow, and has a harbour at the SW end called Port Howe. Lon. 75 40 W, lat. 24 20 N.

Guanazuato, a city of New Spain, in Mechoacan, and the capital of a large district, the most fertile and populous in all the country. It received the privilege of a city in 1741, and now ranks next to Mexico, containing upward of 70,000 inhabitants, and many sumptuous edifices. In the vicinity are several rich mines. It is 180 m NW Mexico. Lon. 100 55 W, lat. 21 0 N.

Guanare, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, 40 m SE Truxillo.

Guanuco, a town of Peru, capital of a fruitful district of the same name. Several kinds of sweetmeats and jellies are made here, and sent to other pro-

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vinces. It is 172 m NNE Lima. Lon. 75 25 W, lat. 9 55 S.

Guanzayelica, a town of Peru, in the province of Guamanga, famous for its rich mine of quicksilver, 36 m NW Guamanga, and 160 ESE Lima.

Guara, a town of Peru, near which are many remains of the edifices of the incas. It is seated near the mouth of the river Guara, 100 m NNW Lima. Lon. 77 0 W, lat. 10 58 S.

Guarco; see *Cagnete*.

Guarda, a city of Portugal, in Beira, and a bishop's see. It is strong by nature and art, and has a stately cathedral, 138 m NE Lisbon. Lon. 6 37 W, lat. 40 22 N.

Guardafui; see *Gardefan*.

Guardamar, a town of Spain, in Valentia, at the mouth of the Segura. The chief trade consists in salt, which is made in the vicinity. It is 21 m SSW Alicant. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 38 7 N.

Guardia, a town of Spain, in Biscay, 16 m SSW Vitoria.

Guardia Alfres, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, 22 m NE Molise.

Guardia Girando, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, 22 m NW Molise.

Guarmoy, a town of Peru, with a harbour, 170 m NNW Lima. Lon. 77 43 W, lat. 10 15 S.

Guastalla, a fortified town of Italy, capital of a small duchy, included in that of Parma, with an ancient decayed castle. It is seated near the river Po, 14 m NE Parma.

Guasteca; see *Panuco*.

Guasto, or *Vasto*, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the gulf of Venice, 15 m SE Lanciano.

Guatemala, one of the three audiences of New Spain; bounded on the NW by the audience of Mexico, NE by the gulf of Mexico, SE by the isthmus of Darien, and SW by the Pacific ocean. It is 750 m long and 450 broad, and subdivided into the provinces of Guatemala Proper, Vera Paz, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Veragua. The indigo of this country is superior in quality to that of any other in America, and is cultivated to a considerable extent.

Guatemala, a city of New Spain, capital of the audience and province of Guatemala, and a bishop's see, with a university. It stands not far from the site of St. Jago, the former capital, which was totally destroyed by an earthquake in 1773, when 80,000 persons perished. Guatemala is 600 m SW Mexico. Lon. 92 22 W, lat. 13 40 N.

Guaxaca, or *Oaxaca*, a province of New Spain, bounded on the N by Tlaf-

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cala and the gulf of Mexico, E by Tabasco and Chiapa, S by Soconusco and the Pacific ocean, and W by Tlaxcala. It is mountainous, but fertile in maize, fruit, cochineal, and cassia; and contains mines of gold, silver, and crystal.

Guaxaca, or *Antequera*, a city of New Spain, capital of the province of Guaxaca, and a bishop's see. It exports excellent wood, perfumes, and chocolate; and has a noble cathedral and many rich convents. The inhabitants are estimated at 24,000. It stands on a hill and along the left bank of the Rio Verde, 90 m from the Pacific ocean, and 150 SSE Puebla. Lon. 97 12 W, lat. 16 52 N.

Guayana, a country of S America, on the coast of the Atlantic, between the rivers Oroonoko and Amazon, and to the N of Amazonia. The Portuguese possess the part adjoining the river Amazon, and the small colony of Cayenne; the English, Surinam, Berbice, Demerara, and Isequibo, recently taken from the Dutch; and the Spaniards, the part next the Oroonoko. The greatest heat takes place in October, and continues to March: this is succeeded by violent uninterrupted rain till June, when parching heat again takes place till July, which is again followed by incessant rain till October. Dutch Guayana is every where level, and so low, that, during the rainy seasons, it is usually covered with water near two feet in height. This renders the soil so rich, that, on the surface, for 12 inches in depth, it is a stratum of perfect manure, and, as such, has been transported to Barbados. The interior parts of the country are inhabited by blacks, who have different languages and customs; and some of them build their houses on trees, to be secure from the inundations of the rivers. See *St. Thomas*, *Cayenne*, &c.

Guayaquil, a city and seaport of Quito, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. It is defended by three strong forts, and situate on the river Guayaquil, near its entrance into the bay of Guayaquil. This place is famous for a shellfish, called Turbine, no larger than a nut, which produces a purple reckoned to exceed all others in the world; and with it the threads of cotton, ribands, laces, &c. are dyed. The commerce of this city is considerable. It is 140 m SSW Quito. Lon. 79 46 W, lat. 1 40 S.

Guaymas, a town of New Spain, in Sonora, with a small port, at the mouth of the river Sonora, on the gulf of Cali-

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fornia, 260 m SW Arispe. Lon. 111 44 W, lat. 27 42 N.

Guayra, a fortified town of Terra Firma, in Caracas, and the port of Leon. The trade is considerable, though the harbour is only a road, secured by a mole. By the great earthquake in 1812 some neighbouring rocks and mountains were split and rolled into the valley, and the town was nearly destroyed. It is 12 m NNW Leon. Lon. 67 5 W, lat. 10 23 N.

Guben, a town of Lusatia, capital of a circle of its name, which yields great quantities of excellent red wine. It is seated on the Lubbe, near its conflux with the Neissa, 24 m NE Cobus. Lon. 14 52 E, lat. 51 58 N.

Gubi, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. It is a small place, but has a considerable trade in the produce of the country for 30 m round, and is also an intermediate mart for the goods passing through the peninsula. It is 38 m SSE Sera, and 40 W by N Bangalore.

Gubio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, 32 m S Urbino.

Gudensberg, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, 10 m SSW Cassel.

Guerande, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, with a considerable trade in salt. It is 3 m from the Atlantic, and 40 W by N Nantes.

Guerche, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 20 m ESE Rennes.

Gueret, a town of France, capital of the department of Creuse. It is seated on the Gartampe, 35 m NE Limoges, and 170 S Paris. Lon. 1 56 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Guergela, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, 100 m SSW Tuggurt, and 290 W by N Gademis. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 31 15 N.

Guernsey, an island off the N coast of France, subject to England. It is of a round form, 36 m in circumference, and naturally strong, being surrounded by high rocks. The soil is verdant, though hilly; and is remarkable for its small breed of cattle. The inhabitants are estimated at 15,000. The island was formerly a part of Normandy, and is still governed by the Norman laws. Port St. Pierre is the only town. Lon. 2 47 W, lat. 49 30 N.

Gueta, or *Hueta*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 52 m E by S Madrid. Lon. 2 54 W, lat. 40 20 N.

Gueretlan; see *Soconusco*.

Guglingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, situate on the Zaber, 18 m N Stuttgart.

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Guienne, a late province of France, 160 m long and 85 broad, on the sw coast, of which Bordeaux was the capital. It now form the departments of Gironde, and Lot and Garonne.

Guildford, a borough in Surry, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Wey, on the side of a hill, and had a castle and a palace, now in ruins; here is also part of a monastery, which is still occupied. The summer assizes are alternately held here and at Croydon; but the election of members for the county is always held here. It has two churches, and an elegant town-hall. The number of inhabitants was 2634 in 1801, and 2974 in 1811. The Wey is navigable to the Thames, and the trade in timber and corn is considerable. It is 23 m wsw Croydon, and 29 sw London. Lon. 51° 15' N. 0° 29' W.

Guildford, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, situate on a bay in Long island sound, 18 m E by S Newhaven.

Guillestre, a town and castle of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 9 m NE Embrun.

Guimaraens, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, which has formerly been the residence of its kings. It is divided into the old and new town, the former situate on an eminence, surrounded by walls. Here is a manufacture of linen in high estimation. The public buildings are magnificent, and the collegiate church is said to be founded on the ruins of a temple of Ceres. It is 10 m SE Braga. Lon. 8° 21' W, lat. 41° 35' N.

Guinea, a large region of Africa, of which little is known except the coast. It lies in the Torrid Zone, between 14° W and 20° E lon. and is divided into Upper and Lower Guinea. The first comprehends Sierra Leone, the Grain-coast, the Tooth-coast, the Gold-coast, the Slave-coast (which includes Whidah, Dahomy, and Ardrah) Benin, Biafara, Majombo, Gabon, and Anziko. Lower Guinea is commonly called *Congo*. It is very unhealthy for Europeans. The natives in general go almost naked, and there seems to be little religion or honesty among them. The commodities purchased here, are gum seneca, at Senegal; rice and maize, on the Grain-coast; elephants teeth, on the Tooth-coast; the greatest plenty of gold, on the Gold-coast; and all, in general, supplied slaves, a trade which commenced in 1517, but abandoned by the English in

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1807. There are many little states, whose chiefs are often at war with each other, when the people taken, on both sides, are sold for slaves; and it is not uncommon for the nearest of kin to sell each other. The English, Dutch, Portuguese, Danes, and French, have factories upon this coast.

Guinea, New, or Papua, an island of the S Pacific ocean, to the N of New Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour strait. It is next in size to New Holland, extending SE from the equator to 12° S lat. and from 131° to 153° E lon. a length of more than 1200 m, by a medial breadth of perhaps 300; but the coasts of the eastern part are far from being completely investigated. The northern part is said to have been discovered by the Spaniards, in 1528, who had sailed from New Spain to explore the Spice islands. The coasts are generally lofty; and in the interior, mountain rises above mountain; but the whole appears covered with such luxuriance of wood and herbage, as can scarcely be conceived. The cocoa, sago, bread-fruit, and plantain tree, beside most of the trees, shrubs, and plants, common to the islands in the S Pacific ocean, are found here in great perfection. This island is the chosen residence of the singular birds of paradise, which breed here during the wet monsoon, and in the dry migrate in flocks westward, to the smaller islands, particularly Arroe. Here are also elegant parrots; and pigeons that almost equal a turkey in size. The inhabitants of the northern part are called Papous; whence the name of the country. They seem to have the true Malay complexion and features; but in general of horrible appearance, and great ferocity. Their language and habitations resemble those of Borneo, &c. on the west. The women seem the most industrious in making mats, and pots of clay, which they afterward burn with dry grass or brushwood; and they even wield the ax, while the men are indolent, or engaged in the chase of wild hogs. In the interior is a race called Haraforas, who live in trees, which they ascend by a notched pole, drawing it after them to prevent surprize. On this extensive territory, so favoured by nature, there is no European settlement. The chief commerce is with the Chinese, from whom they purchase instruments and utensils. Their returns are ambergris, tortoise shell, small pearls, birds of paradise, and other birds, which the Pa-

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pous dry with great skill. Some slaves are also exported, probably captives taken in intestine wars.

Guingamp, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, seated on the Trieu, 13 m π Treguier.

Guise, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a castle, seated on the Oise, 25 m π St. Quentin, and 95 NE Paris.

Guislain, St. a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated in marshy land, on the river Haine, 6 m W Mons.

Guitirois, or *St. Cruz de Mayo*, a town of New Spain, in Sonora, with a small port, at the mouth of the Mayo, in the gulf of California. Between this port and that of Loreto, on the other side of the gulf, is the passage of the public courier between New Spain and California. It is 90 m NE Loreto, 90 NW Cinaloa, and 270 SSW Arispe. Lon. 110 34 W, lat. 26 8 N.

Gujurat, a town of Hindoostan, in Lahore, 60 m π by W Lahore.

Gulamerek; see *Julamerik*.

Gulpaigan, a town of Persia, in Irak, 90 m NW Ispahan.

Gumbinnen, a town of Prussia, capital of the Lithuanian department. It has manufactures of cloth, and is seated on the Pissa, 75 m π by S Konigsberg. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 54 34 N.

Gundelfingen, a town of Bavaria, situate on the Brenz, near the Danube, 17 m WSW Donawert.

Gurfuda, or *Consooda*, a seaport of Arabia, on the Red sea. All vessels carrying coffee to Jidda anchor here, and pay a duty. It is 180 m S by E Mecca. Lon. 40 50 E, lat. 19 7 N.

Guntoor, one of the five circars on the NE coast of Hindoostan. It is also called Mortinazagur and Condavir, and occupies the space between Condapilly, the southernmost of the four English circars, and the N part of the Carnatic; extending more than 30 m along the bay of Bengal. The maritime parts of this circar are flat and open, but the interior parts contain some very strong fortresses and posts. It is subject to the nizam of the Deccan, and has its name from a strong fortress, 13 m π Condavir, the chief town.

Guntzburg, a town of Suabia, capital of the margravate of Burgau, with a castle. It stands on the river Guntz, near its conflux with the Danube, 6 m W Burgau, and 14 E Ulm. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Guntzenhausen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, seated

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on the Altmul, near a forest, 16m π Anspach.

Gurau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with good cloth manufactures, and a great trade in corn. In 1759 it was reduced to ashes by the Russians. It stands on an eminence, by the river Barch, 19 m π Glogau.

Gurck, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, and lately a bishop's see; seated on the river Gurck, 20 m N by W Clagenfurt.

Gurckfeld, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle on a hill, situate on the Save, 18 m SE Cilley.

Gurgistan; see *Georgia*.

Gurief, a town of Russia, in the government of Astracan, with a good harbour; seated near the Caspian sea, between the mouths of the Ural, 210 m π by N Astracan. Lon. 51 56 E, lat. 47 37 N.

Gurich, a small kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Mingrelia, from which it is separated by the Rioni, π by Imerethi, SE and S by Turkish Armenia, and W by the Black sea. It is governed by a prince, who is dependent on Turkey. Gonieh is the capital.

Gurietum, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, with a mud fort. Four m W is Statghadam, or the seven castles, on a rocky hill, at the foot of which is the village, and near it the nabob has an extensive garden, noted for the best oranges in the Carnatic. Gurietum is seated on both sides the Camundala, which flows into the Paliar, 33 m W by N Arcot.

Gurrah, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, near the river Nerbuddah, 168 m SSW Allahabad. Lon. 80 23 E, lat. 23 9 N.

Gurramconda, a town of Hindoostan, lately subject to the regent of Mysore, but ceded to the nizam of the Deccan in 1799. It is 73 m NE Bungalore, and 112 WNW Madras. Lon. 78 36 E, lat. 13 47 N.

Gustrow, a city of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin. The chief courts of judicature for the duchy are held here; and it has an elegant ducal palace. It is situate on the Nebel, 35 m π Schwerin. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 53 47 N.

Gutta, a town of Hungary, seated on the Danube, in the island of Schut, 10 m π Comorn.

Gutzkow, a town of Hither Pomerania, in a county of the same name, seated on the Peene, 9 m SSW Gripfswald.

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of Hither Pomer-
f the same name,
m ssw Gripwald.
ce of Hindoostan,

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which is a peninsula, 200 m long and
140 broad, formed by the Arabian sea
and the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch.
The w part is mountainous and woody,
and inhabited by a wild hardy race, go-
vernated by rajahs of their own; but the
largest and finest part is included within
the extensive empire of the Mahrattas.
Amedabad is the capital.

Gwalior, a fortress of Hindoostan, in
the province of Gohud, situate on a
rock about 4 m long, but narrow, and
nearly flat on the top, with sides almost
perpendicular, from 200 to 300 feet
above the surrounding plain. The
rampart conforms to the edge of the
precipice all around; and the only en-
trance is by steps running up the side
of the rock, defended on the side next
the country by a wall and bastions.
The area within is full of noble build-
ings, reservoirs of water, wells, and
cultivated land; so that it is a little dis-
trict within itself. At the nw foot of a
mountain is the town, which is well
built. This fortress is c. 3dered as
the Gibraltar of the east; but, in 1780,
major Popham took it by an unexpected
nocturnal escalade. It is 80 m s
Agra. Lon. 78 28 E, lat. 26 15 N.

Gylshorn, a town of Lower Saxony,
in the duchy of Luneburg, seated at the
junction of the Iser with the Aller, 18
m N Brunswick.

Gyon; see *Gijon*.

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Haag, a town of Bavaria, capital of
a county of the same name. It is seat-
ed on a hill, 26 m E by N Munich. Lon.
12 15 E, lat. 48 7 N.

Habelschwerdt, a town of Silesia, in
the county of Glatz, on the river Neisse,
9 m s Glatz.

Hacha; see *Rio de la Hacha*.

Hachenburg, a town of Germany, in
the county of Sayn, with a castle, 18
m N Coblenz.

Hacketstown, a town of Ireland, in
the county of Carlow, 16 m E Carlow.

Hacketstown, a town of New Jersey,
in Sussex county, seated on the Mus-
conecunk, 15 m N by W Morristown.

Hackinsac, a town of New Jersey,
chief of Bergen county, with a Dutch
and an episcopal church. It is situate
on a river of the same name, 10 m NW
New York.

Hackney, a populous village in Mid-
dlesex, 2 m NE London, which contains
many elegant villas.

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Hadamar, a town of Germany, in
Wetteravia, near the river Elbe, 22 m
NW Meutz.

Haddam, a town of Connecticut, in
Middlesex county, near the river Con-
necticut, 10 m S by E Middleton, and
18 N by E Saybrook.

Haderleben, a town of Denmark, in
Sleswick, with a citadel, on a small
island, in a narrow bay of the Baltic, 25
m E Ripen.

Hadington, a borough of Scotland,
capital of the county of the same name.
It consists of four principal streets,
which intersect each other at nearly
right angles, and has a considerable ma-
nufacture of coarse woollen cloth. Part
of a monastery here is occupied as a
parish church; and in the town is an
elegant episcopalian chapel. In the sub-
urb of Giffordgate is shown the house in
which it is said the celebrated John
Knox was born; and in that of Nun-
gate, are the ruins of a nunnery. Had-
ington contained 4049 inhabitants in
1801, and 4370 in 1811. It is seated on
the Tyne, 16 m E Edinburgh. Lon.
2 48 W, lat. 55 57 N.

Hadingtonshire, or *East Lothian*, a
county of Scotland, 25 m long and 15
where broadest; bounded on the N by
the frith of Forth, E by the German
ocean, S by Berwickshire, and W by
Edinburghshire. It is divided into 24
parishes. The number of inhabitants
was 29,986 in 1801, and 31,164 in 1811.
The soil is, in many places, doubly
productive; rich crops are raised on the
surface, and the mines of coal are in-
exhaustible. The southern part is
mountainous, comprehending the N side
of Lammermuir hills; but these high
grounds feed many sheep. It is inter-
sected by numerous streams, but the
principal river is the Tyne.

Hadit, or *Hadice*, a town of Syria,
seated on the Euphrates, 130 m W
Bagdad.

Hadley, a town in Suffolk, with a
market on Monday. Large quantities
of yarn are spun here for the Norwich
weavers. It is seated on the Bret, 20
m SE Bury, and 64 NE London.

Hadley, a village in Essex, 5 m SW
Rochford. Here are some ruins of a
castle, on the brow of a hill, by a
channel of the Thames between Canvey
island and the shore.

Hadley, a town of Massachusetts, in
Hampshire county, on the E side of the
Connecticut, 78 m W by N Boston.

Hadramaut, a province of Arabia
Felix, on the seacoast, between Yemen
on the W and Oman on the E. Some

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parts are dry and desert, others extremely fertile with well-watered valleys. The chief products are frankincense, gum-arabic, dragonsblood, myrrh, and aloes. Shibam is the capital.

Hagerstown; see *Elisabethtown*.

Hagen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with manufactures of cloth; seated on the Volme, 13 m s Dortmund.

Hagenbach, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 12 m sse Landau.

Hagenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, 15 m w by n Hanover.

Hagiar, a town of Arabia Deserta, 87 m n Medina. Lon. 39 25 E. lat. 25 30 N.

Hague, a town of S Holland, which may compare with the handsomest cities in Europe, in the magnificence of its palaces, the beauty of its streets, the pleasantness of its situation, and the politeness of its inhabitants, who are estimated at above 36,000. It is seated 2 m from the sea, and has a pavement across the sand hills, with trees on each side, which leads to Scheveling on the seashore. The ancient counts of Holland resided here; and it is the court, though not the capital, of Holland. The French took possession of Hague in 1795, and retained it till 1813. It is 10 m NW Rotterdam, and 30 SW Amsterdam. Lon. 4 17 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Haguenau, a fortified town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a citadel; seated on the Motter, 15 m n Strasbourg.

Hailsham, a town in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday, 12 m E Lewes, and 59 s by E London.

Haimburg, a town of Austria, with a castle on a mountain, near the Danube, 27 m E by s Vienna.

Haimau, a town of St. Domingo, on a bay and river of its name; but the entrance of the latter is obstructed by a bar of sand. Here are abundance of land crabs of an immense size, and on the E side of the bay is a fort. It is 12 m SW St. Domingo.

Hainan, an island in the China sea, to the N of the gulf of CochinChina, and to the S of the province of Quang-tong, from which it is 12 m distant. It is 400 m in circumference. The soil of the N part is level; but in the S and E are mountains, among which are valleys that produce two crops of rice every year. There are mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which last is carried to Canton, to paint the porcelain. It produces the same fruits as China,

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beside sugar, tobacco, cotton, and indigo. Among the animals is a great black ape, with features resembling those of the human face; but the common sort of apes are gray, and very ugly. The inhabitants are mostly a wild sort of people, short and deformed, and of a copper colour: they are clothed from the waist downward only, and paint their faces like other savages. Kiun-teheou is the capital.

Hainault, a province of the Netherlands; bounded on the N by Brabant, NW by Flanders, W by Artois, S by Cambresis, Picardy, and Champagne, and E by the territories of Liege and Namur. It was divided into Austrian and French Hainault; the latter was included in the department of Nord, on the new division of France in 1791; the former has since been annexed to that country, and constitutes the department of Semappe.

Hainburg, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 20 m WSW Amberg.

Haingen, a town of Suabia, on the rivulet Lauter, 12 m N Buchau.

Hajypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar; on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite Patna.

Halberstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, which was formerly a bishopric. The cathedral is a superb structure; and here are three regular abbeys, and two nunneries. The Jews are tolerated, and carry on a great trade; and the inhabitants brew excellent beer. It is seated on the Hothem, 32 m SE Brunswick. Lon. 11 17 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Haldensleben, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Ohra, 12 m N Magdeburg.

Haldenstein, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, seated near the Rhine, 4 m N Coire.

Halén, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Geet, 17 m ENE Louvain.

Hales, a village in Gloucestershire, 2 m NE Winchcomb; noted for the remains of its abbey, which formerly was very magnificent, and had great privileges.

Halesowen, a town in Shropshire, environed by Worcestershire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of nails. The poet Shenstone was born and buried here; and near it is the much admired seat of Leasowes, in the decoration of which his whole fortune was spent. It is 10 m NE Kidderminster, and 124 NW London.

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Halefworth, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday, and a trade in linen yarn and canvas. Near the town is raised a great deal of hemp. It has a canal to Southwold, and is seated near the river Blyth, 28 m NE Ipswich and 101 London.

Halibut Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, so named by Cook on account of the number of fish of that name caught here. It is 22 m in circumference, and very low and barren. Lon. 164 15 W, lat. 54 48 N.

Halifax, an inland district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Edgecomb, Warren, Franklin, and Nash.

Halifax, a town of N Carolina, capital of the district and county of its name. It is situate on the Roanoke, in a rich country, 70 m NE Raleigh. Lon. 77 38 W, lat. 36 16 N.

Halifax, a town of Virginia, chief of a county of the same name. It is 25 m W Mecklenburg. Lon. 79 17 W, lat. 36 43 N.

Halifax, a city and the capital of Nova Scotia, settled by the British in 1749. It stands on the W side of Chebucto bay, on the lower part of a hill, whose summit is 256 feet above the level of the sea. The town has an entrenchment, and is strengthened with forts of timber. The streets are parallel; and at the N extremity is the king's yard, supplied with stores of every kind for the royal navy. The inhabitants are estimated at above 15,000. It is 780 m NE New York. Lon. 63 30 W, lat. 44 40 N.

Halifax, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. Its parish is very extensive, including 24 other townships and a population (in 1811) of 73,415 inhabitants, who are principally employed in woollen manufactures. Halifax is the great mart for broad and narrow cloths, tammies, shalloons, calamancons, everlastings, &c. It has a market-house, called the Pece Hall, and various others for particular goods. The church is a venerable building, and contains many ancient monuments. The number of inhabitants was 8886 in 1801, and 9159 in 1811. It is seated in a hilly country, near a branch of the Calder, 40 m WSW York, and 197 N by W London. Lon. 1 45 W, lat. 53 45 N.

Halitz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, with a castle; seated on the Dniester, 60 m SSE Lemberg. Lon. 25 19 E, lat. 49 20 N.

Halkirk, a town of Scotland, in Caith-

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ness, seated near the Thurso, over which is a bridge, 16 m WSW Wick.

Halkin, a village of Wales, in Flintshire, 4 m SSE Holywell. On the summit of a hill is a strong British fortress, surrounded by a great foss and dike.

Halland, a province of Sweden, on the W coast of Gothland. It is 60 m along the coast, but not above 12 in breadth; and is in general mountainous, with considerable woods of oak and birch. Halmstadt is the capital.

Hallaton, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday, 12 m SSE Leicester, and 91 N by E London.

Halle, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a famous university. It has large salt-works, and manufactures of starch, linen, and flannel. It is seated on the Saal, 18 m NNW Leipzig, and 46 SSE Magdeburg. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Halle, a town of Suabia, noted for its salt-pits, and the famous protestant league concluded here in 1610. It is seated on the Kocher, among rocks and mountains, 37 m NE Stuttgart.

Halle, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, famous for its salt-mine; seated on the Inn, 6 m ENE Innsbruck.

Halle, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the Senne, 8 m SSW Brussels.

Hallein, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, seated on the Salza, among mountains that abound in mines of salt, 8 m S by E Salzburg.

Haller, spring, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, at the source of the Haller, 14 m SSW Hanover.

Hallowell, a town of the district of Main, capital of Lincoln county, with a court-house and a well endowed academy. It is situate near the head of the tide waters, on the W side of the Kennebec, 70 m NE Portland. Lon. 69 30 W, lat. 44 16 N.

Halmstadt, a seaport of Sweden, capital of Halland. Here are flourishing woollen manufactures, and a profitable salmon fishery. It stands at the mouth of the Nissa, on a bay of the Categat, 70 m SSE Gotheburg. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 56 39 N.

Halfhead, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of bays and fays; seated on the side of a hill, by the river Coln, 16 m N Chelmsford, and 46 NE London.

Halteren, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated on the Lippe, 25 m SW Munster.

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Halton, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. It had a stately castle, which maintained a large jurisdiction round it, by the name of Halton Fee; but all that remains is now a prison. It is seated near the Mersey, 13 m NE Chester, and 195 NNW London.

Haltwhistle, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, by the s branch of the Tyne, 35 m W Newcastle, and 283 N by W London.

Halva, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the Cebu, 8 m S Fez.

Ham, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Mark. It is a place of good trade, and has extensive bleaching-grounds. In 1761, the French were defeated near this place by the troops of Brunswick. It is seated on the Lippe, 20 m W Lipstadt. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Ham, a town of France, in the department of Somme, with a strong castle; seated on the Somme, 48 m N Paris. Lon. 3 6 E, lat. 49 45 N.

Hamadan, a city of Persia, in Irak. The walls and the citadel were destroyed by order of the late king, Aga Mohamed Khan, and neither has since been rebuilt. It is famed for a manufacture of leather, and is a mart of trade between Ispahan, Teheran, and Bagdad. The Jews have here a synagogue, in which they show the tomb of Mordchai and Esther. It is situate in a mountainous district, 180 m WSW Teheran. Lon. 48 0 E, lat. 34 53 N.

Hamch, a town of Syria, the residence of the scheik, with the title of emir. The best houses, the mosques, and the castle, are built of black and white stones. The river Asfi, formerly called Orontes, runs close by the castle, and fills its ditches, which are cut deep into the solid rock. The inhabitants have a trade in linen of their own manufacture. It is seated among hills, 78 m SW Aleppo. Lon. 34 55 E, lat. 36 15 N.

Hamamet, a town on the E coast of Tunis, which has a considerable trade in corn, wool, and oil. It stands on a gulf of the same name, 37 m S Tunis. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 36 13 N.

Hamars, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 13 m SSW Caen.

Hambach, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Rur, 5 m SE Juliers.

Hambledon, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Monday, 15 m SE Winchester, and 64 WSW London.

Hamburg, a city of Lower Saxony, in

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the duchy of Holstein, consisting of the old and the new town; both nearly of an equal size. Most of the houses are built after the manner of the Dutch, and richly furnished within. The principal streets have long and broad canals, which are filled by the tide; the others are narrow and ill paved. It is seated on the rivers Elbe and Alster; and the latter, before it enters the town by sluices, forms a fine basin. Hamburg is well fortified, and on the ramparts are handsome walks, planted with rows of trees. The town, from its situation, has all possible advantages for foreign and domestic trade; particularly from its communication, by the Elbe, with some of the principal navigable rivers of Germany; and hence it is one of the most commercial places in the world, though not conspicuous for manufactures. Here is a celebrated college, an arsenal, a bank, an exchange (in which is a library) a German theatre, and a founding hospital. The inhabitants are estimated at 110,000, and nearly 12,000 of them are Jews, who transact much business. The religion is Lutheran, and none but the English have the liberty of performing divine service in a chapel of their own. Other religions are tolerated at Altona, a large town near the harbour of Hamburg, except the Jews, who have no synagogue. Beside the five principal churches, there are 111 smaller ones for particular occasions, some of which belong to hospitals. The cathedral of Our Lady is a very fine structure; and the church of St. Michael is celebrated for a tower 390 feet high, on which many astronomical and physical experiments have been made. Hamburg was occupied in 1806 by the French, who confiscated all English property found here, and laid heavy contributions on the inhabitants. In 1813, it was occupied by the Russians, then by the Danes, who suffered it to be regained by the French. It is 55 m SE of the mouth of the Elbe in the German ocean, and 55 N Bremen. Lon. 10 1 E, lat. 53 33 N.

Hamburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Burke county, on the E side of the Schuylkill, 14 m N by W Reading, and 60 NNW Philadelphia.

Hamburg, a town of New Jersey, in Suffex county, 20 m NE Newtown, and 60 NW Newark.

Hamelburg, a town of Franconia, is the principality of Fulda, seated on the Saal, 15 m WNW Schweinfurt.

Hamelin, a strong town of Lower Saxony, at the extremity of the duchy of Brunswick, of which it is the key.

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Here are manufactures of stuffs, silks, and stockings. The fortress surrendered to the French in 1806. It is situate at the conflux of the Hamel with the Weser, 25 m SW Hanover. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 52 5 N.

Ha-mi, a province of Western Tartary, surrounded by deserts, yet accounted one of the most delightful countries in the world. Its rice and fruits, particularly the melons and dried raisins, are in high esteem in China. It is tributary to that country; and the capital is of the same name, 1040 m W by N Peking. Lon. 93 44 E, lat. 42 53 N.

Hamilton, a district of the state of Tennessee, comprehending the counties of Knox, Jefferson, Sevier, Grainger, and Blount. The chief town is Knoxville, the capital of the state.

Hamilton, a town and fort of the state of Ohio, in Hamilton county. It has a good trade with the settlers of the back country, and stands on the Great Miami. 25 m N Cincinnati.

Hamilton, a town of New York, in Albany county, with a noted manufacture of glass, 10 m WSW Albany.

Hamilton, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, with a noble seat belonging to the duke of that name. The principal manufactures are linen, cabinet work, and shoes. It is seated on the Avon, near its conflux with the Clyde, 10 m SE Glasgow, and 38 WSW Edinburgh.

Hamma, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its baths, 12 m W Cades.

Hammam, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a celebrated hot bath, seated near a mountain rich in lead ore, 16 m S Tunis.

Hammer, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, 60 m NNE Christiania.

Hammer-smith, a large village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 4 m W London. Here is a nunnery established originally as a boarding-school for young ladies of the Roman catholic persuasion; and towards the river are a number of handsome seats and villas.

Hammerstein, a fortress of Germany, in the late electorate of Treves, seated on the Rhine, opposite Coblenz.

Hamont, a town of the Netherlands, in the late bishopric of Liege, 15 m W by N Ruremonde.

Hampshire, a county of England, bounded on the N by Berkshire, E by Surrey and Sussex, S by the English channel, and W by Dorsetshire and Wiltshire. It extends, exclusive of the isle of Wight, 42 m from N to S, and 28 from E to W.

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Including the island it contains 981,120 acres; is divided into 10 hundreds, and 311 parishes; has one city and 20 market towns; and sends 26 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 219,656 in 1801, and 245,080 in 1811. This county has a great variety of soils, but the principal part is chalk. The Dorsetshire border has large tracts of heath; and toward the sea are great quantities of marsh land, but very fertile; and all the remainder is excellent land. It is one of the most fertile and populous counties in England. On the downs, of which a ridge runs almost across the county, are fed plenty of sheep: but the stock is considerably decreased, owing to enclosures. Besides wheat, barley, and hops, it is famous for bacon, honey, and timber; the last in particular, on account of its great woods, of which the principal are the New Forest and the forest of Bere. The principal rivers are the Avon, Test, Itchen, and Stour. Southampton is the county-town, but the assizes are held at Winchester. See *New Forest*, and *Wight*.

Hampshire, New, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N by Canada, E by the district of Maine and the Atlantic, S by Massachusetts, and W by the river Connecticut, which separates it from Vermont. It is divided into five counties, Rockingham, Stafford, Hillsborough, Cheshire, and Grafton: the last lies to the N, and comprehends nearly as much territory as all the other four counties. The land near the sea is generally low, but, advancing into the country, it rises into hills. From the vicinity of some mountains, whose summits are covered with snow most of the year, this country is intensely cold in winter. In summer the heat is great, but of short duration. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 214,414. The capital is Portsmouth.

Hampstead, a town of New York, in Queen county, Long island, situate in a large plain, which feeds numerous cattle, 23 m E by S New York.

Hampstead, a village in Middlesex, 4 m NNW London, formerly famous for its medicinal waters. It is seated on the side of a hill, on the top of which is a fine heath that commands a delightful prospect; and in the vicinity are many elegant seats and villas.

Hampton, or *Minching Hampton*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, and extensive cloth manufactures; seated near the Stroud canal, 14 m S Gloucester, and 99 W London.

Hampton, a town of Virginia, capital

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of Elizabeth county. It has a trade in grain, lumber, slaves, &c. and stands at the head of a bay, near the mouth of James river, 80 m *ENE* Richmond. Lon. 76 28 W, lat. 37 5 N.

Hampton, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, on a river of its name, near the sea. It has a canal to the Merrimac, at Salisbury; and is 14 m *S* by *W* Portsmouth.

Hampton, a village in Middlesex, on the river Thames, 11 m *SW* London. It is famous for a royal palace, called Hampton Court, originally and magnificently built by cardinal Wolsey, who gave it to Henry VIII. What remains of the old palace are only some of the domestic offices, the principal part being taken down in 1690, and the present palace erected by William III. The buildings, gardens, and parks are 4 m in circumference.

Hanau, a strong town of Germany, in Wetteravia, capital of a fertile county of the same name. It is divided into the old and new town, and in the former is a magnificent castle. It has manufactures of woollen stuffs, stockings, porcelain, and tobacco; and a trade in corn, iron, and timber. Here, on October 30, 1813, Bonaparte received his last defeat in Germany, and fled during the battle for France. It is seated on the Kintzig, near its conflux with the Maine, 18 m *NE* Darmstadt. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 50 10 N.

Hancock, a town of Maryland, in Washington county, seated on the Potomac, 70 m *NW* Baltimore.

Hang-tcheou, a city of China, of the first class, capital of the province of Tche-kiang. It is 12 m in circumference, exclusive of its suburbs, contains more than a million of inhabitants, and is the general emporium for all articles that pass between the northern and southern provinces. Here are extensive shops and warehouses; and it has a great trade in dried cottons and nankeens, silks, rice, and other grain. It is seated between a large basin that forms the *S* extremity of the grand canal, and a small lake called See-hou, 700 m *S* by *E* Peking. Lon. 120 20 E, lat. 30 20 N.

Hanover, a late electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony. It contains the duchies of Zell, Saxe-Lauenburg, Bremen, Luneburg, and the principalities of Verden, Grubenhagen, and Overwald. George I of Great Britain was the first who gained possession of all these states, which lie mostly between the rivers Weser and Elbe, and

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extend 200 m in length; but the breadth is various, being in some places 150 m, and in others but 50. Their produce is timber, cattle, hogs, mutton, beer, and bacon; a little silver, copper, lead, iron, vitriol, brimstone, quicksilver, and copperas. In 1803, the French obtained possession of all those territories; but on November 1, 1813, the crown prince of Sweden entered this territory, and his Britannic majesty's government was soon reestablished.

Hanover, a fortified city of Lower Saxony, capital of the late electorate of the same name. In its neighbourhood are the palace and elegant gardens of Herrenhausen. Hanover is well built, contains upward of 15,000 inhabitants, and has manufactures of lace, stuff, stockings, ribands, and leather. The French took it in 1757, but were soon after expelled. They took it again in 1803, and were again expelled in 1813. It is seated on both sides of the Leine, 58 m *W* by *N* Brunswick. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Hanover, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county, on the *E* bank of Connecticut. Three m *S* of it, and near the same river, is Dartmouth college, one of the most celebrated seminaries of education in the United States. Hanover is 32 m *N* Charleston, and 80 *WNW* Portsmouth. Lon. 72 5 W, lat. 43 46 N.

Hanover, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, 14 m *WSW* York, and 94 *W* by *S* Philadelphia.

Hanover, a town of Virginia, in a county of the same name, with an academy; situate on the Pamunky, the *S* branch of York river, 20 m *NNB* Richmond.

Hanover, New, a large island in the *S* Pacific ocean, opposite the *NW* extremity of New Ireland. It is high, and covered with trees, among which are many beautiful plantations.

Han-san. See *Turon*.

Hanjslach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with manufactures of cotton, thread, and paper, 12 m *N* Kamnitz.

Hansfelden, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 8 m *NNW* Judenburg.

Han-tchong, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Chenfi, on the river Han, surrounded by mountains and forests. The chief articles of trade are honey, wax, musk, and cinabar. It is 625 m *SW* Peking. Lon. 106 35 E, lat. 32 58 N.

Hanuyce, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the frontiers of Liege and Namur, 25 m *NNB* Namur.

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Han-yang, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Hou-quang. It is seated at the conflux of the Han with the Kian-ku, 583 m W Peking. Lon. 113 44 E, lat. 30 36 N.

Hapae, the name of four of the Friendly islands, in the Pacific ocean. They are of similar height and appearance, and connected by a reef of coral rocks, dry at low water. The plantations are numerous and extensive. These islands extend from N to S about 19 m.

Hapsal, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Dago, 5 m SW Revel.

Hapsburg, an ancient castle of Switzerland, on a lofty eminence, near Schintznach. What is left of it is now inhabited by the family of a peasant. This castle was the cradle, as it were, of the house of Austria, whose ancestors may be traced back to the beginning of the 13th century, when Rodolph count of Hapsburg was elevated to the empire of Germany and archduchy of Austria.

Harborough, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of tammies, shalloons, and lastings; seated on the Welland, 15 m S Leicester, and 83 N by W London.

Harburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, with a strong castle. It has manufactures of silk, stockings, wax, and tobacco; and a great trade in timber with Holland. In 1757 it was taken by the French, but retaken the same year by the Hanoverians. It is seated on the Seeve, at its conflux with the Elbe, opposite Ham-burg, 37 m NW Luneburg. Lon. 10 2 E, lat. 53 28 N.

Harcourt, a town of France, in the department of Eure, 15 m WNW Evreux.

Harcourt, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 12 m S by W Caen.

Hardberg, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 12 m SSW Friedberg.

Hardeggen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a considerable manufacture of leather, 10 m NW Gottingen.

Hardenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 13 m ENE Dusseldorp.

Hardenburg, a town of Holland, in Overijssel, situate on the Vecht, 10 m SW Covoerden.

Harderwyck, a fortified town of Holland, in Gelderland, with a university. It has a trade in corn and wood, and is seated on the Zuider zee, 24 m NNE Arnhem. Lon. 53 8 E, lat. 52 20 N.

H A R

Hardevick, a town of the state of Georgia, seated on the Ogeechee, 16 m from its mouth, and 19 W by S Savanna.

Harewood, a village in W Yorkshire, on the river Wharf, 8 m S Leeds. Here are the remains of an ancient castle; and in the church is the monument of Sir William Gascayne, who committed Henry prince of Wales to prison, for affronting him while he sat administering justice. Near it is Harewood-house, the noble seat of Lord Harewood.

Harfleur, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine. Its fortifications have been long demolished, and its harbour nearly choked up. It stands on a small river, near the mouth of the Seine, 36 m NW Rouen. Lon. 0 19 E, lat. 49 30 N.

Harford, a town of Maryland, in a county of the same name, situate on Bush river, 25 m ENE Baltimore.

Harikara, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore, with a fort, in which is a celebrated temple. It stands on the E side of the Tunga-bhadra, which here separates Myfore from the country of the Malirattas. In the vicinity much cotton wool is cleaned, and spun into thread. It is 64 m NE Nagara.

Harlebeck, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Lis, 3 m NE Courtray.

Harlech, or *Harleigh*, a town of Wales, capital of Merionethshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and has a castle, built by Edward 1, almost entire, on a rock projecting into St. George channel. It is a small place, 26 m SE Carnarvon, and 231 NNW London. Lon. 4 6 W, lat. 52 54 N.

Harlem, a fortified city of S Holland, memorable for the siege it held out against the Spaniards, in 1573, for ten months, before it capitulated. It has broad regular streets, and many canals; and is noted for its velvets, damasks, worsted stuffs, and bleaching-grounds. The inhabitants are computed at 40,000. The great church, which is the largest in Holland, has the grandest organ in Europe; it contains 8000 pipes, and 68 stops. Harlem is seated near a lake of the same name, 12 m W Amsterdam. Lon. 4 37 E, lat. 52 22 N.

Harleston, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Wavenay, 16 m S Norwich, and 99 NE London.

Harling, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 24 m SW Norwich, and 89 NE London.

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Harlingen, a fortified seaport of Holland, in Friesland, of which, next to Lewarden, it is the largest and most populous. It has flourishing manufactures of paper and canvas, and is seated on the Zuider zee, 15 m W Lewarden. Lon. 5 23 E, lat. 53 11 N.

Harleau, a town in Essex, 7 m NW Ongar. On a common, 2 m from the town, is a famous fair on the 9th of September, called Harlow Bush Fair, much resorted to by the neighbouring gentry.

Harmony, a town of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, on the N side of Stanee creek, a water of the N branch of the Susquehanna. Between this place and Stockport, on Delaware river, distant 18 m to the NNE, there is a portage. It is 130 m NW New York, and 140 N by W Philadelphia. Lon. 75 50 W, lat. 41 18 N.

Haro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Ebro, 32 m NE Burgos.

Harpersfield, a town of New York, in Otsego county, 28 m SE Cooperstown, and 45 W Hudson.

Harponelly, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in Mysore. At the partition of this country, in 1799, Harponelly was ceded to the Mahrattas. It is 76 m NNE Nagara. Lon. 75 28 E, lat. 14 40 N.

Harra, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, known in scripture as the country of Laban, and by the Romans called Charra. It is situate in a plain, famous for the defeat of Crassus by the Parthians, 25 m E by S Orfa.

Harrington, a small port in Cumberland, on a creek of the Irish sea, which admits vessels of 120 tons burden up to the houses. Coal, lime, iron-stone, and fire clay, are sent hence to Ireland and Scotland. It is 6 m N Whitehaven, and 8 WSW Cockermouth.

Harrington, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the W side of the Kennebec, which will here admit vessels of 100 tons. It stands 3 m above Hallowell, of which till 1797 it was a part, and known by the name of Fort Western. The judicial courts for the county are held alternately in this town and at Pownalborough. It carries on a brisk trade with the back country, and is 20 m N Pownalborough.

Harriourpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, capital of the district of Mohurbunge. It is 108 m NNE Cattaek, and 120 WSW Calcutta. Lon. 86 46 E, lat. 21 53 N.

Harriourpour, a town of Napaul, in the

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district of Mocaumpour, on the river Bogmatty, 27 m SSE Mocaumpour.

Harris see Lewis.

Harrisburg, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Dauphin county. It is situate on the Susquehanna, 86 m WNW Philadelphia. Lon. 76 53 W, lat. 40 16 N.

Harristown, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 12 m E by S Kildare.

Harrodsburg, a town of Kentucky, chief of Mercer county. It stands at the head of Salt river, 30 m S by S Frankfort.

Harrow, a village in Middlesex, on the highest hill in the county, 10 m WNW London. It has a noted church and a celebrated free-school.

Harrogate, a village in W Yorkshire, 2 m W Knaresborough. It is famous for medicinal springs, one of which is the strongest sulphur-water in Great Britain. Here are several large buildings, with a theatre, &c. for the accommodation of the numerous visitants in the summer. It is 211 m N by W London.

Hartenstein, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 6 m SE Zwickau.

Hartford, a city of Connecticut, capital of a county of its name, and the place where the half-yearly assembly of the state is held in May. It stands on the W side of the Connecticut, 50 m from its mouth; and thus far the tide flows. It has three churches and an elegant state-house. Here are numerous manufactures; and on the opposite side of the Connecticut is the town of East Hartford, where are iron and glass works. The city is divided by a small stream, called Little River, with high romantic banks, over which is a bridge; and the streets intersect each other at right angles. It is 38 m NE Newhaven, and 80 WSW Boston. Lon. 72 36 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Hartford, New, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, 14 m NE Litchfield.

Hartland, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. Near it is Hartland abbey, which includes the site and some portion of the ancient abbey. It is seated near the Bristol channel, and a promontory called Hartland-point, 28 m WSW Barnstaple, and 214 W by S London.

Hartlepool, a seaport in the county of Durham, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. In the vicinity are several coal mines, and a large flour ma-

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Hasselt, a town of the German ocean, partly surrounded by rocks and hills, 16 m *ENE* Durham, and 138 m by w London. Lon. 0 54 W, lat. 54 41 N.

Hartley, a town in Northumberland, a little *SW* of Tynemouth. A haven has been constructed here, whence coal is shipped to London; and a canal is cut through a rock to the harbour. Here are also salt, copperas, and glass works.

Hartzenrode, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt Bernberg, situate near the Hartz mountains, which contain mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron. It has a mine-office and a castle, and is 13 m *SW* Bernberg.

Harwich, a seaport and borough in Essex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It has a capacious harbour, and a convenient dock for the building of men of war. Much company resort hither for the purpose of sea-bathing, and it is the principal place of embarkation for Holland and Germany. The entrance into the harbour is defended by a battery and *Langward Fort*. The town is seated on a tongue of land, opposite the united mouths of the Stour and Orwell, 42 m *E* by N Chelmsford, and 71 *ENE* London. Lon. 1 12 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Hartwich, a town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, on the *N* side of the peninsula of Cape Cod. The marine business is chiefly in the fishery, and it is 12 m *NE* Barnstable.

Hartwington, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, 8 m *E* Litchfield, and 20 w Hartford.

Hafina, a fort and town of Hindoustan, in Mysore, with a central battery that serves as a citadel. It is 47 m *NW* Seringapatam.

Hastmere, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tuesday, 12 m *SW* Guildford and 42 London.

Hastingsden, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday, and considerable manufactures of linen, woollen, and cotton. The number of inhabitants was 4040 in 1801, and 5127 in 1811. It is 16 m *N* by w Manchester, and 204 *NNW* London.

Hassan Cala, a town of Turkish Armenia, which has several hot springs. It is situate around a hill, on the summit of which is an old fortification, 22 m *E* Erzerum.

Hasselt, a fortified town of Holland, in Overysel, seated on the Vecht, 6 m *N* Zwoll.

Hasselt, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Demer, 14 m *NW* Maestricht.

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Hassfurt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine, 8 m *E* Schweinfurt.

Hastlach, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, on the river Kintzig, 14 m *ENE* Gengenbach.

Hastenbeck, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, near which the French gained a victory over the duke of Cumberland, in 1757. It is 5 m *SE* Hamelin.

Hastings, a borough in Suffex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, and had once a castle, now in ruins. The harbour, formerly of much consequence, is now only an indifferent road for small vessels. The town is commanded by a strong fort, has two churches, and is a fashionable watering place. In 1066, a bloody battle was fought near this place, between Harold 11 of England and William duke of Normandy, in which the former lost his life and kingdom: William, hence surnamed the Conqueror, was soon after crowned king of England, and introduced a memorable epoch in the annals of the country. Hastings is seated between a high cliff toward the sea, and a high hill toward the land side, 24 m *E* Lewes, and 64 *SE* London. Lon. 0 41 E, lat. 50 52 N.

Hatfield, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the *w* side of the Connecticut, nearly opposite Hadley, to which place there is a ferry. It is 3 m *N* Northampton.

Hatfield, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday. It formerly belonged to the bishop of Ely, in who sepulchre Elizabeth resided, and was thence conducted, on the death of Mary, to ascend the throne. She procured the alienation of this manor; and James 1 exchanged it with sir Robert Cecil, afterward earl of Salisbury, for Theobalds; and on the site of the episcopal palace, that nobleman built the magnificent seat called Hatfield-house. It is seated on the river Lea, 20 m *NNW* London.

Hatherley, a corporate town in Devonshire, with a market on Friday, and a woollen manufacture; seated near the river Oke, 26 m *NW* Exeter, and 201 w by 5 London.

Hattem, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, seated on the Yssel, 4 m *SW* Zwoll.

Hatteras, a cape of N America, which extends far into the ocean, from the coast of N Carolina, in lat. 35 15 N.

Hattingen, a town of Westphalia, in X

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the county of Mark, seated on the Rocr, 17 m ENE Dusseldorp.

Hatvan, a town and fort of Upper Hungary, seated on a mountain, 28 m ENE Buda.

Hatzfeld, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Hesse, capital of a county of its name. It is seated on the Eder, 17 m NNW Marburg.

Havana, a city and seaport on the NW part of Cuba, 2 m in circumference, and the capital of the island. The houses are elegant, built of stone, and the churches are rich and magnificent. The harbour is capable of containing upward of 1000 vessels, and the entrance, so narrow that only one ship can enter at a time, is defended by two strong forts, called the Moro and the Puntal; there are also many other forts and platforms, well furnished with artillery. Here all the ships that come from the Spanish settlements rendezvous on their return to Spain. This city was taken by the English in 1762, but restored to the Spaniards in 1763. In 1810, it suffered much damage by a hurricane, followed by an earthquake. It is seated on the W side of the harbour, and watered by two branches of the river Lagida. Lon. 82 23 W, lat. 23 9 N.

Havant, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday, 7 m NE Portsmouth, and 66 W by S London.

Havelberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, seated on the Havel, near its conflux with the Elbe. Many vessels for the navigation of the Elbe are built here, and great quantities of wood sent hence to Hamburg. It is 27 m NW Brandenburg.

Haverfordwest, a borough of Wales, and the largest town in Pembrokehire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and has a considerable trade. The assizes and county gaol are kept here; and it had once a wall and castle, now demolished. The number of inhabitants was 2880 in 1801, and 3093 in 1811. It is seated on the Dougledy, which soon after enters a creek of Milford haven, 15 m ESE St. David, and 253 W by N London. Lon. 5 0 W, lat. 51 30 N.

Haverhill, a town of New Hampshire, chief of Grafton county. It is situate on the Connecticut, 32 m N Haverhill, and 100 NW Portsmouth. Lon. 72 3 W, lat. 44 8 N.

Haverhill, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, with two churches, and a bridge over the Merrimac. Some vessels are built here, and several are

H A W

employed in the W India trade. It has also a considerable inland trade, and a manufacture of canvas. It is 12 m W Newbury Port, at the mouth of the river, and 32 N Boston.

Haverhill, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of checks, cottons, and fustians. It is 16 m SW Bury, and 59 NE London.

Haverstraw, a town of New York, in Orange county, on the W side of Hudson river, 38 m N New York.

Havre de Grace, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a strong citadel, a good arsenal, and storehouses for the construction and arming of ships. It is surrounded by lofty walls, and large ditches filled with water. The harbour has particular advantages above all others on the coast; for the water does not begin to ebb till near three hours after the full tide. This town was bombarded by the English in 1694 and 1759. It is seated at the mouth of the Seine, 45 m W Rouen, and 112 NW Paris. Lon. 0 6 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Havre de Grace, a town of Maryland, in Harford county, on the W side of the Susquehanna, at the head of Chesapeake bay, 37 m NE Baltimore.

Hausen, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of the same name, in the principality of Furstenburg; seated on the Kintzig, 16 m NE Friburg.

Hauterive, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Arriege, 10 m S Toulouse.

Hautvilliers, a town of France, in the department of Marne, with a late rich abbey, seated on the Marne, 16 m S by E Rheims.

Hawarden, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Saturday, a considerable manufacture of earthenware, and a foundery for cannon. On a conical eminence between the town and the river Dee, are the remains of an ancient castle. It is 10 m SE Flint, and 196 NW London.

Hawick, a burgh town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, with manufactures of carpeting, woollen stockings, and tape; seated on the Tiviot, 21 m SSW Kelso, and 47 SSE Edinburgh.

Hawkebury, a town of New S Wales, with a school and chapel where divine service is performed. It stands on a river of the same name, which annually inundates the adjacent soil, 30 m WNW Sydney.

Hawkebead, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. Here is a neat townhouse, and an excellent free-

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School founded by archbishop Sandys, a native of this place. It is 24 m N&W Lancaster and 267 London.

Haarlem, a lake in Westmorland, s of Penrith, 3 m long and half a mile over in some places. It is almost divided in the middle by a promontory of enclosures, that it consists of two sheets of water.

Hay, a town of Wales, in Brecknockshire, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of flannel. It had a fine castle, now demolished; and about 2 m below is the ruin of Clifford castle, where fair Rosamond was born. Hay is seated on the Wye, 15 m NE Brecknock, and 156 w by s London.

Haye, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. It is the birthplace of Descartes, and seated on the Creuse, 25 m s Tours.

Hayn; see *Grosghayn*.

Hayti; see *Domingo, St.*

Hezebrouck, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 18 m w Lille, and 19 s Dunkirk.

Headford, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, 12 m N Galway.

Hean, a town of Tonquin, on the river Hoti, 20 m SE Cachao, and 60 NW of the gulf of Tonquin.

Heap, a town in Lancashire, with considerable manufactures. The inhabitants were 4283 in 1801, and 5148 in 1811. It is 2 m SE Bury.

Heaton Norris, a town in Lancashire, noted for its trade and manufactures. The inhabitants were 3768 in 1801, and 5232 in 1811. It is seated on the Mersey, opposite Stockport, and 6 m SSE Manchester.

Hebrides, or *Western Islands*, a name given to a great number of islands lying off the w coast of Scotland, and extending from the northern extremity of Lewis, in lat. 58 34, to the small island of Sanda, on the SE coast of Cantyre, in lat. 55 22. Among them are several large islands; and all of them are allotted to three shires on the w side of Scotland: of these the chief are Lewis, and its smaller islands, which belong to Ross-shire, except the district of Harris, which with N and S Uist, Benbecula, St. Kilda, Bara, Skye, Raaza, and Eigg, are attached to Inverness-shire; and Canna, Rum, Muck, Coll, Tirey, Mull, Jura, Isla, and Sanda, belong to Argyleshire.

Hebrides, New, islands in the Pacific ocean, lying between 14 29 and 20 4 s lat. and 166 41 and 170 21 E lon. They were discovered by Quiros in 1606, and considered as part of a southern

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continent, under the name of *Tierra Australia del Espritu Santo*. Bougainville visited them in 1768, and found that the land was not connected, but composed of islands, which he called the Great Cyclades. Cook, in 1774, ascertained the extent and situation of the whole group, and gave them the name they now bear. The principal islands are *Tierra del Espritu Santo* and *Mallicollo*, beside several of less note, some of which are from 18 to 25 leagues in circuit. In general they are high and mountainous, abounding with wood, water, and the usual productions of the tropical islands. The inhabitants are of very different appearances at different islands; and are chiefly of a slender make and dark colour, and most of them have frizzled hair. Their canoes and houses are small, and poorly constructed; and, except their arms, they have scarcely any manufacture, not even for clothing. They are, however, hospitable and goodnatured, when not prompted to a contrary conduct by the jealousy, which the unusual appearance of European visitors may be supposed to excite.

Hebron, a town of Syria, in Palestine, with a Christian church, said to contain the tombs of Abraham and Sarah, to which the Mohamedans, as well as Christians, come on pilgrimage. Constantine built a church here, the walls of which are still standing. It is 25 m SW Jerusalem.

Hebron, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, situate on the Little Androscoggin, 35 m N by W Portland.

Hechingen, a town and castle of Suabia, which gives name to a branch of the family of Hohenzollern, and is the residence of the prince. It is seated on the Starzel, 4 m N Hohenzollern.

Hechosoa, a town of New Spain, in Sonora, seated on the Hiaqui, 25 m from its mouth in the gulf of California, and 44 NW Guitivis.

Hecla, Mount; see *Iceland*.

Hedemora, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, with a manufacture of gunpowder; seated on the Dahl, 30 m SSE Fahlun.

Hedon, a borough in E Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday; seated on a creek of the Humber, 6 m E Hull, and 182 N by W London.

Heerenveen, a town of Holland, in Friesland, 17 m s by E Lewarden.

Heidelberg, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a cele-

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Heidelberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Rhenish Palatinate, with a castle and a college. It is seated at the conflux of the Geiland with the Leina, 17 m SE Gottingen. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Heilberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. In 1703, Charles XII of Sweden fixed here his head quarters. It is seated on the Alla, 43 m S Konigsberg. Lon. 20 30 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Helder, a town of N Holland, with a strong fort that defends the entrance of the Texel. In 1799 the fort was taken by the English, and the whole of the Dutch fleet lying in the Texel surrendered to them, for the service of the prince of Orange; the English abandoned the fort soon afterward. It is situate on the NW point of the province, opposite the W end of Texel island, 24 m N Alcaer. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Heidelberg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphine county, with two German churches, 33 m E by N Harrisburg, and 74 WNW Philadelphia.

Heila, a town of W Prussia, opposite the mouth of the Vistula, on a headland that projects into the Baltic, 26 m N Dantzic.

Heilbron, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is a handsome place, situate in a country yielding good wine, and derives great advantages from its baths. It stands on the Neckar, 25 m N Stuttgart.

Heilbrunn, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, with a medicinal spring, 10 m ENE Anspach.

Heiligoland, or **Heiligeland**, an island in the German ocean, 9 m in circuit, nearly opposite the mouths of the Eyder, Elbe, and Weser, belonging to Denmark. It has one of the most important lighthouses in Europe, and pilots are taken on board here by vessels going up either of the three rivers. The inhabitants, not less than 2000, subsist chiefly on fish and vegetable food. The houses are built in parallel streets, the ascent from the lower to the upper being effected by a wooden staircase of 191 steps. These steps are so formed that a cow can be driven up or down them, but not a carriage of any sort is used. In 1807 this island was seized by the British. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Heiligenbeil, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen, famous for fine beer and white bread; seated on a small river, which soon after enters the Frisch Haff, 32 m SW Konigsberg.

Heiligenberg, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 12 m NNE Constance.

Heiligenhafen, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated on the Baltic, opposite the island of Femenen, 40 m N Lubeck.

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Heiligenstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the territory of Eichfeld, with a castle and a college. It is seated at the conflux of the Geiland with the Leina, 17 m SE Gottingen. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Heilberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Ermeland. In 1703, Charles XII of Sweden fixed here his head quarters. It is seated on the Alla, 43 m S Konigsberg. Lon. 20 30 E, lat. 54 4 N.

Helder, a town of N Holland, with a strong fort that defends the entrance of the Texel. In 1799 the fort was taken by the English, and the whole of the Dutch fleet lying in the Texel surrendered to them, for the service of the prince of Orange; the English abandoned the fort soon afterward. It is situate on the NW point of the province, opposite the W end of Texel island, 24 m N Alcaer. Lon. 4 34 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Helena, St. an island in the Atlantic ocean, 27 m in circuit, belonging to the English E India company. It lies between the continents of Africa and S America, about 1200 m W of the former, and 1800 E of the latter; and was discovered by the Portuguese, in 1502, on St. Helena day. Afterward, the Dutch were in possession of it till 1600, when they were expelled by the English. In 1673, the Dutch retook it by surprise; but it was soon after recovered. It has some high mountains, particularly one called Diana Peak, which is covered with wood to the very top. There are other hills also, which bear evident marks of a volcanic origin; and some have huge rocks of lava and a kind of half vitrified flags. The chief inconvenience to which the island is subject is want of rain; but it is far from being barren, the interior valleys and little hills being covered with verdure, and interspersed with gardens, orchards, and various plantations. There are also many pastures, filled with cattle and sheep; goats and poultry are likewise numerous. The inhabitants do not exceed 3000, including 500 soldiers and 1600 blacks, who are supplied with corn and manufactures by the company's ships, in return for refreshments. The town, called Jamestown, is situate at the bottom of a bay on the S side of the island, between two steep mountains; and is well defended by forts and batteries. Lon. 5 49 W, lat. 15 55 S.

Helix, St. a village in Hampshire, at the E end of the isle of Wight, 2 m NE Brading. It has a bay or road of con-

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siderable note as a rendezvous for ships
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by westerly winds.

Helens, St. a village in Lancashire, 3
m NE Prescot. In and near it are a
variety of manufactures; particularly an
extensive copper work, and a still larger
one, at Ravenhead, for casting plate-
glass. The Sankey canal begins at the
coal mines here, and takes a circuitous
course by Newton to the Mersey, below
Warrington.

Helier, St. the capital of the island of
Jersey, with a castle, harbour, and strong
pier, in the bay of St. Aubin. The town
stands at the E extremity of a long and
rocky hill, and is neatly built. It has a
commodious and elegant market, lately
erected; and at the top of the old mar-
ket-place, now the square, is the statue
of George II. In the church, where
prayers are read alternately in English
and French, is a public monument to
the memory of major Pierfon, who fell
here in the moment of victory: see *Jer-
sey*. In the bay, a little E of the town,
is the small isle of St. Helier, which
took its name from Elerius, or Helier, a
holy man who lived here, and was slain
by the pagan Normans. His cell, with
the stone bed, is still shown among the
rocks; and in memory of him a noble
abbey was founded. On the site of this
abbey now stands Elisabeth castle, the
residence of the governor and garrison
of Jersey. It occupies the whole island,
which is near a mile in circuit, and is
surrounded by the sea at every half flood;
and hence, at low water, is a passage to
the town, called the Bridge, half a mile
long, formed of sand and stones. The
town of St. Helier contains about 800
houses, mostly shops, and above 4000 in-
habitants. It has manufactures of woollen
stockings and caps, and a considerable
trade in the Newfoundland fishery. Lon.
4 10 W, lat. 49 11 N.

Heliopolis, or *Materea*, a village of
Egypt, 4 m NE Cairo, where the French
gained a decisive victory over the Turks
in 1800. Here is a celebrated spring of
fresh water, said to be the only one in
Egypt; and, according to tradition, the
Holy Family came here on their flight
from Herod, and bathed the child Jesus
in this fountain.

Helleh, or *Hillah*, a town of Asiatic
Turkey, in Irak, situate on both sides
of the Euphrates, with a bridge of com-
munication. It is supposed to stand on
part of the site of the ancient Babylon, of
which the ruins extend several miles
around. The vicinity is so covered with
fruit trees, particularly palms, that the

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town appears as if seated in a wood. It
is 70 m S Bagdad.

Hellgate, a strait near the W end of
Long island sound, 8 m to the NNE of New
York. It is narrow and crooked, with
a bed of rocks extending quite across,
which cause whirlpools and a tremend-
ous roaring at certain times of the tide;
but, at proper times of the tide, ships of
any burden may be conducted through
this strait by a skilful pilot.

Helmerhausen, a town of Germany,
in Lower Hesse, on the river Diemel, 20
m N Cassel.

Helmont, a town of Dutch Brabant,
with a strong castle, seated on the Aa,
17 m SE Bois le Duc.

Helmsdale, a river of Scotland, which
issues from several mountain-lakes in
Sutherlandshire, and rolls over its rocky
bottom to the Ork of Caithness. At its
mouth in the German ocean is a good
salmon fishery.

Helmsley, a town in N Yorkshire,
with a market on Saturday. It has the
remains of a castle, and is seated on the
Rye, 20 m N York, and 218 N by W
London.

Helmslad, a town of Lower Saxony,
in the duchy of Brunswick, with a uni-
versity, 22 m NE Brunswick.

Helsingburg, a town of Sweden, in
Schonen, seated on the Sound, nearly
opposite Elfsinore, to which there is a
ferry. Here are manufactures of ri-
bands, hats, and boots; and in the vicin-
ity is the only coal mine in Sweden.
It is 5 m NE Elfsinore, and 32 NW Lund.
Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 56 3 N.

Helsingfors, a seaport of Sweden, in
Finland, and the chief town in the pro-
vince of Nyland. It has a commodious
harbour in the gulf of Finland, and an
immense fortress called Sveaborg, built
on seven small islands, three of which
communicate by bridges. It is 110 m
ESE Abo. Lon. 25 6 E, lat. 60 10 N.

Helsingia, or *Helsingland*, a province
of Sweden, in Nordland, 210 m in length,
between Dalecarlia and the gulf of Both-
nia, and from 50 to 80 in breadth. It
has extensive forests and many iron
mines. The chief articles of trade are
iron, flax, linen, tallow, butter, tar,
deal, and timber. The principal town
is Hudwickswald.

Helston, a borough in Cornwall, go-
vernied by a mayor, with a market on
Monday. It stands on the river Loe,
near its entrance into Mount bay, and
is one of the towns appointed for the
coinage of tin. A little below it is a
harbour, where vessels take in their
lading. It is 11 m SW Falmouth, and

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274 w by s London. Lon. 5 15 E, lat. 50 2 N.

Helvetia; see *Switzerland*.

Helvoetsluis, a strong seaport of S Holland, on the island of Voorn. Here some of the Dutch men of war are laid up in ordinary; and it is the general port for the English packets from Harwich. It is 7 m s by w Briel. Lon. 4 0 E, lat. 51 42 N.

Hemmendorf, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Saal, 12 m E Hamelin.

Hempstead, or *Hemel Hempstead*, a corporate town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday; seated among hills, on the river Gade, 18 m w Hertford, and 23 NW London.

Hems, a city of Syria, surrounded by walls 3 m in circuit; but the present buildings only take up about a quarter of the area in the NW quarter. To the s of the town is a large ruined castle, on a high round mount, faced with stone. It is seated on a small river, which runs into the Orontes, 95 m s Aleppo. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 34 25 N.

Heng-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang. The chief manufacture is paper. It is seated on the river Heng, 840 m ssw Peking. Lon. 111 40 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Henley, a town in Oxfordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The church is a large ancient building, but the houses are modern and the streets spacious. The principal trade is in corn, flour, malt, and beech wood. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge, 24 m SE Oxford, and 35 w London.

Henley, or *Henley in Arden*, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Alne, 15 m s by E Birmingham, and 101 WNW London.

Henneberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in a county of the same name. Some ruins of the castle of its ancient counts are yet to be seen. It is 4 m ssw Meiningen.

Hennebon, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a great trade in corn, iron, honey, &c. It is seated on the Blavet, 22 m NW Vannes.

Henrichemont, a town of France, in the department of Cher, seated on the Soudre, 15 m NNE Bourges.

Henry, *Cape*, the s cape of Virginia, at the entrance of Chesapeake bay, 14 m to the ssw of Cape Charles. Lon. 76 0 w, lat. 37 1 N.

Heppenheim, a town of Germany, in

HER

the circle of Lower Rhine, situate on the Elsbach, 12 m E Heidelberg.

Herakli; see *Erekl*.

Herat, a city of Persia, the largest in Chorasan, of which it was formerly the capital. It covers an area of 4 square miles, is encompassed by a lofty wall and wet ditch, and has a strong citadel. The governor is an Afgan prince, who pays a tribute to the king of Persia. The city has little ground unoccupied, and is estimated to contain 100,000 inhabitants. The staple commodities are silk, saffron, and asafoetida, which are sent to Hindoostan; and it is the emporium of the trade carried on between Cabul, Bokharia, Hindoostan, and Persia. The environs produce excellent fruit; and roses are in such plenty, that it is called Surgultzar, or the City of Roses. It is situate on the Herirood, at the s extremity of a rich and extensive plain, 300 m SE Meshed. Lon. 60 50 E, lat. 34 20 N.

Herauld, a department of France, so named from a river which runs into the gulf of Lyon. It includes part of the late province of Languedoc; and the capital is Montpellier.

Herbemont, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, with a castle on a mountain, near the river Semoy, 3 m WNW Chiny.

Herborn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with a celebrated Calvinist academy, and manufactures of iron; seated on the Dille, 8 m SSE Dillenburg.

Herculaneum, an ancient city of Naples, totally overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, in the beginning of the reign of emperor Titus. In 1689 and 1711, something of this city was discovered; and from 1738 to the present time, researches being frequently made by digging, a great number of manuscripts, paintings, statues, busts, domestic utensils, instruments of husbandry, &c. have been found. The village of Portici now stands on part of its site.

Hereford, the capital of Herefordshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. The city is governed by a mayor, and its chief manufacture is gloves. The castle, part of the walls, and three of the six gates are destroyed. It has four churches beside the cathedral, several meeting-houses for dissenters, and a free-school endowed with some exhibitions at each of the universities. In 1786, the w tower of the cathedral fell down,

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but it has been rebuilt. The number of
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in 1811. It is seated on the Wye, over
which is an ancient stone bridge, 24 m
WSW Worcester, and 135 WNW London.
Lon. 2 35 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Herefordshire, a county of England,
bounded on the E by Gloucestershire
and Worcestershire, N by Shropshire,
W by Radnorshire and Brecknockshire,
and S by Monmouthshire. It is 40 m
long and 35 broad, containing 611,440
acres; is divided into 11 hundreds, and
220 parishes; has one city and seven
market-towns; and sends eight members
to parliament. The number of inhabit-
ants was 89,191 in 1801, and 94,073 in
1811. The soil is exceedingly rich, pro-
ducing excellent corn, hops, and fruit,
as is evident from the Leominster bread,
Weobly ale, and Herefordshire cider.
The apples producing the cider grow
in greater abundance here than in any
other county, being plentiful even in
the hedge-rows. The cattle of Here-
fordshire are deemed the superior breed
in this island. The sheep are small, af-
fording a fine silky wool. The principal
rivers are the Wye, Munnow, and Lug.

Herencia, a town of Spain, in New
Castile, 48 m SE Toledo.

Herenthals, a town of the Netherlands,
in Brabant, on the river Nethe, 20 m NE
Louvain.

Herford, or *Herforden*, a town of
Westphalia, in the county of Raven-
berg, with a nunnery, belonging to the
protestants of the confession of Augs-
burg. It has a trade in ale and linen,
and is seated on the Werra, at the in-
flux of the Aa, 20 m SW Minden.

Heri, an island in the Indian ocean,
2 m NNW Ternate. It is not more than
2 m in circumference, but very fertile
and well inhabited.

Hericour, a town of France, in the
department of Upper Saone, 11 m SE
Lure, and 23 E Vesoul.

Herisau, a town of Swisserland, in the
canton of Appenzel, with manufactures
of fine linen and muslin, 12 m NW Ap-
penzel.

Heristal, a town of the Netherlands,
in the territory of Liege, with a castle,
seated on the Meuse, 3 m N Liege.

Heriuru, a town of Hindoostan, in
Mysoore, seated on the Vedawati, 22 m
WNW Sera.

Herk, a town of the Netherlands, in
the territory of Liege, on a river of the
same name, near its conflux with the
Demer, 2 m W Maestricht.

Herkemer, a town of New York, chief
of a county of the same name. It is

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situate on the N side of Mohawk river,
20 m SE Whitestown, and 80 WNW
Albany.

Hermanstadt, a strong city, capital of
Transylvania, and a bishop's see. It has
a large church, built by Maria Theresa,
with a globe and steeple not easily
described. In the great square is the
house of the governor, in the best Ger-
man style, containing many good pic-
tures. It is seated on the Ceben, 230 m
ESE Buda. Lon. 24 56 E, lat. 45 43 N.

Hernbach, a town of France, in the
department of Roer, lately of Germany,
in the duchy of Juliers, 17 m S Juliers.

Hernstadt, a town of Silesia, in the
principality of Wolau, on the river
Bartch, 10 m NW Trachenberg.

Herngrund, a town of Upper Hun-
gary, seated among mountains, with rich
mines of copper, 28 m N by E Schemnitz.

Hernhuth, a village in Lusatia, 6 m
NNW Zittau. It was founded in 1722,
by some persecuted Moravian brethren
in the fields belonging to count Zin-
zendorf, who they considered as their
bishop and father; and they were for
some time called Hernhuthers, as this
place continued their principal nursery.

Hernofand, a seaport of Sweden, ca-
pital of Angermania, and a bishop's see.
The principal trade is in linen. It is
situate on an island in the gulf of Both-
nia, which is joined to the continent by
a bridge, 240 m N by W Stockholm.
Lon. 17 53 E, lat. 62 38 N.

Heroldberg, a town of Franconia, in
the territory of Nuremberg, 7 m NNE
Nuremberg.

Herrieden, a town of Franconia, in the
principality of Aichstadt, with a col-
legiate church, situate on the Altmuhl, 5
m SW Anspach.

Herbruck, a town of Franconia, in
the territory of Nuremberg, noted for
excellent hops and strong beer; seated
on the Pregnitz, 16 m E Nuremberg.

Hertford, a town of N Carolina, chief
of Gates county. It stands on the W
side of the Perquimons, a water of Al-
bemarle found, 14 m NE Edenton, and
28 ESE Winton.

Hertford, or *Hartford*, a borough and
the capital of Hertfordshire, with a mar-
ket on Saturday. It is seated on the Lea,
which is navigable for barges, as it was
once for ships. In 879, the Danes erect-
ed two forts here, for the security of
their ships; but Alfred turned the course
of the river, so that their vessels were left
on dry ground. Edward, the eldest son
of Alfred, built a castle here, which has
been often a royal residence. The town
is governed by a mayor, and had for-

H E S

merly five churches, but now only two. Here is a fine hospital belonging to Christ's hospital in London; also a noble shire hall, and a large county gaol. The number of inhabitants was 3360 in 1801, and 3900 in 1811. About a mile to the E is a basin of water called Chadwell, which is the head spring of the New River. Hertford is 21 m N London. Lon. 0 1 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Hertfordshire, a county of England, bounded on the NW by Bedfordshire, N by Cambridgeshire, E by Essex, S by Middlesex, and W by Buckinghamshire. It is 36 m long and 28 broad, containing 385,280 acres; is divided into eight hundreds, and 134 parishes; has 19 market-towns; and sends six members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 97,577 in 1801, and 111,654 in 1811. The N part is hilly, forming a scattered part of the chalky ridge which extends across the kingdom in this direction. A number of clear streams take their rise from this side. Flint stones are scattered in great profusion over the face of this county; and beds of chalk are frequently to be met with. The soil, however, with the aid of proper culture, is favorable to wheat and barley, which come to as great perfection here as in any part of the kingdom. The W part is, in general, a tolerable rich soil, and under excellent cultivation. The principal rivers are, the Lea, Stort, and Coln, and the artificial one called the New River.

Hertzberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen, with manufactures of arms and iron tools; seated near the Hartz mountain, 17 m SSW Goslar.

Hertzberg, a town of the duchy of Saxony, with a trade in saltpetre, wool, and cloths; seated on the Elster, 14 m NNE Torgau.

Herze, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, 9 m WNW Limburg.

Herzegovina, a fortified town of Turkish Dalmatia, capital of a duchy of the same name, and the residence of a Turkish governor. It is 80 m SSW Belgrade.

Hejain, a strong town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Canche, 12 m SE Montreuil.

Hesse, a country of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; bounded on the N by the principality of Paderborn and duchy of Brunswick, E by Thuringia, S by Fulda and Wetteravia, and W by Westphalia, the duchy of Westphalia, and county of Waldeck. It is divided into Upper and Lower Hesse: the latter,

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which is the northern part, lies on the rivers Werra, Fulda, Schwalm, Diemel, and Weser, and is subject to Hesse-Cassel; and the former, or southern part, lies on the Lahn, and belongs principally to Hesse-Darmstadt. These are the two principal branches of the house of Hesse, and each of them has the title of landgrave. This country is surrounded by woods and mountains, in which are mines of iron and copper. In the middle are fine plains, fertile in corn and pasture; and there is plenty of honey and all sorts of fruit. Hops are likewise cultivated, which serve to make excellent beer; and birch-trees are very common, from the sap of which a deal of wine is made.

Heukelum, or *Hoekelum*, a town of S Holland, seated on the Linghe, 5 m NE Gorcum.

Heusden, a strong town of S Holland, seated on the Meuse, with a castle. It is 8 m NW Bois le Duc.

Hexham, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Tuesday, and a trade in tanned leather, shoes, and gloves. It had formerly a famous abbey, some parts of which yet remain. Near this place, in 1463, was a battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the latter was defeated. Hexham is seated on the river Tyne, 22 m W Newcastle, and 285 m NW London.

Heydenheim, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle on the river Brenz, 16 m NNE Ulm.

Heydingsfeld, a town of Franconia, on the river Maine, 3 m S Wurtzburg.

Heymertsen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne; situate on the Erft, 11 m S Cologne.

Heytesbury, a borough in Wiltshire, which has now no market, seated on the Willy, 20 m WNW Salisbury, and 92 m by S London.

Hiamen; see *Emouy*.

Hidelsheim, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It has a fortified castle and convent, and is seated on the Eiffel, 38 m N Treves.

Hielmer, a lake of Sweden, lying between the lakes Wenner and Maclar. It is 36 m long, and 8 broad in the middle, but in general is much narrower. Its outlet at the E end flows by Elkilluna and Torshalla to the lake Maclar.

Hieres, a town of France, in the department of Var, seated near the Mediterranean sea; but its harbour being choked up, it is now much decayed. It is 12 m E Toulon.

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Hieres, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, opposite the town of Hieres. The four principal ones are called Porquerollos, Porteros, Bagueau, and Titan, which last is the largest. Between these islands and the continent is the road of Hieres, which is so capacious and excellent that it has afforded shelter for large squadrons. It is defended by three forts.

Hiero; see *Ferro*.

Hiefmes, a town of France, in the department of Orne, seated on a barren mountain, 10 m from Seez, and 90 w Paris.

Higham Ferrers, a borough in Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins; and is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Nen, 25 m *ESE* Coventry, and 65 *NNW* London.

Highgate, a village in Middlesex, seated on a hill, 4 m *N* by *w* London. Here lord chief baron Cholmondely built a free-school in 1562, which was enlarged, in 1570, by Sandys, bishop of London, who also added a chapel.

Highworth, a town in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday; seated on a hill, in a rich plain, 36 m *N* Salisbury, and 77 *w* London.

Higuey, a town of St. Domingo, with a handsome and rich church, in which is the shrine of a miraculous virgin, much visited in pilgrimage. It is situate near the mouth of a river of the same name, 90 m *E* by *N* St. Domingo. Lon. 68 30 *w*, lat. 18 30 *N*.

Hilburghausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Coburg. The duke of Saxe-Hilburghausen has a palace here. It is seated on the Werra, 18 m *NNW* Coburg.

Hildeheim, a city of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name. It was lately an imperial city, and a bishop's see. It is divided into the old and new town, and seated on the Irneste, 17 m *SSE* Hanover. Lon. 10 3 *E*, lat. 52 9 *N*.

Hillah; see *Helleh*.

Hilborough, an inland district of *N* Carolina, comprehending the counties of Granville, Pearson, Caswell, Orange, Wake, Chatham, and Randolph.

Hilborough, a town of *N* Carolina, in Orange county, capital of the district of its name. It stands on the *N* side of the Eno, which unites with the Little and Flat rivers, and forms the Neus, 17 m below the town. It is 35 m *NW* Raleigh. Lon. 79 15 *w*, lat. 36 2 *N*.

Hilborough, a borough of Ireland, in

H I N

the county of Down, with a manufacture of mullins, 24 m *NNE* Newry.

Himmaleh, a chain of mountains in Asia, which extends from Cabul along the *N* of Hindoostan, and is the general boundary of Tibet, through the whole extent from the Ganges to the river Tehta; enclosing between it and Hindoostan, a tract of country from 100 to 180 m in breadth, divided into a number of small states, which are understood to be either tributaries or feudatories of Tibet; such as Sirinagur, Napaul, &c. This ridge is precisely that designed by the ancients, under the names of Imaus and the Indian Caucasus. The natives call it Hindoo-ko (the Indian mountains) as well as Himmaleh; which last is a Sanscrit word, signifying *snowy*; its summit being covered with snow.

Hinchinbrook Isle, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 168 38 *E*, lat. 17 25 *S*.

Hinckley, a town in Leicestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It has a large church, with a lofty spire; and had formerly a castle and walls, traces of which are still to be seen. Here is a considerable manufacture of common stockings. The number of inhabitants was 5070 in 1801, and 5386 in 1811. It is seated on an eminence, 12 m *SW* Leicester, and 99 *NNW* London.

Hindelopen, a town of Holland, in Friesland, seated on the Zuider zee, 21 m *SSW* Lwarden.

Hindia, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name, in Candesh. It is situate on the Nerbudda, 90 m *NNE* Burhanpour. Lon. 77 10 *E*, lat. 22 35 *N*.

Hinlopen, Cape, a cape of *N* America, on the *S* side of the mouth of the Delaware. Lon. 75 2 *w*, lat. 38 47 *N*.

Hendon, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Thursday, 20 m *w* Salisbury, and 97 *w* by *s* London.

Hindoo-ko; see *Himmaleh*.

Hindoostan, or *India*, a region of Asia, which comprises all the countries between the mountains of Tartary and Tibet on the *N*, Bootan, Assam, and Cassay on the *E*, the Indian ocean on the *S*, and the same ocean and Persia on the *w*. But this country must be considered under the three grand divisions of Hindoostan Proper, the Deccan, and the Peninsula. Hindoostan Proper includes the provinces of Bengal, Baha, and all those that lie to the north of the river Nerbudda; the principal of which are Agimere, Agra, Allahabad, Cuthmere, Delhi, Guzerat, Lahore, Mathra,

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Moultan, Oude, Rohilkund, Sindy. The Deccan has been extended to the whole region s of Hindoostan Proper; but in its most restricted sense, it means only the countries situate between Hindoostan Proper and the river Kistna; these are Candesh, Dowlatabad, Berar, Orissa, the Circars, the chief part of Golconda, Vissapor, and Concan. The tract s of these, or the river Kistna, is generally called the Peninsula; although its form does not authorize that appellation: it includes a small part of Golconda, Myfore, and the Carnatic, with Madura, and other smaller districts; the w coast being called that of Malabar, and the s that of Coromandel. The principal rivers of this extensive region are the Ganges, Burrampooter, Indus, Jumma, Pudda, Nerbudda, Tapty, Godavery, Kistna, Pennar, and Cauvery. The chief mountains are those of the Himalayas and the Gaults. To give an idea of the modern revolutions in the empire of Hindoostan, it is proper to observe, that from a pure Hindoo government, it became, at last, a Mohamedan state, and continued to be so, under various dynasties, till the beginning of the 18th century. The first irruption of the Mohamedans was in the year 1000. From this period the provinces of Hindoostan were held rather as tributary kingdoms, than as provinces of the same empire; and the conquest of the Deccan, in particular, was for ages an object of considerable importance to the emperors. In 1389, the Mongul Tartars, under the conduct of Timur, or Tamerlane, invaded Hindoostan; but the conquest of the country was not effected till 1525, by sultan Baber, one of his descendants, who, from this circumstance, was the founder of the Mongul dynasty; and hence Hindoostan has been called the Mongul empire, and its chief, the Great Mogul. The illustrious Achar, his son, failed in his attack upon the Deccan; an attempt in which many of his successors were equally unfortunate, and which tended, in the sequel, to the decline and dissolution of the empire. In 1615, emperor Jehanguir, his son, received sir Thomas Roe, as the first English ambassador; and the Portuguese had, by this time, acquired considerable settlements in Bengal and Guzerat. In the reign of his grandson Aurungzebe, which lasted from 1660 to 1707, the empire attained its full extent: his authority reached from 10 to 35 degrees in lat. and nearly as much in lon. and his revenue exceeded 32,000,000l. sterling. But in the

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course of 50 years after his death, a succession of weak princes and wicked ministers reduced this astonishing empire to very narrow limits, and deprived it of all its power and splendor. In consequence of the intrigues of the nizam of the Deccan, Nadir Shah, the Persian usurper, invaded Hindoostan in 1738. The weak emperor, Mohamed Shah, threw himself on the clemency of the invader, who entered Delhi, and demanded thirty millions sterling by way of ransom. Nadir, afterward, evacuated Delhi, and left the nizam in possession of the whole remaining power of the empire, which he sacrificed to his own views in the Deccan, where he established an independent kingdom. Mohamed Shah died in 1747, having seen the Carnatic and Bengal become likewise independent, under their respective nabobs; an independent state too formed by the Rohillas (a tribe from the mountains between India and Persia) on the s of the Ganges, within 80 m of Delhi; and the kingdom of Candahar erected by Abdalla, one of the generals of Nadir Shah. Ahmed Shah, the son of Mohamed, succeeded; in whose reign the entire division of the empire took place; nothing remaining to the house of Tamerlane but the city and small territory of Delhi. The last imperial army was defeated by the Rohillas, in 1749. The Jats, a Hindoo tribe, founded a state in Agra; Oude was seized by Mohamed Kooli; and the Mahrattas, beside their ancient domains in the Deccan, obtained great part of Malwa, Guzerat, Berar, and Orissa. The Mongul empire was now become merely nominal; and the emperors, from this period, must be regarded as of no political consequence, otherwise than as their names and persons were made use of, by different parties, to promote their own views; for the name and person of the emperor retains a considerable degree of veneration among the bulk of the people in Hindoostan. Ahmed was deposed in 1753, and his successor was deposed and murdered in 1760. He was succeeded, however, by his son Shah Ahlum, who was alternately dependent on the contending powers, and more particularly upon the English, who obtained from him a grant of the provinces of Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and the Circars. This prince died in 1806, and was succeeded by his second son, Ackber Shah. Hindoostan now consists of five principal states, which hold as tributaries, or feudatories, some numerous inferior

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ates. These five states are, the British, the Poonah Mahrattas, the Berar Mahrattas, the nizams of the Deccan, and the Seiks: for, whatever verbal distinctions may be made, a compulsive alliance is at least a dependent, if not a tributary situation. The British possessions are Bengal, Bahar, Banares, the Circars, the Jaghire, Bombay, Salsette, the district of Midnapour in Orissa, and some others in Mysore. The allies of the British, who may be considered as dependent upon them, are the nabobs of Oude and the Carnatic, and the rajahs of Mysore, Travancore, and Tanjore. For the other principal states, see their respective names; and for an account of some inferior independent states, see Bundelkund, Ballogistan, Jats, Rohilcund, &c. The inhabitants of Hindoostan are computed at about 10,000,000 Mohamedans, and 100,000,000 Hindoos. The Mohamedans, or Mooselmins, whom the English improperly call Moors, are represented to be of a detestable character. The Hindoos, or Gentoos, are of a black complexion; their hair is long, their person straight and elegant, and their countenance open and pleasant. They differ materially from all other nations, by being divided into tribes or casts. The four principal tribes are the Bramins, Soldiers, Labourers, and Mechanics; and these are subdivided into a multiplicity of inferior distinctions. There are Bramins of various degrees of excellence, who have the care of religion allotted to them, and are held sacred by the rest; some of these acknowledge the errors that have crept into their religion, own one Supreme Being, and laugh at the idolatry of the multitude, but insist upon the necessity of working upon the weaknesses of the vulgar; yet the generality of them are as ignorant as the laity. Such as are not engaged in worldly pursuits are a very superstitious, innocent people, who promote charity as much as they can, both to man and beast; but those who engage in the world are generally the worst of all the Gentoos; for, persuaded that the waters of the Ganges will purify them from their sins, and being exempt from the utmost rigour of the courts of justice (under the Gento government) they run into much greater excesses. The Soldiers are commonly called Rajah-poots; that is, descended from rajahs. They are much more robust than the rest, have a great share of courage, and a nice sense of military honour, which consists, among

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them, in fidelity to those they serve. Fighting is their profession; they readily enter into the service of any that will pay them, and will follow wherever he leads; but, should their leader fall in the battle, their cause is at an end, and they run off the field, without any stain in their reputation. The English E India Company have many battalions of them in their service: they are called Sepoys, and are clothed and disciplined in the European manner. The Labourers include farmers, and all who cultivate the land. The Mechanics include merchants, bankers, and all who follow any trade: these again are subdivided into each profession. Beside these, are the Hallachores, who cannot be called a tribe, being rather the refuse of all the tribes. They are a set of wretches, who perform all the vilest offices of life, bury the dead, and carry away every thing that is polluted. All the different tribes are kept distinct from each other by insurmountable barriers: they are forbidden to intermarry, to cohabit, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the same vessel with one of another tribe. Every deviation from these points subjects them to be rejected by their tribe, renders them polluted for ever, and obliges them, from that instant, to herd with the Hallachores. The members of each cast adhere invariably to the profession of their forefathers: from generation to generation the same families have followed, and still continue to follow, one uniform manner of life. To this may be ascribed that high degree of perfection conspicuous in many of the Indian manufactures; and also that striking peculiarity in the state of Hindoostan, the permanence of its institutions, and the immutability in the manners of the inhabitants. Hence it is, that the Hindoos admit no converts, nor are themselves ever converted, whatever the Roman missionaries may pretend. The Hallachores may be here excepted, who are glad to be admitted into any society where they are treated as fellow creatures. The Hindoos vie with the Chinese, in respect to the antiquity of their nation; and the doctrine of transmigration is one of their distinguishing tenets. Their institutions of religion form a complete system of superstition, upheld by every thing which can excite the reverence of the people. The temples consecrated to their deities are magnificent; their religious ceremonies splendid; and the absolute dominion which the Bramins

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have obtained over the minds of the people, is supported by the command of the immense revenues, with which the liberality of princes, and the zeal of pilgrims and devotees, have enriched their pagodas. The dominion of religion extends to a thousand particulars, which, in other countries, are governed by the civil laws, or by taste, custom, and fashion. Their dress, their food, the common intercourses of life, their marriages, and professions, are all under the jurisdiction of religion. The food of the Hindoos is simple, consisting chiefly of rice, ghee (a kind of imperfect butter) milk, vegetables, and oriental spices. The warrior cast may eat of the flesh of goats, sheep, and poultry. Other superior casts may eat poultry and fish; but the inferior casts are prohibited from eating flesh of any kind. Their greatest luxury consists in the use of the richest spices and perfumes, of which the great people are very lavish. They esteem milk the purest of food, because they think it partakes of some of the properties of the nectar of their gods, and because they esteem the cow itself almost as a divinity. Their manners are gentle. Their happiness consists in the solaces of domestic life; and they are taught by their religion, that matrimony is an indispensable duty in every man, who does not entirely separate himself from the world, from a principle of devotion. Their religion permits them to have several wives, but they seldom have more than one; and their wives are distinguished by a decency of demeanour, a solicitude in their families, and a fidelity to their vows, which might do honour to human nature in the most civilized countries. The custom of women burning themselves in the fire with the corpse of their husbands is still practised in Hindoostan. The code of Gentoo laws, with their sacred books, the *Veidam* and the *Shaftah*, are written in the Sanscrit language, which is very copious and nervous, although the style of their best authors is wonderfully concise. Hindoostan, toward the N, is pretty temperate, but hot toward the S; and it rains almost constantly for three months in the year. Its products are diamonds and other precious stones, silks, spices, aromatics, drugs, maize, rice, and sugar; and the chief manufactures are mullins and calicos. But these and various other particulars will be found under the different names of its provinces, cities, towns, mountains, and rivers, described in this work.

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Hingham, a town of Massachusetts, in Suffolk county, with two churches, seated on a small bay, 19 m SE Boston.

Hingham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, 12 m SW Norwich, and 99 NE London.

Hing-hou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien. The vicinity furnishes abundance of rice, li-chi, and silk. It is seated on a bay, opposite the N part of the island of Formosa, 460 m S Nan-king. Lon. 119 30 E, lat. 25 28 N.

Hinojosa, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 34 m N.W. Cordova.

Hinojosa, a town of Spain, in Leon, 52 m W by S Salamanca.

Hinojosa, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 32 m S by E Merida.

Hintergerdorf, a town of Upper Saxony, in Milnia, 8 m E Freyburg.

Hinzuwan, or *Joanna*, one of the Comora islands, between the N end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. It is about 30 m long and 15 broad; and the coasts are chiefly in the hands of Arabians, who have driven the original natives to the interior and mountainous parts. Though not the largest, it is the principal of the Comora islands, for it exacts tributes from all the others. The cattle are a kind of buffalos, which are delicious eating; and there are sheep and hogs. The original natives occupy the hills, and are generally at war with the Arabian interlopers. They get their supplies of arms and ammunition from ships that touch here; and it is customary for all to make presents of arms and powder to the prince when he pays a visit on board, which he does to every one. When any ship touches here, it is surrounded by canoes, and the deck is crowded with natives of all ranks, from the high-born chief to the half naked slave. They have a regular form of government, and exercise the Mohamedan religion; both being introduced by the Arabs. The colour of these two races of men is very different; the Arabs have not so deep a tinge as the others, being of a copper complexion, with better features, and a more animated countenance. They consider a black streak under the eyes as ornamental, and this they make every day, with a brush dipped in a kind of ointment. The custom of chewing the betel-nut prevails here, as in most of the eastern countries. Their religion licenses a plurality of wives, and likewise concubines, of whom they are extremely jealous, and never allow any man to see them. The men are very

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temperate and abstemious, and attend the mosques three or four times a day. In general they appear to be a well-disposed people, and honest in their dealings, though there are among them, as in all other nations, some viciously inclined; and theft is much practised by the lower class, notwithstanding the punishment of it is amputation of both hands. The climate promotes vegetation to such a degree as requires little toil, but that little is denied; so that, beyond oranges, bananas, pineapples, cocoa-nuts, yams, and purslain (all growing spontaneously) few vegetables are met with. The face of the country is picturesque and pleasing; lofty mountains, clothed to the very summits; deep and rugged valleys, adorned by frequent cataracts, cascades, woods, rocks, and rivulets; and groves extending over the plains to the very edge of the sea. The town of Joanna, where the king resides, is on the E side, close to the sea, at the foot of a very high hill, and contains about 200 houses. The better kind of houses are built of stone, within a court yard, have a portico to shield them from the sun, and one long lofty room to receive guests; the other apartments being sacred to the women. Lon. 44 48 E, lat. 12 14 N.

Hio, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, on the W side of the lake Wetter, 30 m ESE Skara.

Hiorring, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, 27 m NNW Alburg.

Hirschberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, famous for its mineral baths. In the neighbourhood are extensive bleaching-grounds, and next to Breslau it is the most considerable trading town in Silesia. It is seated on the Bober, 20 m SW Jauer. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Hirschfeld, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, capital of a principality of the same name, depending on a famous abbey, which was secularized in favour of the house of Hesse-Cassel. It is seated on the Fulda, 35 m S by E Cassel. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 50 50 N.

Hirschhorn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a castle; seated on the Neckar, 8 m E Heidelberg.

Hirschholm, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, with a castle, 12 m N Copenhagen.

Hispaniola; see *Domingo*, St.

Hijjar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi, seated near the river Sursoory, 112 m WNW Delhi. Lon. 75 40 E, lat. 29 5 N.

Hii, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in

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Irak, near which is a spring of naphtha and bitumen. It stands on a river of the same name, which soon after joins the Euphrates, 110 m W Bagdad.

Hitchin, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a great trade in malt, 15 m NNW Hertford, and 34 NW London.

Hithe, a borough in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is one of the Cinque Ports, governed by a mayor, and has a small fort. Near it are the remains of Saltwood castle, now turned into a farm-house, barns, &c. Hithe had formerly four parishes, but now only one; and the harbour is choked up. It is 10 m WSW Dover, and 68 SE London.

Hoai-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan, 320 m SW Peking. Lon. 112 34 E, lat. 35 6 N.

Hoai-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, seated in a marsh, and enclosed by a triple wall. The suburbs extend to the distance of a league on each side of a canal, and form, at their extremity, a kind of port on the Hoai-ho. It is 415 m ESE Peking. Lon. 118 47 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Hoang-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang. It is seated on the Kian-ku, 585 m S Peking. Lon. 114 27 E, lat. 38 30 N.

Hoan-ho, a large river of Asia, also called the Yellow River, from the quantity of clay which it devolves. Its sources are two lakes situate among the mountains of that part of Tartary known by the name of Kokonor, in about 35 N lat. It pursues a NE direction to about 42 N lat. and after running due E it suddenly bends S, penetrating China to a latitude nearly parallel to its source, and then pursues an easterly direction till it enters the Eastern ocean, 100 m to the N of the mouth of the Kian-ku. Its course is estimated at 2000 m. At 70 m from the sea, where it is crossed by the great canal, the breadth is little more than a mile; but it is so rapid and shallow as to be scarcely navigable.

Hochberg, an ancient castle of Suabia, in Brisgau, which gives name to a margravate, annexed to the margravate of Baden-Durlach. It is situate on a mountain, 2 m NE Emmendingen, which is the principal town.

Hochst, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, seated on the Maine, 6 m W Frankfurt.

Hochstat, a town and castle of Ba-

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varia, famous for a signal victory gained near it by the duke of Marlborough, in 1704, and which the English call the battle of Blenheim, from a village 3 m sw of this place. It is seated on the Danube, 17 m sw Donawert.

Hochfla, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the river Aisch, 23 m sw Bamberg.

Hoddesdon, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday, seated near the river Lea, 4 m se Hertford, and 17 m by r London.

Hodeida, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, with a harbour for small vessels. on the Red sea, 90 m nww Mocha. Lon. 43 30 E, lat. 14 10 N.

Hoei-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is famous for tea, varnish, and japaned work; and is 625 m s Peking. Lon. 118 5 E, lat. 29 57 N.

Hoei-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-ton. It is 1010 m s Peking. Lon. 113 58 E, lat. 23 1 N.

Hockelum: see *Henkelum*.

Hoff, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, with manufactures of cotton, linen, and fine paper. The adjacent country has quarries of excellent marble. It stands on the Saal, 22 m nne Bayreuth.

Hoff, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, with a great trade in wool, 23 m ne Olmutz.

Hogue, Cape la, the nw point of Normandy, near which admiral Rooke burnt 13 French men of war, in 1692. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 49 45 N.

Hohenberg, an ancient castle of Suabia, in a county of its name, situate near the source of the Neckar, 10 m se Rothweil.

Hohenlinden, a town of Bavaria, near which the French gained a great victory over the Austrians in 1800. It is 22 m e Munich.

Hehenlohe, or *Holach*, a principality of Franconia, w of the margravate of Anspach, abounding in wine, corn, wood, and cattle. The castle of its ancient counts stood close by the village of Holach, near Uffenheim. The chief town is Ohringen.

Hohenmaut, a town of Bohemia, on the river Meyta. 13 m e Chrudim.

Hohenstein, an ancient castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, which gives name to a county. It is situate on a mountain, at the foot of which is the village of Neustadt, 5 m nne Nordhausen.

Hohentweil, a fortress of Suabia, surrounded by the county of Nellenburg.

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Its fortifications were destroyed by the French in 1800. It stands on a mountain, 9 m nne Schaffhausen.

Hohenzollern, a town of Suabia, in a principality of the same name, with a castle on a mountain, the seat of the ancient counts of Hohenzollern. It is seated on a branch of the Neckar, 16 m s by w Tubingen. Lon. 9 8 E, lat. 48 28 N.

Hohnstein, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Mulda, 11 m nne Zwickau.

Hokian, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Petchell. It is situate between two rivers, 85 m s Peking. Lon. 116 23 E, lat. 28 40 N.

Hola, a town of Iceland, at the mouth of a river, on the n coast. Lon. 19 20 W, lat. 65 40 N.

Holbeach, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 12 m s by e Boston, and 109 m by s London.

Holbeck, a seaport of Denmark, in Zealand, with a good harbour, from which great quantities of corn are exported. It is 30 m w Copenhagen. Lon. 11 44 E, lat. 55 42 N.

Holbeck, a town of W Yorkshire, in the liberty of Leeds. The inhabitants were 4196 in 1801, and 5124 in 1811.

Holdsworth, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated between two branches of the Tamar, 43 m w by n Exeter, and 214 w by s London.

Holland, or *Dutch Netherlands*, a country of Europe, extending 150 m from n to s and 100 from w to e; bounded on the w and n by the German ocean, e by Westphalia, and s by Liege and Brabant, or Belgium. It consists of seven provinces, namely Holland, Gelderland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Overijssel, and Groningen; and what was called the Land of the Generality, or Dutch Brabant. They were lately styled the *United Provinces of the Netherlands*. This country was a part of that inhabited by the ancient Batavi: it is usually called Holland, from the name of the principal province; which signifies a hollow, or low country. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Meuse, Dommel, Waal, Yssel, Scheldt, and Vecht. Holland affords a striking proof, that persevering industry is capable of conquering every disadvantage of climate and situation. The air and water are nearly equally bad; the soil produces naturally scarcely any thing but rurf; and the possession of this very soil is disputed by the ocean, which, rising considerably above the

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erfervent industry
eying every disad-
nd situation. The
arly equally bad;
ually scarcely any
the possession of
ted by the ocean,
erably above the

level of the land, is prevented from
overflowing it only by expensive dikes.
Yet the labours of the Dutch have
rendered this seemingly insignificant
territory one of the richest spots in
Europe, with respect to population
and property. Among the most valua-
ble natural productions of the country
may be reckoned its excellent cattle;
and large quantities of madder are ex-
ported, chiefly cultivated in Zealand.
The principal revenue arises from the
herring, cod, and whale fisheries; but
these are not so considerable as for-
merly. The Dutch trade, though much
reduced, is still considerable, and their
country was, as it were, the universal
warehouse of the commodities of every
quarter of the globe. Their Asiatic
possessions are the coasts of Java, the ca-
pital of which is Batavia, the seat of the
governor-general of all their East India
settlements; some settlements on the
coasts of Sumatra, Malabar, and Cor-
mandel; the greatest part of the Moluc-
cas or Spice islands; and settlements of
factories in the island of Celebes, at Su-
rat, and in the gulf of Persia. In Africa,
the Dutch have the Cape of Good Hope,
with several forts and factories in
Guinea; in the W Indies, St. Eustatia,
Saba, and Curacao; and in S America,
the colonies of Ilesquibo, Demerary,
Surinam, and Berbice. But they have
lost most of these in the present war.
In Holland, the inland trade is greatly
facilitated by canals, which pass in every
direction, and equal the roads in other
countries. By these canals and the
Rhine, the inland trade with Germany
is very considerable; and the most re-
markable feature consists in the vast
floats of timber, which arrive at Dort
from Andernach, and other places on
the Rhine. A great quantity of corn is
also obtained by this inland trade, and
the other branches of traffic are numer-
ous; that the Rhine may be said to
supply Holland with insular advantages,
secure from the destructive inroads of
maritime war. This country contains
thousands of wind-mills for sawing tim-
ber, grinding corn, &c. and the num-
ber of its manufactures is astonishing;
the chief of which are linen, pottery,
painted tiles, tobacco-pipes, refined
salt, snuff, leather, wax, oil, sugar,
starch, paper, beside some of woollen,
cotton, and silk. From the year 1579
to 1795, the Seven United Provinces
may be considered as one political
body, united for the preservation of
the whole. In consequence of the
Union (see *Netherlands*) the Seven Pro-

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vinces guaranteed each other's rights;
they made war and peace, levied taxes,
&c. in their joint capacity; but as to
internal government, each province was
independent. They sent deputies (cho-
sen out of the provincial states) to the
general assembly, called the states-
general, which was invested with the
supreme legislative power of the con-
federation. At the head of this govern-
ment there has usually been a prince
stadtholder, who exercised a consider-
able part of the executive power. After
the death of William II (the fourth
stadtholder) in 1667, this office was
abolished by the states; but, in 1672,
when Lewis XIV invaded Holland, the
popular commotions compelled them
to repeal the edict, to invest William
III, prince of Orange, with the office,
and to declare it hereditary. On his
death, in 1702, it was again abolished;
but, in 1745, some popular commotions
compelled the states to restore the rank
to William IV, and again to declare it
hereditary in his family. In 1787, a
civil war commenced, and the stad-
tholder, William V, was deprived of
the office of captain general; but he
was restored, the same year, by the
interference of Great Britain and Prus-
sia. When Holland, however, was
rapidly overrun by the French in 1795,
the stadtholder and his family were
compelled to leave the country; and a
convention was assembled to frame a
constitution for the Seven Provinces
and Dutch Brabant. The first plan
they presented was rejected by the pri-
mary assemblies; another was drawn
up, and accepted, in which the country
was declared the Batavian Republic,
governed by a directory of twelve mem-
bers. The country was also divided
into eight departments, which had
names taken from rivers; but in 1801,
they were changed to the names of the
seven provinces and Brabant. In 1806,
Holland was erected into a kingdom by
Napoleon Bonaparte, in favour of his
brother Louis, who, in 1810, abdicated
his crown, and Napoleon decreed Hol-
land united to France. The country
was also re-divided into seven depart-
ments, viz. Mouths of the Meuse, Issel,
East Ems, West Ems, Friesland, Upper
Issel, and Zuider zee. But in Novem-
ber 1813, a counter-revolution took
place, the French authorities were dis-
missed, and a provisional government
established in the name of the prince of
Orange, who by invitation arrived from
England, and made his solemn entry
into Amsterdam, on December 1, when

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he was proclaimed William 1, Sovereign Prince of the Netherlands. The Calvinist religion is the most prevalent, but all other sects are tolerated. Amsterdam is the capital.

Holland, the most considerable of the provinces of the Dutch Netherlands, bounded on the s by Dutch Brabant and Zealand, w and n by the German ocean, and e by the Zuider zee, Utrecht, and Gelderland. It is divided into South and North Holland; which last is also called West Friesland, to distinguish it from Friesland on the e side of the Zuider zee. The Ye, or Wye, a small bay, which is an extension of the Zuider zee, separates S Holland from N Holland. This province is not above 180 m in circumference; but is so populous, that no country in Europe, of such a small extent, can equal it. The land is almost every where lower than the sea; and the water is kept out by dikes. It is crossed by the Rhine and Meuse, by several small rivers, and by a great number of canals, which are travelled on day and night, at a small expense. The pastures are so rich, that it has plenty of cattle, butter, and cheese, and the seas and rivers abound with fish. It has considerable linen and woollen manufactures, and numerous docks for the building of ships. The French effected, by the aid of a severe frost, the entire conquest of this province in 1795. Amsterdam is the capital.

Holland, a strong town of Prussia, in Oberland, near the river Weeske, 14 m sse Elbing.

Holland, New, the largest known land that does not bear the name of a continent. It extends from 109 to 153 e lon. and from 11 to 39 s lat. or 2720 m from w to e, and 1960 from n to s, being nearly as large as Europe. When this vast island was first discovered is uncertain. In the beginning of the 17th century, the n and w coasts were traced by the Dutch; and what was deemed, till lately, the s extremity, was discovered by Tasman, in 1642. Captain Cook, in 1770, explored the e and ne from 38 s, and ascertained its separation from New Guinea; and, in 1773, captain Ferneaux, by connecting Tasman's discoveries with Cook's, completed the circuit. But the supposed s extremity, which Tasman distinguished by the name of Van Diemen Land, was found, in 1798, to be an island separated from New Holland by a channel 40 leagues wide. Different parts of the coast have been called by the names

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of the discoverers, &c. The eastern coast, called New South Wales, was taken possession of in his majesty's name by captain Cook, and now forms a part of the British dominions. See *Wales, New South*, and *Bass Strait*.

Hollodale, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which rises in the mountains on the borders of Caithness, and flows n into a bay of the North sea, forming for several miles, in the latter part of its course, the boundary between the two counties.

Holm, a town in Cumberland, sometimes called Holm-Abbey, from an abbey that formerly stood here. It is seated near the mouth of the Waver, 12 m n Cockermouth, and 310 nnw London.

Holstebro, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, on a shallow river that runs into the North sea. The principal trade is in corn, oxen, and horses. It is 24 m w Wiburg, and 68 n Ripen.

Holstein, a duchy of Lower Saxony, subject to the king of Denmark. It is 100 m long and 50 broad; bounded on the n by Sleswick, e by the Baltic and the duchy of Saxe-Lawenburg, s by the duchies of Bremen and Luneburg, and w by the German ocean. It is a fruitful country, and well seated for trade; having some considerable harbours, particularly those of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Kiel; and from the latter is a canal to the Eider, at Rensburg, by which there is a free navigation from the Baltic to the German ocean. The religion of the country is Lutheranism.

Holston, a river of the United States, which rises in the Allegany mountains, in Virginia, and flows ssw into the state of Tennessee, where it takes a more westerly course to Knoxville, and 35 m below that town is joined by the Broad river, at fort Grainger, where their united stream takes the name of Tennessee. The whole course is about 200 m, and it is navigable for boats of 25 tons upward of 100 m. On its banks are several iron-works; and the adjacent country abounds with iron ore, and has sundry lead mines and salt springs.

Holt, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday, and an excellent free-school founded by sir John Gresham. It is 21 m wnw Norwich, and 119 ne London.

Holt, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, governed by a mayor, though now a small place. The castle was demolished during the civil wars, in 1645. It is situate on the Dee, over which is

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&c. The eastern South Wales, was his majesty's name and now forms a part of the county of Wales. See *Wales*, *Strait*.

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an ancient bridge of 10 arches, 6 m *ENE* Wrexham.

Holten, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, 11 m *SE* Wesel.

Holy Cross, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, on the river Suir, 11 m N Cahel. It was once a considerable town, and has extensive remains of an abbey.

Holy Island, an island on the coast of the detached part of Durham, called Islandshire, 8 m to the *SE* of Berwick. It is 3 m long and 2 broad, the soil rocky and full of stones, and at low water accessible by horses and carriages. It has a town called Kyo, and a castle on a high rock, under which is a commodious harbour, defended by a block-house. On this island are considerable remains of a stately monastery, called Lindisfarne, of which the celebrated St. Cuthbert was prior 12 years; and here was anciently a bishop's see, removed, with the body of St. Cuthbert, first to Chester le Street, and afterward to Durham.

Holyhead, a seaport of Wales, and the largest town in the isle of Anglesea, with a market on Saturday. It stands at the w extremity of the island, on a cape that is separated from the rest of the island by a narrow channel, over which is a bridge, and hence is called Holyhead Island. It is the most usual place of embarkation for Dublin, being the station of the packet boats to and from that city, distant about 20 leagues. The number of inhabitants was 2132 in 1801, and 3005 in 1811. In the neighbourhood is a large vein of white fulfiers earth, and another of yellow. On St. *Michael's* island, which forms one side of the harbour, is a lighthouse; and on the isle of *Skerries*, 9 m to the N, is another. Holyhead is 88 m w by N Chester, and 262 NW London. Lon. 4 40 W, lat. 53 23 N.

Holywell, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Friday. From its vicinity to the mines, it is become the largest town in the county. It takes its name from the famous well of St. Winifred, concerning which so many fables and superstitious notions have prevailed. It is a copious stream, bursting out of the ground with great impetuosity, at the foot of a hill. Beside the cold bath, celebrated for wonderful cures, formed at the spring-head, and covered with a beautiful shrine, it is now applied to the purpose of turning several mills for the working of copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and spinning cotton. The number of inhabitants

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was 5567 in 1801, and 6394 in 1811. It stands near the estuary of the Dee, 10 m E by N St. Asaph, and 208 NE London. Lon. 3 21 W, lat. 54 13 N.

Holzappel, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name. It is situate on the Lahn, at the foot of a mountain, on which is the tower of an ancient castle, the original seat of the princes of Nassau, 4 m NE Nassau.

Holzmuenden, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Wolfenbuttel, seated at the conflux of the Holz with the Wefer, 28 m NW Gottingen.

Homburg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, and a glass manufacture, 8 m N Frankfurt.

Homburg, a town of Germany, in Hesse-Cassel, with an iron forge, and a glass manufacture, 20 m S Cassel.

Homburg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 48 m SE Dusseldorf.

Homburg, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on a mountain, 5 m N Deux Ponts.

Ho-nan, a province of China, bounded on the N by Pe-teheli and Chan-fi, E by Kiang-fi and Chen-tong, S by Hou-quang, and W by Chen-fi. As every thing that can contribute to render a country delightful is found in this province, the Chinese call it Tong-hoa, the Middle Flower; being situate almost in the centre of China. Beside Caisong, the capital, it contains seven cities of the first class, and 102 of the second and third.

Ho-nan, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Ho-nan. It is 360 m SW Peking. Lon. 112 9 E, lat. 34 44 N.

Honawera, or *Onore*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, seated on an inlet of the sea, which spreads into a lake, and includes a number of islands. It was formerly a place of great commerce, but demolished by Tippoo after he had recovered it by the treaty of Mangalore. Here is now a customhouse, and a few shops, also some merchants, who live scattered near the banks of the lake, and sell rice, pepper, cocoa and betel-nuts, &c. to the trading vessels that come from Goa, Rajapura, and Bombay. It is 50 m N by Kunda-pura, and 84 SE Goa.

Hondtchoote, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 7 m SE Dunkirk.

Honduras, a province of New Spain, 490 m long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by a bay of its name, E by the

HOP

Atlantic, s by Nicaragua, and w by Guatemala and Vera Paz. The country consists of mountains, valleys, and plains, watered by numerous rivers; and is exceedingly fertile. The vineyards bear thrice a year, and the soil in many parts yields three crops of maize; other productions are wheat, peas, cotton, wool, logwood, with excellent pasture, honey, wax, and provisions of all kinds. The bay of Honduras lies w of the Caribbean sea, between this province and the peninsula of Yucatan; and on its coast great quantities of logwood are cut, chiefly by the English, who once possessed the NE part of the province, called the Mosquito Shore. Honduras was formerly one of the most populous countries in America, but at present, though so fertile, is almost a desert. The capital is Valladolid.

Honfleur, a seaport of France, in the department of Calvados. The harbour is very capacious, at the mouth of the Seine; and its principal trade is in lace. It is 8 m N Pont l'Eveque, and 110 NW Paris. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 49 24 N.

Honiton, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of broad lace. The church is half a mile from the town. A fire happened here in 1747, which consumed three-fourths of the town; and another, in 1765, destroyed nearly 180 buildings. It is seated on the Otter, 16 m E Exeter, and 151 w by s London.

Hoogly, a river of Hindoostan, formed by the two most western branches of the Ganges, named the Cossimbazar and Jellinghy, which unite at Nuddea. It flows by Hoogly, Chinsura, Chandernagore, and Calcutta, to the bay of Bengal, and is the only branch of the Ganges that is commonly navigated by ships.

Hoogly, a city of Hindoostan, in Bengal, now nearly in ruins, but possesses many vestiges of former greatness. In the beginning of the 18th century, it was the great mart of the export trade of Bengal to Europe. It stands on the river Hoogly, 25 m N Calcutta.

Hoogstraten, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 15 m N Herentals.

Hope, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which flows N, forms a lake of its name, and enters the E side of Loch Eribol. Near its source, on the E bank, are the ruins of a curious ancient fort, called Dun of Dornadilla.

Hopkinton, a town of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, situate on the Contokooch, 7 m above its confluence

HOR

with the Merrimac, and 44 w by N Portsmouth.

Horaidan, a town of Persia, in the province of Faristan, 76 m NW Shiraz.

Horb, a town of Suabia, with a considerable trade in woollen goods, seated on the Neckar, 21 m WSW Tubingen.

Moreb, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, a little to the W of that of Sinai. On this mount God appeared to Moses in the burning bush; and at its foot Moses struck the rock, and drew water to assuage the people's thirst. Here are two or three fine springs, and a great number of fruit-trees.

Horn, or *Hoorn*, a seaport of N Holland, with a good harbour. It has a trade in cattle, butter, and cheese; the herring fishery is also considerable, and many ships of war and merchant vessels are built here. It was in the possession of the English for a short time, in 1799. It is seated on the W side of the Zuider zee, 20 m NNE Amsterdam. Lon. 4 50 E, lat. 52 38 N.

Horn, a town of Austria, with a trade in beer made of oats; seated on the Tisler, 48 m WNW Vienna.

Horn, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 3 m WNW Ruremonde.

Horn, Cape, the most southern extremity of S America, forming part of Hermite island, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. It is lofty and full of woods, and inhabited by Indians, of whom little is known. Lon. 67 20 W, lat. 55 56 S.

Hornachos, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, near the river Malachel, 30 m SSE Merida.

Hornbach, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the river Horn, 5 m S Deux Ponts.

Hornberg, a town of Suabia, in the Black forest, with a fortress on a mountain; seated on the Gutlasi, 12 m NW Rothweil.

Hornburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halbestadt, situate on the Ilse, 8 m S Wolfenbuttel.

Hornby, a village in Lancashire, on the river Loyne, 10 m NE Lancaster. Here is a cotton manufacture, and a market every other Tuesday for cattle.

Horncastle, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday. It was a Roman station, and part of the wall of the castle is still remaining. It is seated on the Bane, 20 m E Lincoln, and 136 N London.

Hornsey, a town in E Yorkshires, with

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a market on Monday. Near it is a
mere 2 m long and a mile broad, famous
for its pike and eels. Hornley is 40 m
E York, and 190 N London.

Horfeneck, a town of Connecticut, in
Fairfield county, where a bloody bat-
tle was gained by the Dutch over the
Indians, in 1646, a great number being
slain on both sides. It is 22 m SW Fair-
field, and 28 NE New York.

Horsens, a seaport of Denmark, in N
Jutland, with manufactures of woollen
goods, and a considerable trade. It is
seated at the end of a bay, which opens
into the Categat, 20 m ssw Arhusen.
Lon. 9 40 E, lat. 55 57 N.

Horsham, a borough in Suffex, with
a market on Saturday, noted for fine
poultry. Here is the county gaol, and
the spring assizes are held here. It is
seated on the Arun, 36 m s by w Lon-
don. Lon. 0 12 W, lat. 51 8 N.

Hortsmar, a town of Westphalia, in
the principality of Munster, with a cas-
tle, and a collegiate church; seated on
an eminence, 23 m NW Munster.

Hoslmuri, a town of New Spain, in
Sonora, surrounded by considerable
mines, 130 m s by W Arispe.

Hottentots, *Country of the*, a large
region in the s of Africa, extending N
by w, from the Cape of Good Hope,
beyond the mouth of the Orange river,
and from that cape, in a NNE direc-
tion, to the mouth of the Great Fish
river, which parts it from Caffraria. It
lies between the tropic of Capricorn
and 35 s lat. and is bounded on the w,
s, and E by the Atlantic, Southern, and
Indian oceans, and on the N by regions
very little, if at all, explored. The
Hottentots are as tall as most Euro-
peans, but are more slender; and the
characteristic mark of this nation is, the
smallness of their hands and feet, com-
pared with the other parts of their body.
Their skin is of a yellowish brown hue,
resembling that of an European who has
the jaundice in a high degree. They
have high cheek bones, but not such
thick lips as their neighbours the Ne-
groes and Caffres; and their mouth
is of the middling size, with the finest
set of teeth imaginable. Their heads
are covered with hair, more woolly, if
possible, than that of the Negroes. With
respect to shape, carriage, and every
motion, their whole appearance indi-
cates health and content. Not only the
men, but the women also are clothed
with sheep-skins; the wool being worn
outward in summer, and inward in
winter. They wear one skin over their
shoulders, the ends of it crossing each

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other before, and leaving their neck
bare: another is fastened round their
middle, and reaches down to their knees.
They besmear their bodies all over with
fat, in which a little foot is mixed; and
they are likewise perfumed with a rank
and aromatic powder of herbs. They
are excellent swimmers and divers, and
practise bathing several times in the day.
The women braid or plait their hair as
an additional elegance, and adorn them-
selves with necklaces of shells. They
seldom content themselves with one co-
vering, but almost always have two, and
very often three. The outermost is the
largest, finest, and most showy, and fre-
quently adorned with glass beads strung
in different figures. Both the men and
women generally go bareheaded, and
seldom wear any shoes. Neither their
ears nor nose are adorned with any
pendent ornaments; but the nose is
sometimes marked with a black streak
of foot, or with a large spot of red lead;
of which latter, on high days, they like-
wise put a little on their cheeks. Both
sexes wear rings on their arms and legs,
chiefly made of thick leather straps, cut
in a circular shape; but rings of iron,
copper, or brass, of the size of a goose-
quill, are considered more genteel.
Girls are not allowed to use any rings
till they are marriageable. Their ha-
bitations are adapted to their wander-
ing pastoral life. They are merely
huts, resembling a round beehive, from
18 to 24 feet in diameter, and so low
that a middle sized man cannot stand
upright in them. But neither the low-
ness of the hut, nor that of the door,
which is barely three feet high, can be
considered as any inconvenience to a
Hottentot, who finds no difficulty in
stooping and crawling on all-fours, and
who is more inclined to lie down than
stand. The fire-place is in the middle,
and they sit or lie round it in a circle.
The low door is the only place that ad-
mits the light, and the only outlet that
is left for the smoke. The order of
these huts in a craal, or clan, is most
frequently in the form of a circle, with
the doors inward; by which means a
kind of yard is formed, where the cat-
tle are kept at night. Such are the
Hottentots in the vicinity of the Cape
of Good Hope. In 1778, lieutenant
Paterfon visited a Hottentot village in
Little Nimiqua Land, in the NW part
of the country: it consisted of 19 huts
and about 150 inhabitants. The ensign
of authority, worn by their chief, was
a cane with a brass top, given to him
by the Dutch E India Company. The

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Hottentots amused them, part of the night, with music and dancing: their visitors, in return, treated them with tobacco and dacka, or hemp leaves, which they prefer even to tobacco. Their music was produced from flutes, made of the bark of trees, of different sizes. The men form themselves into a circle, with their flutes; and the women dance round them. Among other tribes of Hottentots, are the Bosjesmans, who inhabit the mountains in the interior part of the country, *NE* of the Cape, and are enemies to the pastoral life: they live by hunting and plunder, and never keep any animal alive for the space of one night. On this account they render themselves odious to the planters, and are pursued and exterminated like wild beasts; or made slaves of when taken alive. Their weapons are poisoned arrows, shot from a small bow; and they will hit a mark, with a tolerable degree of certainty, at the distance of 100 paces. Their habitations are not more agreeable than their manners and maxims; bushes and clefts in rocks serve them by turns for dwellings. Many of these savages are entirely naked; but some of them cover their body with the skin of any sort of animal, great or small, from the shoulder downward as far as it will reach, wearing it till it falls off in rags. Being ignorant of agriculture, they wander over hills and dales, after certain wild roots, berries, and plants, which they eat raw; also caterpillars, termites, locusts, grasshoppers, snakes, and spiders. Another tribe of Hottentots, near the mouth of Orange river, were observed by lieutenant Paterfon, in his journey to the *NW* in 1799. Their huts were loftier, and thatched with grass; and were furnished with stools made of the back-bones of the grampus. Their mode of living is in the highest degree wretched, and they are apparently the most dirty of all the Hottentot tribes. Their dress is composed of the skins of seals and jackals, the flesh of which they eat. When a grampus is cast ashore, they remove their huts to the place, and subsist upon it as long as any part remains. They smear their skin with the oil, the odour of which is so powerful, that their approach may be perceived some time before they appear in view. They carry their water in the shells of ostriches eggs, and the bladders of seals, which they shoot with arrows. To the *N* of the country of the Bosjesmans, and on the banks of Orange river, are another tribe called Koras, who may be reckon-

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ed to rank higher than any of the other Hottentots known in the *S* of Africa. Their features are of a superior cast; they are more cleanly in their appearance, and neater in their dress and domestic utensils; their huts are also constructed with greater care, and with a view of being more durable. They seem to be a mixed breed, between the Hottentot and Caffre. They appear to have no knowledge of agriculture, but are particularly attentive to their horned cattle, sheep, and goats, which they train in habits of strict subordination and command. With respect to the Hottentots, in general, none of them seem to have any religion, nor do they appear willing to receive any instruction. All of them, however, have the firmest opinion of the power of magic; whence it might be inferred that they believe in an evil being; but they pay no religious worship to him, though from this source they derive all the evils that happen; and among these, they reckon cold, rain, and thunder. They seem to have some idea of a future state, as they reproach their friends, when dead, with leaving them so soon; and admonish them to behave henceforth more properly. The country possessed by the Dutch is considerable; extending from the Cape of Good Hope, *N* to lat. 30, and *E* to the Great Fish river, about 550 m in length and 230 in breadth. The whole colony is naturally barren and mountainous; but the industrious Dutch have overcome those difficulties, and it produces not only a sufficiency of all the necessaries of life for the inhabitants, but also for the refreshment of all the European ships that touch at the Cape. The Dutch consider the year as divided into two seasons, which they term monsoons: the wet monsoon, or winter, begins in March; and the dry one, or summer, in September. Among the quadrupeds of this country are antelopes, which go in large herds; buffalos; camelopardilites; the gemsboch, a species of antelope, which has remarkably long sharp horns, and, when attacked by dogs, will sit on its hind quarters, and defend itself; wild dogs, which travel in herds, and are very destructive to sheep; elephants; elks; hyenas; the koedo, an animal rather larger than a deer, of a mouse colour, with three white stripes over the back, and the male having very large twisted horns; lions; jackals; tigers; the quacha, a species of zebra, but more tractable; rhinoceroses; horses; domestic

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horned cattle; common sheep, and a peculiar species of sheep covered with hair instead of wool. The hippopotamus, or river-horse, is frequently seen here. Among the birds are vultures; ostriches, whose eggs are excellent food; and the loxia, a species of gregarious bird: these latter build their curious nest in the mimosa tree, where they form a kind of thatched house, with a regular street of nests on both sides, containing under its roof several hundred birds. Among the insects are a species of termites which do no injury to wood as in the E Indies, but, by raising a number of hills, they impede the progress of vegetation. The black, or rock scorpion, is nearly as venomous here as any of the serpent tribe, of which there are numerous kinds.

Houat, an island of France, between that of Belleisle and the continent. It is 10 m in circuit, and defended by a fort. Lon. 3 10 W, lat. 47 26 N.

Houdain, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 6 m s Bethune.

Houdan, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 21 m w Versailles.

Hounslow, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday, situate on the edge of a heath of its name, on which are some gunpowder mills, 10 m w by s London.

Hou-quang, a province of China, which occupies nearly the centre of the empire, and is divided into two parts, the n and s, by the river Kian-ku. It is a flat, open country, watered by lakes, canals, and rivers; and has plenty of wild fowl and cattle. The soil is remarkably fertile; gold is found in the sands of the rivers; and there is such a variety of all sorts of commodities, that it is called by the Chinese, the storehouse of the empire. It contains 15 cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third. Vout-chang is the capital.

Hourn, *Loch*, an arm of the sea, on the w coast of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, extending 20 m inland from the sound of Skye.

Houssa, a town of Negroland, capital of a country of the same name, extending along the N side of the Niger. It is 200 m E Tombuctoo. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 16 10 N.

Hou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first class, in the province of Tcheking. The quantity of silk manufactured here is almost incredible, and it is the chief place for making writing pen-

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cils. It stands near a large lake, called Tai, 110 m SE Nan-king. Lon. 120 15 E, lat. 30 55 N.

Howden, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. It gives name to a small district called Howden-shire. The bishops of Durham had formerly a palace here, but what remains of it is now occupied as a farm-house. Here is a large church, like a cathedral, part of which is in ruins. It is seated near the Ouse, 20 m SSE York, and 179 N by w London.

Howe, *Cape*, the promontory at the SE end of New Holland. Lon. 150 2 E, lat. 37 32 S.

Howth, a village of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 9 m E by N Dublin. It stands on a peninsula, which forms the N point of Dublin bay, and on a promontory is a lighthouse.

Hoxter, a town of Westphalia, in the territory of Corvey, seated on the Weser, 23 m E by N Paderborn.

Hoy, one of the Orkney islands, 10 m long and 3 broad, between the island of Pomona and the coast of Caithness. Here is a stupendous rock, called the Beary; and on the w coast is a great conic hill, called Hoy Head, which is a seamount. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 58 46 N.

Hoya, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name; seated on the Weser, 37 m NW Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 47 N.

Hoyer, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, celebrated for its oyster fishery, 4 m w Tonderen.

Hoyerjaverda, a town and castle of Lufatia, on the river Elster, 17 m NNW Bautzen.

Hoym, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, seated on the Godel, at its junction with the Selke, 7 m E Quedlinburg.

Hradisch, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, which produces excellent wine. It is a frontier fortress toward Hungary, and stands on an island in the river Moraw, 30 m SSE Olmutz. Lon. 17 30 E, lat. 49 7 N.

Huabeine, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean, 30 leagues from Otaheite. It is 21 m in circuit, and has a commodious harbour, called Owharre, on the w side. Lon. 151 5 W, lat. 16 44 S.

Hubert, *St.* a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, with a celebrated abbey, seated in the forest of Ardennes, on the rivulet Homme, 14 m w Bastogne.

Hubertsburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Milnia, with a magnificent

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hunting-seat, built by Augustus III, then electoral prince. A peace was concluded here between the kings of Prussia and Poland, and the empress queen. It is 22 m s Leipzig.

Huddersfield, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. Here is a large circular hall, in which narrow and broad cloths, serges, kerseymeres, &c. manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, are weekly exposed to sale. It stands on the Colne, 3 m from the Calder, from which it has a canal to Ashton-under-Line. The number of inhabitants was 7268 in 1801, and 9671 in 1811. It is 43 m sw York, and 189 nsw London.

Hudson, a river of the United States, which passes its whole course of 250 m in the state of New York. It rises in a mountainous country between the lakes Ontario and Champlain, and taking a s course passes within 7 m of the lake George; it then flows s by Laufenburg, Albany, and Hudson, and enters the Atlantic ocean at New York. It is navigable for ships to Hudson, and for floops of 80 tons to Albany.

Hudson, a city of New York, in Columbia county. The streets are spacious, and cross each other at right angles; and the houses are supplied with water brought in pipes from a spring 2 m distant. The trade is considerable, and vessels of large size are built here. It is seated on an eminence, on the s side of Hudson river, 30 m s Albany, and 120 n New York. Lon. 73 56 w, lat. 42 16 n.

Hudson Bay, a bay of N America, lying between 51 and 69 n latitude, discovered in 1610 by captain Henry Hudson. This intrepid mariner, in searching after a nw passage to the Pacific ocean, discovered three straits, through which he hoped to have found a passage to the Pacific ocean. The entrance of this bay, from the Atlantic, is between Resolution island on the n, and the Labrador coast on the s, forming the e extremity of the strait, distinguished by the name of its great discoverer. This bay is said to communicate on the n, by a strait, with Baffin bay; on the e side it is bordered by Labrador, on the sw by New S Wales, and on the w by New N Wales. These countries, included under the name of New Britain, abound with animals whose skins and furs are far superior in quality to those found in less northerly regions, and when manufactured, afford articles for trading with many European nations to great advantage.

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The natives are called Esquimaux, and northern Indians; and are materially different from all the southern tribes. In 1670, a charter was granted to a company, for the exclusive trade to this bay. The Hudson Bay Company possesses three forts, on the s coast of James bay, by which name the s part of Hudson bay is distinguished; these factories are called Rupert, Moose, and Albany, but the former has been abandoned. On the w side of Hudson bay, up Hayes river, is a factory called Flamborough; and to the n of this is York Fort and Prince of Wales Fort. Further n is Button bay, where sir Thomas Button attempted to find a nw passage, but lost his ship, and returned home in a sloop made in the country. In December 1770, Mr. Hearne, in the service of the company, set out from Prince of Wales Fort to explore a river that the Esquimaux, who came to the company's factories to trade, had brought to their knowledge; and which, on account of much copper being found near it, had obtained the name of Copper-mine River. Under the convoy of those Indians, in 1771, he arrived at this river, and traced it to the Arctic ocean, finding it encumbered with shoals and a bar at its mouth, which is in lon. 119 w, lat. 72 n. In 1789, Mr. Mackenzie, another officer of the company, explored the country still more to the westward; and entering a river (now called after his name) which is the outlet of the Slave-lake, he traced it to its mouth in the Arctic ocean, where it forms a wide estuary in lon. 135 w, lat. 69 n. Its course is 780 m nsw from the lake, in which it receives many large rivers. No discoveries w of this river have been made by land.

Hudawickjwäld, a seaport of Sweden, the chief town of Hellingia, with a good harbour, on the gulf of Bothnia. The inhabitants carry on an advantageous trade in timber, flax, linen, butter, fish, &c. It is 185 m n by w Stockholm. Lon. 17 46 e, lat. 62 6 n.

Hue, or *Hufo*, the capital of Cochinchina, with a royal palace. The inhabitants blacken their teeth, thinking it a shame to have them white, like dogs. It is seated in a beautiful plain, and divided into two parts by a large river, 30 m from its mouth, in the China sea. Lon. 107 25 e, lat. 16 25 n.

Huelva, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the coast of the Atlantic, between the mouths of the Odiel and Tago, 53 m w Seville.

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Ellimore. It is 6 m in circuit, and was
ceded by the Danes to the Swedes, in
1658. It has one scattered village; and
here was the observatory of the cele-
brated Tycho Brahe. See *Uraniburg*.

Huesca, a city of Spain, in Aragon, and
a bishop's see, with a university. It is
seated on the Isuela, 35 m NE Saragossa.
Lon. 6 23 W, lat. 42 8 N.

Huescar, a town of Spain, in Granada,
with a castle, 42 m NE Guadix.

Huessen, a town of Holland, in Gel-
derland, seated on the Rhine, 7 m NE
Nimeguen.

Hueta; see *Güeta*.

Huetinberg, a town of Germany, in
Carinthia, 20 m NNE Clagenfurt.

Huffingen, a town of Suabia, in the
principality of Furstenburg, 4 m NW
Furstenburg.

Hugheburg; see *Catawessy*.

Huilquilemu, an inland province of
Chili, lying between Puchacay and the
Andes. It is rich in gold dust, and pro-
duces an excellent muscadell wine. The
capital is Estancia del Rei.

Hultschin, a town of Silesia, near the
river Oppa, 13 m E Troppau.

Hull, or *Kingston upon Hull*, a bo-
rough and seaport in E Yorkshire, with
a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It
was built by Edward I, who called it
Kingston, and stands on the W side of
the river Hull (over which is a modern
stone bridge) near its entrance into the
Humber. It is a county of itself, go-
vernied by a mayor, and has two parish
churches. The number of inhabitants
was 27,616 in 1801, and 29,944 in 1811,
including the suburb of Sculcoates. It
is fortified, and was the first town that
shut its gates against Charles I. The
commerce of this place is considerable,
and it is deemed the fourth port in the
kingdom. Beside its communication
with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it
has access also to the Trent, and all its
branches; that it has the import and
export trade of the northern and mid-
land counties. The foreign trade is
chiefly to the Baltic; but it has traffic
with the southern parts of Europe, and
with America. More ships are sent
hence to Greenland than from any other
port, that of London excepted. The
harbour is artificial; and here are docks
for building and repairing ships. Among
the public buildings are the Trinity-
house, for the relief of seamen and their
widows, an armoury, a naval storehouse,
a customhouse, and an exchange. Hull
is 37 m SE York, and 170 N London.
Lon. 6 18 W, lat. 53 45 N.

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Huliedypura, a town of Hindoostan,
in Canara, seated in a plain of rice-
ground, to the E of a considerable creek,
which runs N from the entrance into
Honawera lake, 54 m N by W Kunda-
pura.

Hulpen, a town of the Netherlands,
in Brabant, 10 m SE Brussels.

Hulst, a town of the Netherlands, in
the late Dutch Flanders, strong by its
situation and fortifications. It was
shamefully surrendered to the French in
1747, and taken by them in 1794. It is
seated on a plain, which may be over-
flowed, and on a canal that communi-
cates with the Scheldt, 15 m WNW Ant-
werp.

Humber, a river of England, formed
by the junction of the Trent and Ouse.
It is a large estuary, which divides York-
shire from Lincolnshire, and enters the
German ocean, at Spurn Head.

Hummelstown, a town of Pennsyl-
vania, in Dauphin county, on the S side
of the Swetara, which runs into the
Susquehanna, 10 m E by N Harrisburg,
and 76 WNW Philadelphia.

Hummoch, a small island in the In-
dian ocean, 16 m S Mindanao. Lon.
125 12 E, lat. 5 27 N.

Hundsmark, a town of Germany, in
Stiria, near the river Muehr, 17 m W by
S Judenburg.

Hunefeld, a town of Germany, in the
principality of Fulda, with a collegiate
church, 10 m N Fulda.

Hungary, a kingdom of Europe,
bounded on the N by Poland and Silesia,
W by Moravia, Austria, and Stiria, S by
Sclavonia and Servia, and E by Wala-
chia and Transylvania. It is divided into
Upper and Lower Hungary; and to
these may be added the Bannat of Te-
meswar, incorporated into the kingdom
of Hungary in 1778. Hungary formerly
included Transylvania, Sclavonia, Dal-
matia, Servia, and Walachia. The
principal rivers are the Danube, Save,
Drave, Treffe, Maros, Raab, and Waag.
The air is unhealthy, occasioned by the
lakes and bogs; but it abounds in all
the necessaries of life, and the wine, es-
pecially that called Tokay, is excellent.
There are mines of gold, silver, copper,
and iron; and also of opal, at Czerwe-
niza, which gem is peculiar to this
country. There is such plenty of game,
that hunting is allowed to all. The in-
habitants are well shaped, generous and
brave, but haughty and revengeful; and
are estimated at seven millions. The
trade principally consists in cattle, hogs,
sheep, flour, wheat, rye, wool, and
wine; and these are almost wholly sent

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to the Austrian provinces. The kingdom of Hungary can easily raise an army of 100,000 men. The horsemen are called *Hussars*, and the foot *Heddukes*. Almost all the towns of Hungary have two names, the one German, and the other Hungarian; and the language is a dialect of the Slavonian. The government is hereditary in the house of Austria, and the established religion is popery, though there are a great number of protestants. No country in the world is better supplied with mineral waters and baths; and those of Buda, when the Turks were in possession of it, were reckoned the finest in Europe. Buda is the capital of Lower Hungary, and Presburg of the Upper.

Hungen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and county of Solms-Braunfels, 14 m SE Wetzlar.

Hungerford, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a good trade by its canal navigation. John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, granted it a charter by the gift of a brass bugle horn, which is blown annually for the inhabitants to elect the constable, who is the chief officer. It is seated on the Kennet, 22 m SSW Abingdon, and 64 W London.

Huninguen, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on the Rhine, 2 m N Basel, and 14 E Altkirch.

Hunmanby, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, 34 m NE York, and 209 N London.

Hunslet, a town in W Yorkshire, in the liberty of Leeds. The inhabitants were 5709 in 1801, and 6393 in 1811.

Huntingdon, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, Long island, situate on a bay, in the sound, 25 m E by N New York.

Huntingdon, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of a mountainous county of the same name, which abounds with limestone, iron, and lead. It is situate on the Juniatta, at the influx of Standing Stone creek, 23 m WSW Lewistown. Lon. 78 15 W, lat. 40 22 N.

Huntingdon, a borough and the capital of Huntingdonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a great trade in corn. It was once a large place, said to have had 15 churches, which are now reduced to two; and there are the cemeteries of two other parishes, in one of which is an ancient steeple. The number of inhabitants was 2035 in 1801, and 2397 in 1811. On an eminence near the town stood a castle, erected by Edward the

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elder. Huntingdon is the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell. It is seated on a rising ground, on the river Ouse, over which is a stone bridge to Godmanchester, 16 m WSW Cambridge, and 59 N by W London. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 52 17 N.

Huntingdonshire, a county of England, bounded on the SW and N by Northamptonshire, E by Cambridgeshire, and SW by Bedfordshire. It is 25 m long and 20 broad, containing 220,080 acres; is divided into four hundreds, and 106 parishes; has six market-towns, and sends four members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 17,568 in 1801, and 42,203 in 1811. The principal rivers are the Ouse and Nen. The SE part consists of beautiful meadows. The middle and western parts are fertile in corn, and sprinkled with woods; and the upland part was anciently a forest, peculiarly adapted for hunting. The NE part consists of fens, which join those of Ely; but they are drained, so as to afford rich pasturage, and even large crops of corn. In the midst of them are some shallow pools, abounding with fish; and a lake 6 m long and 3 broad, called Whittlesea-mere. The chief commodities are corn, malt, and cheese; and it fattens abundance of cattle.

Huntley, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with the magnificent remains of a castle. It has a considerable manufacture of linen cloth, and stands on a point of land formed by the conflux of the Bogie with the Deveron, 35 m NW Aberdeen.

Huntspill, a town in Somersetshire, at the mouth of the Parret, in Bridgewater bay, 7 m N Bridgewater, and 143 W by S London.

Huntsville, a town in N Carolina, on Yadkin river, 30 m N Salisbury, and 90 W Hillsborough.

Hurdwar, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Delhi, where the Ganges first enters the country. It is 100 m N by E Delhi. Lon. 78 23 E, lat. 29 55 N.

Huron, a lake of N America, which lies between 80 and 85 W lon. and 42 and 46 N lat. It has a communication with lake Michigan to the W, by the strait of Michilimackinac; with Lake Superior to the SW, by the strait of St. Mary; and with Lake Erie to the S, by the strait of Detroit. Its shape is nearly triangular, 800 m in circuit. On the N side is a chain of islands extending 150 m, called Manitoulin by the Indians. On the SW side is Saguna bay, penetrating 45 m into the country of the

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United States; and a little more to the
NW is Thunder bay, so called from the
frequent thunder that is heard there.
At the entrance of the strait of St. Mary
is the island of St. Joseph, about 75 m
in circuit, on the S extremity of which
is a handsome fort, belonging to the
British government. The Chippeway
Indians live scattered around this lake;
and on its banks are found great quan-
tities of sand cherries.

Hurst Castle, a fortress in Hampshire,
4 m S Lymington. It stands on the
extreme point of a neck of land, which
shoots 2 m into the sea toward the isle
of Wight, from which it is a mile dis-
tant. In this castle Charles I was con-
fined previously to his being brought to
trial. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 50 41 N.

Hus, or *Hussa*, a town of European
Turkey, in Moldavia, the see of a Greek
bishop. Here Peter the great made
peace with the Turks. It is situate on
the Pruth, 70 m SW Bender. Lon. 28
34 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Hussingabad, a town of Hindoostan,
in the province of Malwa, but on the S
side of the Nerbudda, and the frontiers
of Nagpour, the eastern division of the
Mahratta empire. It is 140 m NW Nag-
pour. Lon. 77 54 E, lat. 22 42 N.

Husum, a seaport of Denmark, in the
duchy of Slefwick, with a strong citadel,
opposite the island of Nordstrand. It
has a trade in horses and oxen, and ma-
nufactures of leather, cotton, and linen.
It stands on the river Ow, near the Ger-
man ocean, 20 m W Slefwick. Lon. 9
20 E, lat. 54 36 N.

Huttany, a town of Hindoostan, in
the country of Vissapour, 30 m SW Vi-
ssapour. Lon. 75 6 E, lat. 17 5 N.

Huttwil, a town of Switzerland, in the
canton of Bern, 16 m NE Bern.

Huy, a town of the Netherlands, in
the territory of Liege, with many paper
mills, and iron founderies. The confeder-
ates reduced it in 1706, and the
Dutch retained it till 1713, when they
demolished the fortifications, and sur-
rendered it to the bishop. It is seated
on the Maese, 12 m WSW Liege.

Hydra, an island in the Archipelago,
15 m long and 3 broad, lying between
the gulf of Napoli and the island of
Thermia. Though mountainous and
without a stream of water, it is the resi-
dence of a numerous Greek colony,
who are governed by one of their own
members, and pay a fixed annual tri-
bute to the Porte. Their commerce
extending from Odeffa in the Black sea
to every part of the Mediterranean, and
even to America, they are now become

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more civilized and polished than their
neighbours. The chief town is of the
same name, and one of the most con-
siderable in the Archipelago, with a
good harbour on the NW coast. Lon.
23 15 E, lat. 37 21 N.

Hydrabad, a city of Hindoostan, ca-
pital of Golconda, and the metropolis
of the Deccan. It is surrounded by
walls with towers, and supposed to con-
tain upward of 100,000 inhabitants.
The suburbs, which are very large, are
occupied by merchants and tradesmen.
It stands in a plain, on a river that runs
into the Kistna, 310 m NNW Madras.
Lon. 78 52 E, lat. 17 16 N.

Hydrabad, a city of Hindoostan, ca-
pital of the province of Sindy, with a
strong fortress. It is situate on an emi-
nence, by the Fuloolee branch of the In-
dus, and surrounded by a high brick
wall, flanked with round towers. On the
N side is a dry ditch, hewn out of the rock,
over which is a bridge opposite the gate.
Here is the suburb, which, together with
the city, contain about 15,000 inhabit-
ants, among whom are numerous and
skilful artizans, particularly the armour-
ers. It is 340 m SSW Moultan. Lon. 68
46 E, lat. 25 22 N.

Hypolite, St. a town of France, in the
department of Gard, seated on the Vi-
dourle, near its source, 12 m SW Alais.

Hypolite, St. a town of France, in the
department of Doubs, on the river
Doubs, 40 m E by N Besançon.

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Jablunkau, a town of Moravia, in the
circle of Teschen, with a fort near it,
which defends a defile toward Hungary.
It is seated on the Elsa, between high
mountains, 12 m SSE Teschen.

Jaca, a city of Spain, in Aragon, and
a bishop's see, with a fort. It is seated
on a river of the same name, among the
mountains of Jaca, which are a part of
the Pyrenees, 52 m N by E Saragossa.
Lon. 0 34 W, lat. 42 28 N.

Jacatra, a country in the W part of
Java, formerly a kingdom, with a town
and fortress of the same name, near to
Batavia, which is now the seat of go-
vernment. The productions of Jacatra
are principally coffee, sugar, pepper,
and rice; like wise indigo, cotton-yarn,
arrack, turmeric, and cadjang or len-
tiles, from which last oil is pressed.

Jaci Reale, a town on the E coast of
Sicily, in Val di Demona, anciently call-
ed Acis Aquileja, and known from the

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story of Aëlis and Galatæa. Large quantities of wine and fruit are exported hence. It stands near the mouth of the Freddo, 13 m *ENE* Catania, and 14 *SW* Taormina.

Jacksonborough, a town of S Carolina, on the E side of the Edisto, 31 m *W* Charleston.

Jaen, a fortified city of Spain, in Andalusia, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated in a country producing excellent fruit and very fine silk, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Guadalbullon, 60 m *E* by S Cordova. Lon. 3 37 *W*, lat. 37 38 *N*.

Jaffa, a town of Syria, in Palestine, formerly a celebrated city, called Joppa, and the chief port of Judæa, but entirely fallen from its ancient grandeur, being laid waste in the time of the crusades. It is situate near the Mediterranean, on an eminence in the form of a sugar-loaf, on the summit of which is a small citadel; and the houses distributed along the side appear rising above each other. The bottom of the hill is surrounded by a wall, with battlements; and it is environed by gardens, which produce lemons, oranges, melons, and citrons of a prodigious size. The road is defended by a castle, on a rock; and the harbour is now too shallow to admit large vessels. The principal commerce is in fruit and grain. In 1799, it was taken by the French, under Bonaparte, with some difficulty and much bloodshed; but they held possession forty days only. It is 35 m *SW* Acre. Lon. 35 10 *E*, lat. 32 5 *N*.

Jaffierabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar, 40 m *ENE* Aurungabad, and 60 *S* Burhanpour.

Jaffrabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, near the mouth of a river, noted for large oysters, 37 m *ENE* Diu.

Jafnapatam, a seaport of Ceylon, whence are exported great quantities of tobacco, and some elephants, which are accounted the most docile of any in the world. The Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1658; and it was taken by the English in 1795. It stands at the *N* end of the island, 100 m *N* Candy. Lon. 80 10 *E*, lat. 9 45 *N*.

Jagarnaut, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Orissa. Here is a famous pagoda, one of the first objects of Hindoo veneration, and an excellent seaport. It stands on the bay of Bengal, 48 m *S* Cattack. Lon. 86 6 *E*, lat. 19 50 *N*.

Jagerndorf, a town and castle of Silesia, capital of a province of the same name.

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It is seated on the Oppa, 13 m *NW* Troppau. Lon. 17 44 *E*, lat. 50 0 *N*.

Jagerburg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Darmstadt, 13 m *SW* Darmstadt.

Jaghire, a district of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, subject to the English E India Company. It extends 108 m along the coast from Alemparve on the *S* to Lake Pullicate on the *N*, and is 47 m inland in the widest part. Madras is the chief place.

Jago, St. the largest and most fertile of the Cape Verd Islands, 10 m long and 5 broad. It abounds with high barren mountains; and the air, in the rainy season, is unwholesome to strangers. The animals are bees, horses, asses, mules, deer, goats, hogs, civet-cats, and monkeys. Here are fowls and birds of almost all sorts; and maize, plantains, bananas, pumpkins, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pineapples, coconuts, guavas, tar, apples, and sugar-canes. It has also some cedar-trees, and plenty of cotton. Ribeira Grande is the capital, but the governor resides at Porto Praya.

Jago, St. the capital of Chili, and a bishop's see, with a royal audience and a royal university. Beside the cathedral, there are four parish churches, ten monasteries, and seven nunneries. The streets are 36 feet wide, and intersect each other at right angles. The great square is 450 feet on each side; the *N* front occupied by the palace of the president, the tribunal of the audience, and other public edifices; that of the *W* by the cathedral church and the bishop's palace; and in the middle is a magnificent fountain. The inhabitants, upward of 46,000, are native Americans and Spaniards, and it is the centre of all the trade of Chili. Here are several canals, and a dike, by means of which they water the gardens and cool the streets. It is seated in a beautiful and extensive plain, abounding in all the necessaries of life, at the foot of the Andes, on the *S* side of the Topocalma, over which is a bridge that connects the city with the suburbs. Lon. 71 3 *W*, lat. 33 26 *S*.

Jago, St. a town of New Spain, capital of Veragua. It has an elegant hospital, and stands in a fertile country, which produces maize, plantains, &c. and abundance of cattle. It is 130 m *SW* Porto Bello. Lon. 81 24 *W*, lat. 8 28 *N*.

Jagó, St. a fortified seaport on the *S* coast of Cuba, and a bishop's see, with

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Lon. 81° 24' W, lat.

ied seaport on the S
a bishop's see, with

a good harbour. In 1810, it was nearly
swallowed up by an earthquake. It is
situate on a bay, about 6 m from the sea.
Lon. 76° 3' W, lat. 20° 1' N.

Jago, St. a river of New Spain, in
Guadalajara, which issues from the NE
part of the lake Chapala, flows by the
city of Guadalajara, and enters the
Pacific ocean at St. Blas.

Jago, St. a river of St. Domingo, call-
ed by Columbus the Gold river. It
rises near the centre of the island, flows
through a long extent of plains and to-
bacco lands, and enters the sea on the
confines of Monte Christi.

Jago de los Caballeros, St. a city of St.
Domingo, the next in size to the capital.
The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000.
It stands in a fertile soil, on the river St.
Jago, 70 m from its mouth, and 90
m NW St. Domingo. Lon. 70° 38' W, lat.
19° 22' N.

Jago de Compostella, St. see *Compos-
tella*.

Jago del Estero, St. a city of Tucum-
an, and a bishop's see. The vicinity
produces plenty of wheat, rice, barley,
fruit of all sorts, particularly figs and
raisins. It is situate on the Dulce, 120
m SW St. Michael. Lon. 63° 40' W, lat.
28° 0' S.

Jago de Nexapa, St. a town of New
Spain, in Guaxaca, situate in the valley
of Nexapa, 65 m ESE of Guaxaca.

Jago de los Valles, St. a town of New
Spain, in the province of Panuco, on
the river Panuco, 170 m N by E Mexico.
Lon. 99° 56' W, lat. 22° 30' N.

Jago de la Vega, St. or *Spanishtown*,
a town of Jamaica, where the legislative
assembly and the grand courts of justice
are held. It is situate in a pleasant val-
ley, on the river Cobre, 16 m WNW
Kingston.

Jagodina, a town of European Tur-
key, in Servia, seated on the Morava, 70
m SSE Belgrade.

Jaicza, a town of European Turkey,
in Bosnia, with a strong citadel, seated
on the Plena, 50 m NE Serai.

Jakuskoj; see *Yakutsk*.

Jalalabad, a town of Hindoostan, in
the country of Cabul, situate on the
Kameh, 60 m ESE Cabul.

Jallindar, a town of Hindoostan, ca-
pital of a district of the same name, in
the country of Lahore. It is 80 m E by
S Lahore. Lon. 74° 10' E, lat. 30° 50' N.

Salonitza, a town of European Tur-
key, in Walachia, on a river of the same
name, 95 m SW Imael.

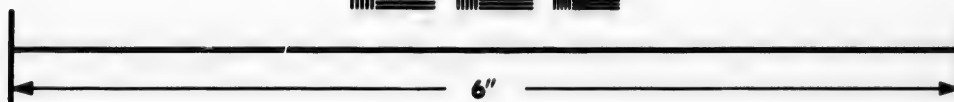
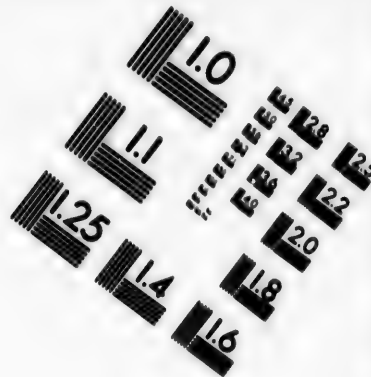
Jalour, a town of Hindoostan, in
the country of Agimere, situate on a

mountain difficult of access, 85 m WNW
Chetore. Lon. 73° 40' E, lat. 25° 35' N.

Jamagorod, a town of Russia, in the
government of Petersburg, with a strong
fort, seated on the Jama, 13 m NE
Narva.

Jamaica, an island of the W Indies,
discovered by Columbus, in 1494. It
lies 30 leagues W Hispaniola, nearly
the same distance S Cuba, and is of an
oval figure, 170 m long and 60 broad.
It is divided into three counties, Mid-
dlesex, Surry, and Cornwall, and con-
tains upward of 4,000,000 acres. A
ridge of hills runs lengthwise from E
to W, whence numerous rivers take
their rise on both sides; and though
none of them are navigable, even for
barges, yet the sugars are carried upon
many of them in canoes from the in-
land plantations to the seaside: some
of them run under ground for a con-
siderable space, particularly the Cobre
and Pedra. The mountains and a great
part of the island are covered with many
kinds of trees; such as lignum vitæ,
cedar, mahogany, &c. always green. In
the valleys are sugar-canes, and such a va-
riety of fruit-trees, as to make the coun-
try look like a paradise. But to balance
this, there are alligators in the rivers;
guianora and galliwasp in the fens and
marshes; and snakes and noxious ani-
mals in the mountains. The year is dis-
tinguished into two seasons, the wet and
dry; but the rains are not so frequent as
formerly, which is supposed to be owing
to the cutting down of the woods. About
nine in the morning it is so intolerably
hot, that it would be difficult to live, if
the easterly breeze did not arise to cool
the air. Sometimes the nights are pret-
ty cool, and there are great dews,
which are deemed unwholesome, espe-
cially to new comers. The months of
July, August, and September, are call-
ed the hurricane months, because then
they are the most frequent; and there
is lightning almost every night. Not
above a third part of this island is inha-
bited, for the plantations are along the
coasts. Here and there are savannas,
or large plains, where the original na-
tives used to plant their corn, and
which the Spaniards made use of for
breeding their cattle. The best houses
are generally built low, on account of
the hurricanes and earthquakes; and the
Negro huts, made of reeds, will hold
only two or three persons. The com-
mon drink is Madeira wine, or rum
punch. The common bread, or that
which serves for it, is plantains, yams;





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and cassava-roots; but, in 1793, a great number of the bread-fruit trees were brought here from Otaheite, and introduced into the different plantations. Hogs and sheep are plentiful; but the servants generally feed upon Irish salt-beef, and the Negroes have herrings and salt-fish. The general produce of this island is sugar, rum, molasses, ginger, cotton, indigo, pimenta, cocoa, coffee, several kinds of woods, and medicinal drugs. It has some tobacco, but not good, and used only by the Negroes, who can scarcely live without it; also maize, Guinea corn, and peas of various kinds, with variety of roots. Fruits are in great plenty, such as oranges, lemons, shaddock, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, prickly pears, melons, pumpkins, guavas, and many other sorts. The first settlement on this island was made in 1509, by the Spaniards, who were cruel to the natives; but none of their bloody settlements supported themselves, except that of St. Jago de la Vega. This island was taken by the English in 1655, and is now the most valuable of their W India colonies. The number of white inhabitants in 1787 was 30,000, free blacks 10,000, Maroons 1400, and slaves 250,000. The value of the slaves, the landed property, and buildings to which they are appurtenant, and that of the vessels employed in trade, were then estimated at 39 millions sterling; and it has since continued a growing and improving colony. The government of Jamaica is one of the richest places, next to that of Ireland, in the disposal of the crown: the standing salary is 2500*l.* and the assembly commonly vote as much more to the governor, which, with other perquisites, make it little less than 10,000*l.* a year. In June 1795, the Maroons, or original natives, who inhabit the mountains, rose against the English, and were not quelled till March 1796. St. Jago de la Vega is the seat of government, but Kingston is the capital.

Jamaica, a town of New York, chief of Queen county, Long island. It has three churches and an academy, and is 12 m E by S New York.

Jamalabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, with a fort on the summit of an immense rock, which is only accessible by one narrow way. The town stands on the bank of a river, 30 m ENE Mangalore.

Jamama, a town of Arabia, capital of a district of the same name, lying W of the province of Bahrin. It is seated

J A N

on the river Aftan, 140 m SW Lachfa. Lon. 46 8 E, lat. 25 5 N.

Jambi, the capital of a small kingdom on the E coast of the island of Sumatra. The Dutch have a fort here, and export pepper hence, with the best sort of canes. The town is large, and situated inland, on a river navigable for boats, 160 m N by E Bencoolen. Lon. 102 45 E, lat. 1 22 S.

Jambo, a town of Arabia Deserta, with a good harbour, on the Red sea, 85 m SW Medina. Lon. 37 20 E, lat. 24 5 N.

James, a river of Virginia, which commences on the W side of the Blue ridge of the Alleghany mountains, where it is formed by the junction of the Jackson and Carpenter rivers. It thence flows E through the state, and enters Chesapeake bay, near Hampton.

James St. a town of S Carolina, on the E side of the Santee, 24 m from its mouth, and 44 NNE Charleston.

James Bay; see *Hudson Bay*.

James Island, an island of Africa, 30 m up the river Gambia, and 3 from its nearest shore. Here the English have a fort and factory. Lon. 16 0 W, lat. 13 15 N.

James Island, an island of S Carolina, on the S side of Charleston harbour, opposite Charleston.

Jamestown, a town of Virginia, seated in a peninsula, on the N side of James river, 8 m SW Williamsburg.

Jamestown, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, seated on the Shannon, 5 m S by E Carrick, and 84 WNW Dublin.

Jamets, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, 12 m S Stenay.

Jamso, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen, 32 m W Carlscrona.

Janina, or *Janna*, a strong town of European Turkey, capital of Albania, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It stands in a hilly country, on the SW side of the lake Acherusia; and on a peninsula that projects into the lake, is the seraglio, or palace of the pacha, which is fortified, and isolated from the town. The inhabitants are estimated at 40,000, among whom are many rich Greek merchants, whose commerce extends over the whole empire and to the ports of the Adriatic. The chief article of export is spun cotton, from the adjoining province of Theffaly. It is 85 m W by N Larissa. Lon. 21 10 E, lat. 39 52 N.

Janowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Bradawke, 28 m SW Pilsen.

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Janville, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, 20 m NE Chateaux.

Jao-tcheou, a city of China, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the river Po, near its entrance into the lake Poyang, 40 m NE Nan-tchang.

Japan, an empire in the most eastern part of Asia, extending from lon. 131 to 142 E, and from lat. 30 to 41 N. It is composed of several islands, the principal and most northern of which is Nippon. The whole empire is divided into seven principal districts, which are subdivided into 70 provinces; and the population is, in proportion to extent, deemed equal to that of China. It is the richest country in the world for gold; there are also rich silver mines, and fine copper is the main source of the wealth of many provinces. It produces a great deal of rice, which is reaped in September; and millet, wheat, and barley, which are cropped in May. Cedars are common, and so large that they are proper for the masts of ships and columns for temples. The rocks and most barren places produce a variety of fruits, plants, and roots. The woods and forests, and long ridges of mountains, with which the country is intersected, produce good pasturage, and are stocked with deer, oxen, buffaloes, hogs, and a few horses; but there are no sheep nor goats. Here are large quantities of fine porcelain, silk, and skins, as also red pearls, which are not in less esteem than the white. The Japanese are of a yellowish complexion all over; their heads are in general large, their necks short, and their hair black, thick, and shining, from the use they make of oils; their eyes are small, of a dark brown colour and sunk deep in the head, and the eyelids form in the great angle of the eye a deep furrow, which discriminates them from other nations; their eyebrows are also placed somewhat higher; and their noses, though not flat, are thick and short. They are naturally ingenious, and have a happy memory. Their houses are of wood, coloured white, and never exceed two stories in height; and the interior is divided into apartments at pleasure, by moveable partitions sliding in grooves. They have neither tables, beds, nor chairs; but sit and lie on carpets and mats, the meal being served apart to each in a basin of porcelain, or on a square salver of japaned wood. Their food consists almost entirely of fish, fowl, eggs, and vegetables. The dress consists of trowlers, and a loose robe of silk or cotton fasten-

ed by a girdle; the number being increased according to the coldness of the weather: their stockings, which cover only half the leg, are made of woollen stuffs sewed together; instead of shoes they merely wear soles made of rice straw, fastened to the great toe by a kind of loop, and these are taken off when they enter a room. The men have no beard, the hair being plucked out with small pincers, that it may not grow again: they shave the head daily from the brow to the nape; and the hair on the sides is turned up and fastened at the crown, which forms the common covering of the head; but conical hats made of grass are worn on journeys. They have a language so peculiar, that it is understood by no other nation. The sciences are highly esteemed among them; and they have several schools at different places, in which are taught arithmetic, rhetoric, poetry, history, and astronomy. Some of their arts and manufactures even surpass those of Europe. They treat the women with great severity, and punish adultery with death; yet a man may take as many wives as he pleases. The Japanese are naturally good soldiers, and skilful at shooting with a bow; however, as they inhabit islands, they are seldom at war with their neighbours. They formerly carried on a trade with the neighbouring countries; but now all communication is forbidden, except with the Chinese and Dutch; and with them only at the port of Nangasacki. The merchandise brought by the Dutch are spices, sugar, linen and woollen cloth, elephants teeth, and haberdashery wares; for which they receive gold, silver, copper, rice, tea, fine porcelain, cabinets, and other japanned and lackered wares. The Japanese are as fabulous as the Chinese in the antiquity of their empire; but the certain period begins with the hereditary succession of the ecclesiastical emperors, from the year 660 before the Christian epoch. Their emperor was called *dairo*; but in the minority of one of them, in 1150, when they had civil wars, one of the competitors for the crown assumed the ecclesiastical government, retaining the same title; while the other, who ruled in civil affairs, was called *cubo*. From that time the *dairo* had only been at the head of religious matters, while the *cubo*, or secular emperor, bears an absolute dominion over all civil and military affairs. The former still lives in great state and grandeur at Miaco; and the latter pays him a kind of ho-

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mage, as if he acted only as his deputy or viceroy; but in reality, the cubo is now the real monarch of Japan, and the daïro only his high priest. The religion of the country is paganism; but there are two different sects. There was once a great number of Christians in different parts of the empire; but, in 1638, they underwent great persecutions, inasmuch that they were all extirpated. The capital of the empire is Jedo.

Japara, a seaport on the N coast of Java, with a good harbour. It was the capital of a considerable kingdom, till the Dutch made themselves masters of it; where they established a colony, and a considerable trade. It is 253 m E by S Batavia. Lon. 110 45 E, lat. 6 20 S.

Jaquemet, a town of St. Domingo, on a bay of its name, on the S coast, 32 m SSW Port au Prince.

Jargeau, a town of France, in the department of Loiret. It was taken by the English in 1438, and retaken by Joan of Arc the next year. It is seated near the Loire, 10 m ESE Orleans.

Jarlsberg, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuys, capital of a district abounding in mines. It is 5 m N Tonsberg.

Jarnac, a town of France, in the department of Charente. Near this place the duke of Anjou, afterward Henry III, obtained a victory over the Huguenots, in 1569. It is seated on the Charente, 20 m W Angoulême.

Jaromitz, a town of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 9 m N Koniggratz.

Jaron, a town of Persia, in Faristan, celebrated for abundance of palm trees and their excellent fruit. It is 95 m S by E Shiraz. Lon. 53 10 E, lat. 28 15 N.

Jaroslaw, a town of Poland, in Red Russia, with a strong citadel. A battle was gained here by the Swedes, in 1656, after which they took the town. It is seated on the Saine, 55 m W Lemburg. Lon. 22 43 E, lat. 50 4 N.

Jaroslaw, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It is 160 m long, and from 30 to 110 broad. The capital is of the same name, and a large commercial place, with numerous manufactures; seated on the Wolga, 145 m NNE Moscow. Lon. 39 50 E, lat. 57 35 N.

Jasenitz, a town of Hither Pomerania, seated on the Oder, 8 m N Stettin.

Jasque, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran, which gives name to a cape in the gulf of Ormus. Lon. 57 4 E, lat. 25 40 N.

Jassy, a city of European Turkey,

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capital of Moldavia, and an archbishop's see. In 1753, it was destroyed by fire; but is now a well fortified place, defended by a castle. The inhabitants are estimated at 12,000. It has been several times taken in the wars between the Turks and the Russians or Austrians. It is seated on the Pruth, 170 m NNE Bucharest. Lon. 27 30 E, lat. 47 8 N.

Java, an island of the E Indies, lying to the S of Borneo, and separated at its W end from Sumatra, by the strait of Sunda. It is 580 m long and 100 broad, extending from 103 to 114 E lon. and 6 to 8 S lat. The land is low, and in some places marshy, near the northern shore, but rises in a gradual slope toward the interior of the country, admitting in its ascent every variety of situation and verdure. The N coast has many commodious creeks, bays, harbours, and towns, with many little islands near the shore. The S coast is bold, rocky, and almost inaccessible, that it is little known. In former times Java had as many petty kings as there were large towns; but now it has five kingdoms or states; these are Bantam, Jacatra, Cheribon, the empire of the Soefoehoenan, and that of the Sultan, which all together contain 123 provinces or governments. The Javanese live in mean huts of bamboo plastered with clay and thatched with leaves; and their food consists of boiled rice, fruits, vegetables, and water. They are a barbarous, proud, and indolent people; of a brown complexion, short black hair, large cheeks, flattish nose, small eyes, and large eyebrows. They smear their hair with cocoa-nut oil; and the women twist it into a knot on the top of the head, where it is fixed with gold or silver pins, and decorated with sweet-smelling flowers. The men are very robust and strong limbed; but the women are small. The men wear a piece of calico wrapt two or three times round their middle; and the women wear them from their armpits down to their knees; but all other parts are bare. The men have two or three wives and several concubines, according to their circumstances. Those that live near the seaside are generally Mohamedans; but within land they are Gentoos, abstaining from flesh of all kinds. This island has very high mountains, particularly the Pepper mountain on the S side; it has likewise impassable forests and wildernesses; but other parts produce abundance of rice, cotton, indigo, salt, and pepper, beside most sorts of fruit

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proper to the climate. Here also is plenty of hogs, bees, and sheep, with other tame animals; and likewise fowl, both wild and tame, in great abundance. In the woods are large tigers, rhinoceroses, and other wild beasts. The air, except toward the w end of the island, is as temperate and healthy as in any part of the E Indies. The serene season is from May till November; and then the rains begin, which lay the low grounds under water, kill the insects, and continue till May. In March they begin to sow, and in July the sugar and rice begin to ripen; but September and October are the best months for all sorts of fruit. Java has many rivers, which rise in the mountains, and chiefly run into the sea on the N coast; they are probably none of them large, being mostly choked up at their mouths with sand or mud, that their entrance at low water is difficult for the smallest vessels. The whole coast of this island is mostly under the dominion of the Dutch; and beside the native Javanese, it is inhabited by Chinese, Malayan, Amboynese, Topasses, Bugasses, Timoreans, and many other people, brought from distant countries by the Dutch. In 1740, the Dutch pretended that the Chinese were going to make an insurrection, and upon that account disarmed them; yet, after that they massacred them to the number of 20,000 men, women, and children, and seized their effects. In 1811, a British force was sent against this island, and a landing effected within 16 m of Batavia, which city surrendered on the approach of the army; the French forces, by whom it had been garrisoned, having previously retired to a neighbouring fort. This fort was immediately attacked, and taken by storm; but the French general, with most of the cavalry, escaped. They were afterward pursued, and being defeated in an action near Jattealle, the French general capitulated, and surrendered all the Dutch possessions to the British. Batavia is the capital.

Javat, a town of Persia, in Schirvan, seated on the Kur, nearly opposite the influx of the Aras, 45 m s Schamachie.

Jauer, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a citadel, and a large square, surrounded by piazzas. Near this place, in 1813, the allies gained a great victory over the French. It is seated in a fine country, on the rivulet Jauer, 35 m w by s Breslau. Lon. 16 23 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Jaulnais, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 6 m N Poitiers.

Jaxtberg, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Jaxt, 10 m s Mergetheim.

Ibila, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, seated on the Drino, 55 m s Scutari.

Iburg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 13 m s by s Osnaburg.

Iceland, an island to the w of Norway, 260 m long and 180 broad, lying between 63 and 67 N lat. The earliest discoverer on record was Naddoc, a famous pirate, who was driven here by a tempest, in 861, while on a voyage from Norway to the Feroe islands. The first settler was Ingulf, a Norwegian of great opulence, who dreading the tyranny of his king, emigrated in 874. He was followed by such numbers, that in the course of sixty years the whole coast and most of the habitable parts are said to have been occupied. The chiefs of the different colonies, notwithstanding intestine broils, continued as a republic till 1266, when they became subjects of Norway, and subsequently of Denmark in 1387 to the present time. The climate of Iceland is very unsettled; in winter there are frequent and sudden thaws, and in summer almost as frequent snow and frost; but the northern part of the island has more severe weather than the southern. For two months together the sun never sets; and in the winter it never rises for the same space, at least not entirely. The island is mountainous, stony, barren, and destitute of trees; but in some places there are excellent pastures. On all parts of the coast, the bays and harbours are both numerous and safe. The chief rivers are in the E part; the Skalfanda, Oxarfird, and Bruna, all flowing from s to N; and there are extensive fresh-water lakes. The highest mountains, clothed with perpetual snow, are called Yokuls; and of these Snæfell, a promontory on the w coast, is esteemed the highest, being computed at 4560 feet. Mount Hecla is 18 m from the s coast, about 4000 feet in height, and a noted volcano; but there are several other volcanos, and many sulphurous and hot springs. Some of the latter, called Geyfers, frequently throw up boiling water: the principal one has a basin 51 feet in diameter, and in the centre an orifice 17 feet over, in which the water rises and falls; and from this pipe, in violent eruptions, a column of boiling

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water is frequently, by a sudden jet, shot up perpendicularly 100 feet, or thrown out diagonally to a great distance. The most tremendous volcanic eruption on record, accompanied by violent wind and rain, took place in this island in 1783. On Skaptaa Yokul, 40 m NE of Hecla, three fire-spouts broke out in the NW part, which, after rising to a considerable height in the air, united into a torrent of lava that flowed for six weeks, and ran a distance of 60 m to the sea, in a broken breadth of above 12 m. By this dreadful calamity, 12 rivers were dried up, 21 villages totally overwhelmed by fire or water, and 34 very materially injured; of the inhabitants, 220 perished by fire, 21 by water, and above 8700 by famine; all vegetation, the support of their cattle, being destroyed, and the fish driven from the coasts. The inhabitants are now estimated at 50,000. In the towns, particularly along the coasts, most of the houses are constructed of wood, previously framed in Norway; but in other parts the dwellings are at a distance from each other, many of them little above the level of the ground, and chiefly miserable huts, covered with turf or skins. The principal articles of food are fish and butter; the former most eaten in a dry state and uncooked; mutton, beef, and rye-bread are only brought to the table of the higher classes. The chief exports are dried fish, mutton, beef, butter, tallow, trainoil, coarse woollen cloth, stockings, gloves, wool, sheep and fox skins, eider-down, and feathers. The imports are timber, fishing tackle, implements of iron, tobacco, bread, spirits, wine, salt, linen, and other necessities of life, with a very few superfluities. Iceland once abounded in learning and science, at a time when the greatest part of Europe was involved in ignorance. Their language was the old Gothic or Teutonic, the vernacular tongue of the Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians, before it branched into the several dialects since spoken by the natives of these three kingdoms. The religion of the early inhabitants was pagan; in 974 the Roman catholic was introduced, and in 1540 the Lutheran, which in a few years became the established religion. The island is divided into four commercial districts, Reikiavik, Eskefiord, Eyafjord, and Isafjord, so named from the chief ports. The town of Reikiavik, where the governor and bishop reside, consists of about 70 wooden houses, with scattered huts in the outskirts, and a church of

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stone, covered with tiles. It is the principal place of traffic, and stands on a bay of its name, in the SW part of the island. Lon. 21 51 W, lat. 64 8 N.

Lechterhausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Gotha, 12 m ENE Gotha.

Iscolmhill, or *Iona*, a famous little island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, near the SW point of the isle of Mull. It is only 3 m long, and produces beautiful white marble. Here are the ruins of an august nunnery, monastery, and cathedral, said to have been founded by St. Columba, about the year 735; also a small chapel, dedicated to St. Oran, containing many marble tomb-stones of the great lords of the isles; and adjoining it is a cemetery, in which many ancient kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway, are buried. Other ruins of monastic and druidical edifices can be traced; and many places are pointed out, noted for particular acts of St. Columba. This island was the retreat of learning, during the Gothic ignorance which pervaded Europe, after the overthrow of the Roman empire, and the seminary whence issued those pious monks and laymen, who again revived learning, and propagated Christianity through many kingdoms of Europe. This place, formerly so religious, has now divine service performed only four times in the year. The only village is *Sodor*. Lon. 6 20 W, lat. 56 23 N.

Ida, a lofty and pointed mountain, in the middle of the island of Candia, famous in ancient times as being the place on which Jupiter was brought up, and where there was a temple dedicated to Cybele.

Ida, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, famous in ancient fable, for the judgment of Paris, and for being the resort of the gods during the Trojan war. It is 140 m to the W of Olympus.

Idanha a Nuova, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 3 m SW Idanha a Vella.

Idanha a Vella, a town of Portugal, in Beira. The French took it by assault in 1704. It is seated on the Ponsul, 25 m E Castell Branco. Lon. 6 14 W, lat. 39 39 N.

Idria, a town of Germany, in Carniola, celebrated for rich quicksilver mines; seated amid mountains, on the river Idria, 20 m ENE Gorz.

Idstein, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle. the residence of a branch of the house of Nassau, 22 m SW Wetzlar.

Jean, St. a town of France, in the

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department of Moselle, seated on the Sare, 12 m w Deux Ponts.

Jean d'Angely, St. a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a fine Benedictine abbey. It was taken from the Huguenots in 1621, by Lewis XIII, who demolished the fortifications. It is famous for brandy, and seated on the Bontonne, 15 m w Santes, and 32 s Rochelle.

Jean de Lofne, St. a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, seated on the Saone, 15 m sse Dijon.

Jean de Lux, St. a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, the last next Spain, with a harbour. It owes its opulence to the cod and whale fishery, and is seated on a small river, near the bay of Biscay, 12 m sw Bayonne. Lon. 1 40 w, lat. 43 25 N.

Jean de Maurienne, St. a town of Savoy, capital of the county of Maurienne, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Arc, 25 m ene Grenoble. Lon. 6 20 E, lat. 45 17 N.

Jean Pied de Port, St. a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, defended by a citadel, upon an eminence, at the entrance of those passes, or defiles, in the Pyrenees, which here are called Ports. It is seated on the river Nive, 20 m sse Bayonne, and 30 ne Pamplona.

Jean Rabel, St. a town of St. Domingo, on the n coast of the n peninsula, with a fort, 10 m ne St. Nicholas.

Jed, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, which rises on the borders of England, and joins the Teviot, a little below Jedburg. On its bank are several large caverns, which were the hiding places of ancient border-warriors.

Jedburg, a borough of Scotland, capital of Roxburghshire. Here is the ruin of a fine abbey church, and part of it has been made the parish church. It has manufactures of cloth, flannel, and hose, and the vicinity is noted for fine orchards. The number of inhabitants was 3834 in 1801, and 4454 in 1811. It is situate on the Jed, near its conflux with the Teviot, 45 m se Edinburg. Lon. 2 35 w, lat. 55 30 N.

Jedo, the capital of the empire of Japan, situate on the se side of Nippon, the largest of the Japanese islands. The city has neither walls nor ramparts, is 9 m long and 6 broad, and contains 1,000,000 inhabitants. The houses are built of earth, and boarded on the outside, to prevent the rain from destroying the walls. In every street is an iron gate, which is shut up in the night, and a kind of customhouse, or

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magazine, for merchandize. A fire happened in 1658, which, in the space of 48 hours, burnt down 100,000 houses, and the emperor's palace; but the whole is rebuilt. The imperial palace is surrounded by walls and ditches with drawbridges, forming of itself a considerable town, in the middle of the city. Where the emperor resides are three towers, nine stories high, each covered with plates of gold; and the hall of audience is supported by pillars of massy gold. Near the palace are several others, where the relations of the emperor live. The empress has a palace of her own, and there are 20 small ones for the concubines. Besides, all the vassal kings have each a palace in the city, with a handsome garden. The houses of the common class are nothing but ground floor, the rooms parted by folding screens; so that they can be made larger or smaller at pleasure. Jedo is seated in a plain at the head of a shallow bay, and a river that passes through it supplies several canals. Lon. 139 30 E, lat. 36 10 N.

Jegun, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 8 m nwn Auch, and 13 s Condom.

Jehud, or Joud, mountains in the nw part of Hindoostan, extending eastward from Attock to Behnbur. They are part of the territory of the mountaineers called Gickers, Gehkers, or Kakares.

Jekyl, a small island of N America, on the coast of Georgia, s of the island of St. Simon.

Jellapore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated on the Subanreeka, 42 m s by w Midnapour.

Jellingby, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges, where a branch separates from the main stream, and is called the Jellinghy river. It is 25 m E by s Moorshedabad.

Jemappee, a new department of France, including Austrian Hainault and a small part of Flanders. It has its name from a village, 3 m w by s Mons, where the French, in 1792, obtained a complete victory over the Austrians. The capital is Mons.

Jemptia, or Jemptland, an inland province of Sweden, in Nordland, 120 m long and 75 broad. The w part, on the frontiers of Norway, is full of craggy rocks and high mountains; but the E part is a champaign country, watered by lakes and rivers. It is divided into 11 parishes, but has not one town. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by agriculture, grazing, hunting, and

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fishing, and supply the Norwegians with iron-ware, steel, and leather; of the last they make shoes, boots, and jackets that are proof against wet.

Jena, a strong town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle and a celebrated university. Near this place, in 1806, the French defeated the Prussians, who suffered immense loss. It is situated on the Saal, 10 m ssw Weimar. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Jenifa; see *Yenisei*.

Jeniskoi; see *Yeniseisk*.

Jenitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Deßau, situated on the Muldau, 2 m nw Deßau.

Jenitzza, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situate on a lake which communicates with the gulf of Salonichi, by a canal, 12 m long. It is 14 m wnw Salonichi.

Jeno, a town of Upper Hungary, 30 m s Great Waradin, and 48 m s Segedin.

Jeremie, a town and cape on the w side of the s peninsula of St. Domingo. The town is situate on an eminence, at the mouth of a rivulet, and the vicinity is particularly excellent for the culture of coffee. It is 130 m w Port au Prince. Lon. 74 14 W, lat. 18 40 N.

Jericho, a town of Syria, in Palestine, once a famous city. It is now called Herubi by the Arabs, and contains only a few wretched huts, where some beggarly Arabs reside. It is 5 m w of the river Jordan, and 20 s by w Jerusalem.

Jericho, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, situate on the Elbe, 32 m wnw Magdeburg.

Jermah, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan, which now consists of clay-built cottages. Numerous herds of sheep and goats feed around it, and many majestic ruins exhibit vestiges of its former greatness. It is 60 m s Mourzook.

Jersey, an island in the English channel, 18 m from the coast of Normandy in France, and 84 s from Portland in Dorsetshire. It is subject to the English, but still governed by the ancient Norman laws. It is 30 m in circuit, and difficult of access, on account of the rocks, sands, and forts erected for its defence. The vallies are finely watered by brooks, and abound with cattle and small sheep. It produces excellent butter and honey, and the s part is nearly covered with apple-trees for cider. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 20,000, of whom 3000 bear arms. It has two towns, St. Helier and St. Aubin, both situate on St. Aubin bay, on the s side of the island. The town of St. Aubin stands

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at the w end of the bay, and is inhabited principally by merchants and mariners; but it is not half the size of that of St. Helier. It has a fort, called the Tower, and, on a lofty hill, the erection of a citadel is now far advanced. In 1781, a body of 800 French troops landed on this island, surprised the garrison, took the governor prisoner, and compelled him to sign a capitulation; but major Pierfon, the next in command, refusing to abide by this forced capitulation, attacked the French, and made them surrender prisoners of war; but he was killed in the moment of victory. See *Helier, St.*

Jersey, New, one of the United States of America, 161 m long and 52 broad; bounded on the e by Hudson river and the Atlantic ocean, s by Delaware bay and river, w by Pennsylvania, and n by a line drawn from the mouth of Mahakkamac river in lat. 41 24 to a point in Hudson river in lat. 41. It is divided into 13 counties; namely, Cape Mary, Cumberland, Salem, Gloucester, Burlington, Hunterdon, Sussex, Bergen, Essex, Middlesex, Monmouth, Somerset, and Morris; the last two are mountainous, and one fourth of the others are sandy and barren. The hilly country feeds great quantities of cattle; the barren part produces little else but shrub-oaks and yellow pines; and the sandy lands yield an immense quantity of bog iron ore, which is worked up to great advantage in the numerous iron-works in this state. The soil in other parts is fertile, producing plenty of corn, and fruit of all kinds common to the climate. The principal rivers are, beside the boundary ones, the Hackinsac, Passaic, and Rariton. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 245,561. Trenton is the capital.

Jerusalem, a famous city of Syria, in Palestine. It was the capital of Judea, after David had conquered the Jebusite; and in the reign of Zedekiah, it was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, who led the Jews captive to Babylon. It was afterward taken by the Romans, and ruined, together with the Temple, 70 years after the birth of Christ, as was foretold by him. Emperor Adrian built a new city, near the ruins of ancient Jerusalem; including the summit of Mount Moriah, and a small part of Mount Sion. It was taken by the Persians in 614, and the Saracens in 636. In 1099 it was retaken by the crusaders, who founded a kingdom that lasted 88 years, under nine kings. Saladin, king of Egypt and Syria, got possession of it

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In 1187. The Turks expelled the Sara-
cens in 1217, have kept possession of it
ever since, and call it *Heleod*, that is,
the Holy City. They have a governor
here, who lives in great state. The city
has steep ascents on every side, except
the s; and being almost surrounded by
valleys encompassed with mountains, it
seems to stand in the middle of an am-
phitheatre, and presents, to the ap-
proaching traveller, a magnificent as-
semblage of domes, towers, palaces,
churches, and monasteries. It is of a
square form, surrounded by a wall, in
which are six gates, and is nearly 3 m in
circuit. The brook Kedron flows in the
valley on its s side, along the foot of
Mount Olivet. The houses are lofty,
with flat roofs; and as no windows ap-
pear on the lower stories, and those
above are latticed, the streets which are
narrow, seem to be between high walls.
The bazars are covered over, and have
few articles in them exposed for sale,
through fear of Turkish rapacity. The
Armenians and Jews dispose of his manu-
factures to a great extent; these are
beads, rosaries, amulets, crosses, shells,
&c. The shells (moth-r-of-pearl) are
formed into various shapes; the largest
and most perfect are made into clasps
for the zones of the Grecian ladies of
Cyprus and the Archipelago. But what
renders the city considerable is the great
resort of pilgrims; for the inhabitants
accommodate them with lodgings and
provisions, which is their chief business.
A bashaw, with a guard of janissaries,
always resides here, to protect them
from the Arabs. The Church of the
Holy Sepulchre, which the pilgrims
came principally to visit, was a large
structure, with a round nave, and had
no light, but what came through the
top; and directly under the opening
of the dome, was the Holy Sepulchre,
placed in a small chapel, with three
holes in the roof, to let out the smoke
of many lamps, which were always kept
lighted. The whole of this building
was destroyed by fire in 1810. The
mosque of Omar, built by a caliph of
that name, in the seventh century, on
the side of the temple of Solomon, is a
lofty Saracenic edifice; with a capacious
dome, and the most magnificent piece
of architecture in the Turkish empire.
The Franciscan monastery of St. Sal-
vador is a large building like a fortress;
and a part of it, surrounding a spacious
open court, is appropriated to the re-
ception of pilgrims, for whose main-
tenance the monks have considerable
funds. The Armenian monastery is the

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largest in the city, and is maintained in
a degree of oriental splendor. Jerusalem
is 113 m sw Damascus, and 175 m s
Suez. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 32 47 N.

Jesi, a town of Italy, in Ancona,
seated on a mountain, near the river
Fiumefino, 15 m wsw Ancona.

Jesselmere, a town of Hindoostan, in
the province of Aginere, and circar of
Bickaneer, 70 m w by N Bickaneer.

Jesso, a large island, lying between
those of Niphon and Saghalien. It is
of an irregular form, 350 m long and
from 80 to 220 broad; the narrow part
is in the s, toward Niphon, from which
it is separated by the strait of Sangar.
It is full of woods; and the natives, who
live by fishing and hunting, are strong,
robust, savage, and slovenly, when com-
pared to the Japanese. They are called
Ainos, and are now driven from the
southern parts of the island by the
Japanese, who have here some colonies.
The island is generally deemed subject
to Japan; but it may be rather con-
sidered as a foreign conquest than as a
part of the civilized empire. Their
principal settlement is Matsumay, and
they give that name to the whole island.
The s point is in lon. 142 30 E, lat.
40 50 N.

Jesus of Coulemu, the capital of the
province of Itata, in Chili. It is cele-
brated for excellent wine, and stands
near the mouth of the Itata, 50 m N
Conception. Lon. 72 20 W, lat. 36 2 S.

Jever, a town of Westphalia, in E
Friesland, capital of a territory of its
name, 28 m NE Embden.

Jf, an island in the Mediterranean, on
the coast of France, the most eastern of
the three before the harbour of Mar-
seilles, and well fortified.

Iglau, a fortified town of Moravia,
capital of a circle of the same name,
with two convents and a college. Good
cloth is manufactured here, and the
commerce in corn and hemp is con-
siderable. It is seated on the Iglu, 40 m
wnw Brinn. Lon. 15 32 E, lat. 49 28 N.

Iglesias, a town of Sardinia, and a
bishop's see, 37 m wsw Cagliari. Lon.
8 39 E, lat. 39 18 N.

Ihor; see *Johore*.

Jidda, a seaport of Arabia Felix, on
the Red sea, in the sheriffate of Mecca.
A very considerable trade is carried on
here, this city being a mart between
Egypt and India. The ships from Suez
seldom proceed further than this port,
and those from India are not suffered to
advance to Suez. The English are par-
ticularly favoured in the trade of this
place. Jidda has no fresh water, and

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is situate in a barren sandy district, 34 m wsw Mecca, of which it is the port. Lon. 39 25 E, lat. 21 29 N.

Jimbala, a town of Negroland, capital of an island so called, which is formed by two branches of the Niger that separate at leaving the lake Dibble, and unite again about 15 m from Tombuctoo. The town is a resting place for traders between Tombuctoo and the western part. of the country. It stands on the w branch of the Niger, 80 m sw Tombuctoo. Lon. 0 16 E, lat. 16 4 N.

Jionpour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in Allahabad. It is seated on the Goomty; and not far from the conflux of that river with the Ganges is the fort of Jionpour, on a high bank commanding the bridge over the Goomty. This place was at one time the seat of an empire; and sultan Shirki built the great masjid, or mausoleum, which is still remaining. The stone bridge over the Goomty consists of 16 pointed arches; and on the top of it are many little shops on both sides. It was built in 1567, and has hitherto withstood the force of the stream, which, in the time of the rains frequently flows over the bridge; and in 1774 a brigade of the British army passed over it in boats. Jionpour is 48 m nw Benares. Lon. 82 55 E, lat. 25 45 N.

Jerry, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, formerly the capital of a principality. The last rajah died in 1789, for fear Tippoo should compel him to become a Musselmán, and soon after procured a friendly Nair to shoot him dead. It was of a great size, surrounded by three concentric walls; but the court being removed to Nagara, the inhabitants willingly followed, and devastation succeeded. Ruins, and a large temple in good repair, are all that remains. It is 24 m N Nagara.

Ila; see *Ista*.

Ilat, or *Jalat*, a town of Nubia, on the river Nile, supposed by some to be the ancient Meroe. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 18 48 N.

Ilanz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, formerly capital of the Grey League. It is partly surrounded by walls, and seated on the Rhine, 23 m sw Coire.

Ilechester, or *Iwelchester*, a borough in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is of great antiquity, and once had 16 churches, but now only one, at the w end of which is an octagonal tower, supposed to be built with

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Roman materials. Here are also various relics of monastic antiquities. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Roger Bacon. The election of the county members is held here, and here also is the county gaol. It is seated on the Ivel, 16 m s by w Wells, and 122 w by s London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 50 56 N.

Ildesfons, St. a town of Spain, in New Castile, noted for a magnificent summer palace, built by Philip V, and for a large manufacture of glass, belonging to the crown. It is seated on the Cogoludo, 3 m N Uzeda.

Ildesfons, St. a town of New Spain, in the province of Guaxaca, seated on a mountain, 70 m ene Guaxaca. Lon. 97 30 W, lat. 17 5 N.

Ilderton, a village in Northumberland, 4 m s Wooler. On a hill near it is a semicircular encampment, defended by two high rampiers of earth, and a deep fosse, with an inner circle of stones, which appear uncemented. The area is about 100 yards diameter, and contains many remains of buildings.

Ilfracomb, a seaport in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has a spacious natural basin, with a good pier and quay, projecting into the Bristol channel. This port employs a number of brigs and sloops, chiefly in carrying ore from Cornwall, coal from Wales, and corn from Bristol; also a number of fishing skiffs, which take soles, turbot, &c. for the Bristol market. It is 49 m nnw Exeter, and 202 w London. Lon. 4 5 W, lat. 51 14 N.

Ilheos, a province of Brasil, s of that of All Saints Bay. The chief town, of the same name, stands at the mouth of the river Ilheos, 130 m ssw St. Salvador. Lon. 40 15 W, lat. 14 55 S.

Ilkuch, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, remarkable for its silver and lead mines; seated in a barren country, at the foot of several mountains, 15 m nw Cracow.

Ille, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrennees, on the river Teck, 10 m se Perpignan.

Ille and Vilaine, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. It takes its name from two rivers, which unite at Rennes, the capital of the department.

Iller, a river of Germany, which rises in Tyrol, runs w through Suabia, by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and joins the Danube near Ulm.

Illescas, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 m ssw Madrid, and 15 m ne Toledo.

Illinois, a river of the United States,

formed by and Theak Michigan, 250 m and above the mouth 400 a rich fertile vast number for boats from

Illinois, a States, bordering Canada, named by Indian country is the white is the population

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Ilm, a town upper country river Ilm, s by s Erfurt

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Ilmenau, the county mineral spring mine. It is the Ilm, 17

Ilminster with a market façure of handsome d and a free school It is seated Ille, 26 m London.

Ilsey, a market on two hills, London.

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Imeritia Afa, which ends the

formed by the junction of the Chicago and Theakikil, near the s end of Lake Michigan, which takes a s w course of 250 m and enters the Mississippi, 30 m above the influx of the Missouri, by a mouth 400 yards wide. It flows through a rich fertile country, and receives a vast number of rivers that are navigable for boats from 15 to 180 miles.

Illinois, a large territory of the United States, bounded on the n by Upper Canada, s by the territory of Michigan, s by Indiana, and w by Louisiana. This country is at present little known, and the white inhabitants are few. In 1810 the population was 12,282.

Iloek, a strong town of Slavonia, seated on the Danube, 15 m w Peterwaradin, and 55 n w Belgrade.

Ilm, a town of Upper Saxony, in the upper county of Schwartzburg, on the river Ilm, 13 m n w Rudelsdorf, and 14 s by s Erfurt.

Ilmen, a lake of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, 48 m long and from 12 to 18 broad. This lake communicates with that of Ladoga to the n, by the river Volkhof; and to the s, by the Mita, the Woloczok canal, and the Teverza, it communicates with the river Volga.

Ilmenau, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Henneburg. Near it is a mineral spring, also a copper and silver mine. It is seated near the source of the Ilm, 17 m s s w Smalkalden.

Ilminster, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of narrow cloths. Here is a handsome church, with a glazed tower, and a free-school founded by Edward v. It is seated among hills, near the river Ille, 26 m s w Wells, and 136 w by s London.

Ilsey, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated between two hills, 14 m n w Reading, and 54 w London.

Ilt, a town of Holland, in Friesland, seated on the Weymar, 12 m s Lewarden.

Iltrap, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 27 m s s e Gotheborg.

Ilten, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Luneburg, 16 m s s w Zell.

Itzhofen, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Halle, 8 m n e Halle.

Imbro, an island in the Archipelago, about 20 m in circuit. It is mountainous and woody, with plenty of game. Lon. 25 44 E, lat. 40 10 N.

Imeritia, or *Imerethi*, a country of Asia, which with Mingrelia comprehends the ancient Colchis. It is bound-

ed on the n by Caucasia, s by Georgia, of which it was formerly a part, s by Turkish Armenia, and w by Gurriel and Mingrelia. The revenues of the czar arise from a contribution of the peasants in wine, grain, and cattle, and from the tribute of the neighbouring princes; and among the extraordinary sources of revenue, confiscations have a considerable share. This country, as well as Mingrelia, is now dependent on Russia. The inhabitants, estimated at 20,000 families, are scattered over the country in small hamlets. They send yearly considerable quantities of wine to the neighbouring parts of Georgia, in leathern bags, carried by horses; but they are without manufactures, very poor and miserable, and cruelly oppressed by their landlords. The Imerethians are of the Greek religion. Their churches are scarcely to be distinguished from common cottages, but by a paper cross over the principal door, and some paintings of the virgin and the saints. Cutais is the capital.

Immenhausen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Cassel, 8 m n n w Cassel.

Immenstadt, a town of Suabia, in the county of Koenigsberg, situate on a small river, which soon after joins the Ilter, 12 m s Kempten.

Imola, an episcopal town of Italy, in Romagna, with a strong citadel. It is surrounded by walls, towers, and ditches; contains 16 churches and 17 convents; and is seated on the Santerno, 13 m w by s Ravenna, and 45 m n e Florence. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 44 28 N.

Imperial, a town of Chili, formerly a fine city, but destroyed by the Indians, seated on a river of its name, which flows into the Pacific ocean, 60 m n Valdivia.

Inca, a town of Majorca, surrounded by vineyards and almond-trees, 21 m n e Palma.

Inchbrayock, a small island of Scotland, in Forfarshire, within the mouth of the S Esk, near Montrose. It is lately become of importance from its two bridges; one of stone, which communicates with the southern shore, the other a draw-bridge, which connects the island with Montrose. It has also a large and convenient dry dock.

Inchcolm, a small island of Scotland, in the frith of Forth, near the village of Aberdour, on the coast of Fife. Here is a small fort, erected by government for the protection of the frith. Also the ruin of a famous monastery, founded by Alexander 1, who was driven to this

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Island in a tempest, and hospitably treated by a hermit.

Inchgarvie, a small island of Scotland, nearly in the middle of the passage over the Forth, at Queensferry, in Linlithgowshire. In 1799, its fortifications were repaired, and four 24 pounders mounted on them.

Inchkeith, a small island of Scotland, in the frith of Forth, lying midway between the ports of Leith and Kinghorn. Here is an excellent lighthouse, and a ruinous fort.

Inchmarnock, a small island of Scotland, on the sw side of the isle of Bute. The ruin of a chapel dedicated to St. Marnoc is still to be seen; and on the w side are vast strata of coral and shells.

Indal, a town of Sweden, in Medelpadia, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 23 m N by W Sundswald.

Indapour; see *Indrapour*.

Inden Hotun, a town of Chinese Tartary, capital of the Mantchew Tartars, where they began to establish their empire over China. It is 420 m NW Peking. Lon. 124 36 E, lat. 41 45 N.

India, an extensive region in Asia, lying between 66 and 93 E lon. and 7 and 35 N lat. Under this name the Europeans have included all the countries which lie S of Tartary, and extend from the eastern frontiers of Persia to the eastern coasts of China. But the name of India can be applied, with propriety, to that country only which is distinguished both in Asia and Europe by the name of Hindoostan. The countries to the E of the river Burampooter (namely Aracan, Assam, Birmah, Cambodia, Cochinchina, Lao, Malacca, Pegu, Siam, and Tonquin) which some geographers have distinguished by the name of India beyond the Ganges, are no more to be considered as belonging to India, than the bordering countries of Persia, Tartary, and Tibet. See *Hindoostan*.

Indiana, a territory of the United States of America; bounded on the N by the territories of Illinois and Michigan, E by the Great Miami, which divides it in part from the state of Ohio, S by the river Ohio, which separates it from Kentucky, and W by the river Mississippi, which parts it from Louisiana. The other principal rivers are the Illinois and Wabash. This country contains much fine land; but the white inhabitants are at present few. In 1810, the population was 24,520. Vincennes is the capital.

Indians, the name by which the ori-

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ginal natives of America are generally called. These people are scattered through the extent of the two vast continents; of whom it is observable, that there is a natural distinction between the natives of the temperate zones and those of the torrid zone; and that, accordingly, they may be divided into two great classes. The one comprehends all the N Americans, from the river St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, together with the people of Chili and a few small tribes toward the extremity of the southern continent. To the other belong all the inhabitants of the islands and those settled in the provinces, which extend from the isthmus of Darien, almost to the southern confines of Brazil, along the E side of the Andes. In the former, which comprehends all the regions of the temperate zones in America that are inhabited, the human species appears manifestly to be more perfect. The natives are more robust, active, intelligent, and courageous; and have defended their liberty with persevering fortitude against the Europeans, who subdued the other rude nations of America, with the greatest ease. The natives of the temperate zones are the only people in the New World who are indebted for their freedom to their own valour. The N Americans, though long encompassed by three formidable European powers, retain part of their original possessions; and the people of Chili, though early invaded, still maintain a gallant contest with the Spaniards, and have set bounds to their encroachments. In the warmer regions, the men are more feeble in their frame, less vigorous in the efforts of their mind, of a gentle but dastardly spirit, more enslaved by pleasure, and more sunk in indolence. Accordingly, it is in the torrid zone that the Europeans have most effectually established their dominion over America; and if several tribes there still enjoy independence, it is either because they have never been attacked by an enemy already satiated with conquest, and possessed of larger territories than he was able to occupy, or because they have been saved from oppression by their remote and inaccessible situation. This distinction, however, although so conspicuous, is not universal. Of the manners of the N American Indians a general idea may be formed by an account of those who inhabit the countries to the E of the Mississippi. These consist of 28 different nations; the principal of which are the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choc-

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taws, Creeks, Delaware, the Six Na-
tions, the Shawanese, Hurons, Illinois,
&c. Allowing about 700 to a nation
or tribe, they will contain in all 50,000
souls, and may furnish about 5000 war-
riors. These Indians darken their com-
plexion, by anointing themselves with
grease and lying in the sun. They also
paint their face, breast, and shoulders,
of various colours, but generally red;
and in many parts of their bodies they
prick in gunpowder in well-designed
figures. They are of middle stature,
their limbs clean and straight, and their
features well formed, especially those
of the women. They shave or pluck
the hair off their heads, except a patch
about the crown, which is ornamented
with feathers, beads, wampum, and
such like baubles. Their ears are
bored, and stretched by a thong down
to their shoulders. They are wound
round with wire to expand them, and
adorned with silver pendants, rings,
and bells, which they likewise wear in
their noses. Some of them pierce the
cartilage of the nose, and pass through
it a large feather; and those who can
afford it wear a collar of wampum, a
silver breastplate, and bracelets on the
arms and wrists. A piece of cloth
about the middle, a shirt of the English
make, on which they bestow innumera-
ble stitches to adorn it, a sort of cloth
boots and moccasins, which are shoes
of a make peculiar to the Indians, orna-
mented with porcupine quills, with a
blanket thrown over all, complete their
dress at home; but when they go to
war they leave their trinkets behind.
There is little difference between the
dress of the men and women, except-
ing that a short petticoat, and the hair,
which is exceedingly black and long,
and clubbed behind, distinguish some
of the latter. Their warlike arms are
guns, bows and arrows, darts, scalping
knives, and tomahawks; the last is one
of their most useful pieces of field fur-
niture, serving all the offices of the
hatchet, pipe, and sword; and they are
exceedingly expert in throwing it. The
world has no better marksmen with any
weapon; they will kill birds flying,
fishes swimming, and wild beasts running.
They are not so ignorant as some sup-
pose them, but are quick of apprehen-
sion, sudden in execution, subtle in busi-
ness, exquisite in invention, and indus-
trious in action. They are of a gentle
and amiable disposition to those they
think their friends, but as implacable in
their enmity; their revenge being com-
pleted only by the entire destruction of

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their enemies. They are very hardy,
bearing heat, cold, hunger, and thirst,
in a surprising manner; and yet no
people are more addicted to excess in
eating and drinking, when it is in their
power. The follies, nay mischiefs, they
commit, when inebriated, are entirely
imputed to the liquor; and no one will
revenge any injury (murder excepted)
received from one who is no more him-
self. Among the Indians all men are
equal, personal qualities being most es-
teemed. No distinction of birth, or
rank, renders any man capable of doing
prejudice to the rights of private per-
sons; and there is no pre-eminence from
merit, which begets pride, and which
makes others too sensible of their own
inferiority. Their public conferences
show them to be men of genius; and
they have in a high degree the talent of
natural eloquence. They live dispersed
in villages, either in the woods, or on
the banks of rivers, where they have
little plantations of maize and roots,
not enough to supply their families half
the year; and they subsist, the remain-
der of it, by hunting, fishing, and sow-
ing, and the fruits of the earth, which
grow spontaneously in great plenty.
Their huts are generally built of small
logs, and covered with bark; each hav-
ing a chimney, and a door, on which
they place a padlock. One of their
towns, called Old Chelicothe, is built
in the form of a parallelogram; and
some of their houses are shingled. A
long council-house extends the whole
length of the town, where the king and
chiefs of the nation frequently meet,
and consult on all matters of import-
ance, whether civil or military. Some
huts are built by setting up a frame on
forks, and placing bark against it; others
of reeds, and surrounded with clay.
The fire is in the middle of the wigwam,
and the smoke passes through a little
hole. They join reeds together by cords
run through them, which serve them
for tables and beds. They mostly lie
upon skins of wild beasts, and sit on the
ground. They have brass kettles and
pots to boil their food. Gourds or
calabashes, cut asunder, serve them for
pails, cups, and dishes. The accounts
of travellers, concerning their religion,
are various; and although it cannot be
absolutely affirmed that they have none,
yet it is very difficult to define what it
is. All agree that they acknowledge
one Supreme God, but do not adore
him. They have not seen him, they
do not know him; believing him to be
so far exalted above them, and too

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happy in himself, to be concerned about the trifling affairs of poor mortals. They seem also to believe in a future state, and that after death they shall be removed to their friends who have gone before them, to an elysium or paradise. The Wyandots, near Detroit, and some others, have the Roman catholic religion introduced among them by missionaries. These have a church, a minister, and a regular burying ground. Many of them appear zealous, and say prayers in their families. These, by their acquaintance with white people, are a little civilised, which must of necessity precede Christianity. The Shawanese, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and some others, are little concerned about religion. Others continue their former superstitious worship of the objects of their love and fear, and especially those beings whom they most dread; though, at the same time it is allowed they pray to the sun, and other inferior benevolent deities, for success in their undertakings, for plenty of food, and other necessities of life. They have their festivals, and other rejoicing days, on which they sing and dance in a ring, taking hands, having so painted and disguised themselves, that it is difficult to know any of them; and after enjoying this diversion for a while, they retire to the place where they have prepared a feast of fowl, flesh, fowl, and fruit; to which all are invited, and entertained with their country songs. They believe that there is great virtue in feasts for the sick, which is concluded by singing a most harmonious, melancholy song; in which strain their music is particularly excellent. As they approach their towns, when some of their people are lost in war, they make great lamentations for their dead, and bear them long after in remembrance. Some nations abhor adultery, do not approve of a plurality of wives, and are not guilty of theft; but there are other tribes not so scrupulous. Among the Chickasaws, a husband may cut off the nose of his wife, if guilty of adultery; but men are allowed greater liberty. This nation despises a thief. Among the Cherokees, they cut off the nose and ears of an adulteress; afterward her husband gives her a discharge, and from this time she is not permitted to refuse any one who presents himself. Fornication is unnoticed; for they allow persons in a single state unbounded freedom. Their form of marriage is short: the man, before witnesses, gives the bride a deer's foot, and she in re-

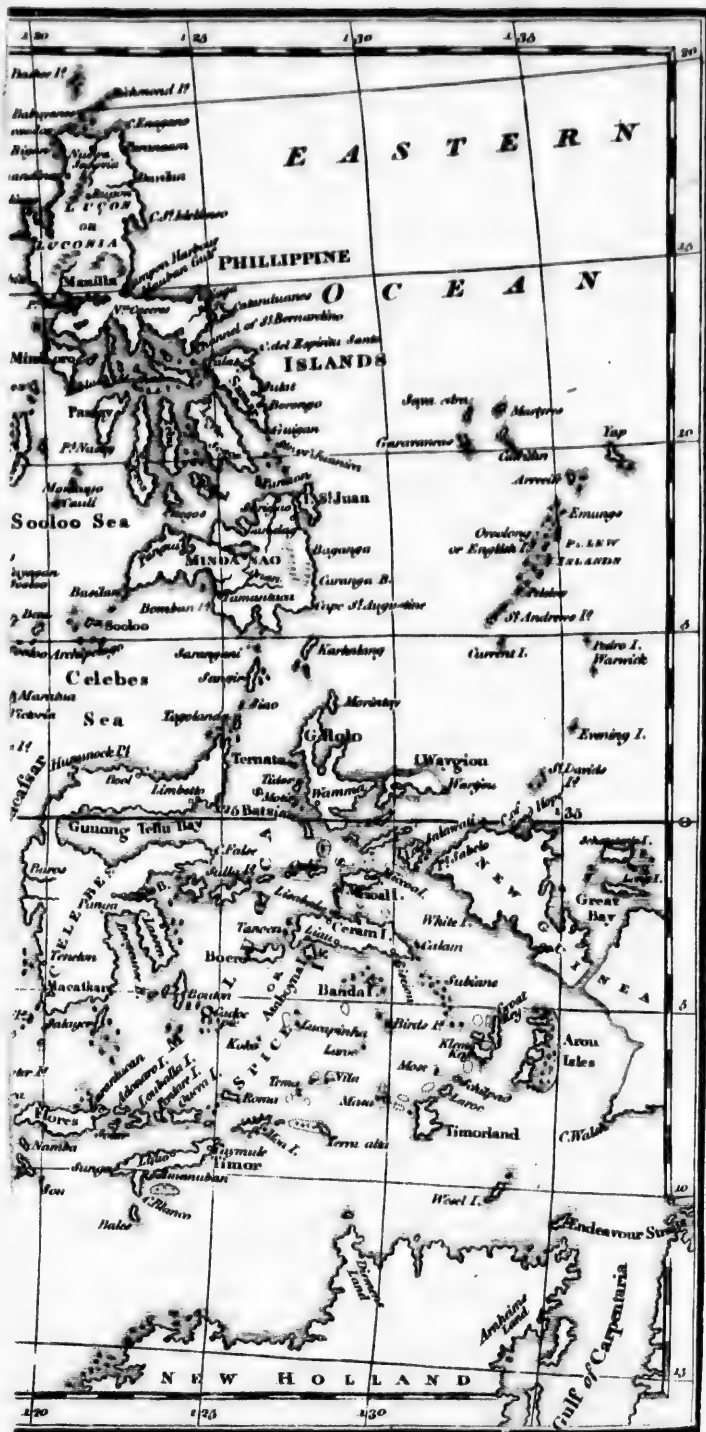
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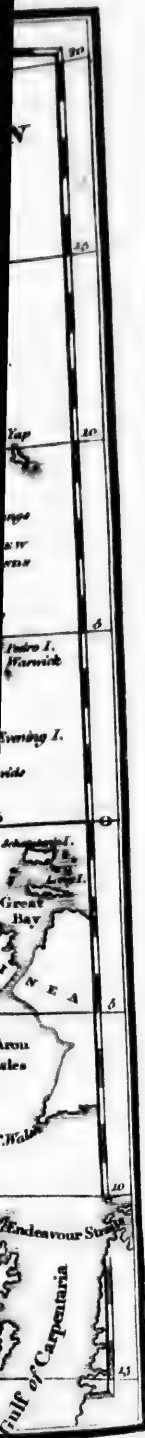
turn presents him with an ear of corn, as emblems of their several duties. The women are very slaves to the men; which is usual in rude unpolished nations throughout the world. Their king has no power to put any one to death by his own authority; but the murderer is generally delivered up to the friends of the deceased, to do as they please. When one kills another, his friend kills him, and so they continue until much blood is shed; and at last the quarrel is ended by mutual presents. Their kings are hereditary, but their authority extremely limited. No people afford a more striking evidence of the miseries to which mankind are exposed from the want of government than they. Every chief, when offended, breaks off with a party, settles at some distance, and then commences hostilities against his own people. They are generally at war with each other. When they take captives in war, they are exceedingly cruel, treating the unhappy prisoners in such a manner, that death would be preferable to life. They load them with burdens, and when they arrive at their towns, they must run the gauntlet. In this the savages exercise so much cruelty, that one would think it impossible they should survive their sufferings. Many are killed; but if one outlives this trial, he is adopted into a family as a son, and treated with paternal kindness. But sometimes their prisoners are destined to be tortured to death, in order to satiate the revenge of their conquerors. While their lot is in suspense, the prisoners appear altogether unconcerned about what may befall them; and when the fatal sentence is intimated to them, they receive it with unaltered countenance, raise their death-song, and prepare to suffer like men. The prisoners are tied naked to a stake, but so as to be at liberty to move round it. All present, men, women, and children, rush upon them like furies; some burn their limbs with red-hot irons, some mangle their bodies with knives, others tear their flesh, pluck off their nails, and rend and twist their sinews. In spite of all their sufferings, the victims continue to chaunt their death-song with a firm voice; they boast of their own exploits, they insult their tormentors for their want of skill to avenge the death of their friends and relations, they warn them of the vengeance which awaits them for what they are now doing, and excite their ferocity by the most provoking reproaches and threats. Weary

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WEST INDIES
FROM THE BEST
AUTHORITIES.



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Indies, East, the name given by Europeans to that vast tract of country in Asia, which lies to the s of Tartary,

between Persia and China, as well as to a great number of islands in the Indian ocean, extending from the peninsula of Hindoostan as far E as New Guinea, and from the bay of Bengal and the China sea as far S as New Holland. The most western of the islands are the Maldives, and the most eastern the Moluccas; between which are several very large ones, as Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and Celebes; beside many others of considerable importance as to riches, though much inferior in extent.

Indies, West, the name given to a great number of islands in the Atlantic ocean, which extend across the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, from the NW extremity of the Bahama islands, off the coast of Florida, to the island of Tobago, 20 m from the coast of Terra Firma. Cuba is the most western, and Barbados the most eastern of these islands. When Columbus discovered them in 1492, he considered them as part of those vast regions in Asia comprehended under the general name of India; to reach which, by a w course across the Atlantic, had been the grand object of his voyage. This opinion was so general, that Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Castile, in their ratification of a grant to Columbus, upon his return, gave them the name of Indies. Even after the error that gave rise to this opinion was detected, and the position of the New World ascertained, the name has remained; and the appellation of West Indies is given to these islands and that of Indians to the inhabitants, not only of the islands, but of the continent of America. These islands are likewise called the Caribe Islands, from the aborigines of the country; and the sea in which they lie is called the Caribbean Sea. By the French they are called the Antilles; and navigators distinguish them, from the different courses taken by ships, into the Leeward and Windward Islands, which see. The name of Caribe should properly be confined to the smaller islands, lying in a semicircle between Porto Rico and Trinidad. These were inhabited by the Caribs, a fierce race of Indians, nowise resembling their timid neighbours in the larger islands. Columbus was a witness to their intrepid valour; and the same character they have maintained invariably in all subsequent contests with the Europeans. The British islands are Jamaica, Barbados, St. Christopher, Antigua, Anegada, Nevis, Montserrat, Barbuda, Auguilla, Dominica, St. Vincent, Granada, the Bahama Islands, and

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part of the Virgin Islands. The Spaniards have Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, and Margarita; the French, Guadeloupe, Marigalante, Desêada, Hispaniola, Tobago, Martinico, and St. Lucia; the Dutch, St. Eustatia, Curacao, Saba, and St. Martin; the Danes, St. Thomas, St. Croix, and part of the Virgin Islands; and the Swedes, St. Bartholomew. The distribution of the islands is to be understood as prior to the present war, during which most of them have been taken by the English from the other powers.

Indore, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, capital of one of the Poonah Mahratta chiefs. It is seated on a river that flows into the Nerbudah, 28 m SSE Ouglein. Lon. 76 11 E, lat. 22 56 N.

Indrapour, a seaport on the w coast of Sumatra, capital of a kingdom of the same name. Here the Dutch have a factory, for the purchase of pepper. It is 160 m NW Bencoolen. Lon. 100 45 E, lat. 1 56 S.

Indre, a department of France, including the late province of Berry. It has its name from a river, which rises in this department, flows into that of Indre and Loire, and joins the Loire, 4 m below the influx of the Cher. Chateauroux is the capital.

Indre and Loire, a department of France, including the late province of Touraine. Tours is the capital.

Indus, or *Sinde*, a great river of Hindoostan, formed of about ten principal streams, which descend from the Persian and Tibetan mountains. From the city of Attock to Moulton, or to the influx of the Chunaub, it is commonly named the river of Attock. Below the city of Moulton, it proceeds in a S direction, through the province of that name, and that of Sindy; and enters the Arabian sea, by an extended delta of mouths, NW of the gulf of Cutch. See *Tatta*. On the E of the Indus is a great sandy desert, near 500 m in length, and from 60 to 150 in breadth.

Ineada, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, with a harbour on the Black sea, 60 m E by N Adrianople. Lon. 27 40 W, lat. 41 32 N.

Infanto, a town of Spain, in Mancha, near the river Jabalon, 42 m SSE Ciudad Real.

Ingelfingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, seated on the Kocher, 20 m SW Mergentheim.

Ingelheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the

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Rhine; seated on an eminence, by the river Salva, 10 m WSW Mentz.

Ingelmunster, a village of the Netherlands, in Flanders, near the river Mandel, 3 m N Courtray. Here is a castle, which was often made a garrison, in the religious wars of the 16th century.

Inglesborough, a mountain in Yorkshire, 8 m to the WSW of Settle. It is above the level of the sea. The top is a circular plain, near a mile in circumference, containing the ruins of an old wall, &c. from which some imagine it has been a Roman station. Its sides are steep and rocky, and contain several pits and chasms, but may be ascended without danger. Its limestone base, which nearly extends to those of Wharfedale and Pennycant, is perforated in every direction with long caverns.

Ingleton, a village in W Yorkshire, 10 m WSW Settle. It has a cotton mill, and stands at the bases of Wharfedale and Inglesborough, amid the natural curiosities of those mountains.

Ingling, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 6 m E Thionville.

Ingolstadt, a town of Bavaria, with a famous university, and a fine church. It is one of the strongest places in Germany, surrounded by a morass. The houses are built of stone, and the streets are large. It was taken by the Austrians in 1742, and bombarded by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Danube, 9 m E Neuburg, and 45 N by W Munich. Lon. 11 22 E, lat. 48 46 N.

Ingraham Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean; seven of them discovered in 1791 by capt. Ingraham, of Boston in Massachusetts, and named Washington, Adams, Lincoln, Federal, Franklin, Hancock, and Knox. Afterward, in the same year, some of them were observed by captain Marchand, a Frenchman, who called them Revolution Isles. They have since been visited by other navigators, and their number increased to twenty. They lie from 35 to 50 leagues WSW of the Marquesas, in lon. 139 and 141 W, lat. 8 and 9 S. They appear generally to be diversified with hills and valleys, and to be well wooded and watered; but animal and vegetable provisions are not plentiful. Most of them are inhabited, and the people resemble those of the Marquesas. They are sometimes called the New Marquesas, and frequently Washington Islands. Federal island, called by the natives Nukahiwa, is the principal one; 70 m in circuit, and very mountainous, but has fertile valleys interspersed, and many secure harbours on its coasts: Port

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Anna Maria, so named by lieut. Hergift,
in 1793, lies on the s coast. Lon. 139
40 W, lat. 8 56 s.

Ingrande, a town of France, in the
department of Mayenne and Loire, on
the river Loire, 15 m wsw Angers.

Ingria, a province of Russia, which
now forms the government of Peterf-
burg. It is 130 m long and 50 broad;
bounded on the s by the river Neva
and the gulf of Finland, s and s by
the government of Novorogod, and w
by that of Livonia. Peter the great
wrested it from the Swedes, and it was
conferred to him by the treaty of Ny-
stadt in 1721. At that time, the inha-
bitants of the flat country were Finnish
people, but little different from the Fins
of Carelia, as to their language and
manners. They were called Ischorki,
and Ischortzi, from the river Ischora,
which runs into the Neva. Ingria did
not retain its Swedish privileges: on
the contrary, Peter made a present of
one part of the Ischortzi to certain
Russian nobles; who, on their side,
were obliged to people the less culti-
vated cantons of Ingria with colonies
of Russians from their estates; and
thence it is that a village of Russians is
often surrounded by villages of Fins.
The Ischortzi have long followed agri-
culture. Their economy is an ill-chosen
mean between that of the Russians and
the Fins. They assemble in small vil-
lages, of five or ten farms each; and
live miserably in small dirty huts. Their
inclination to idleness and drinking leads
them often to sell their stock, and the
corn they have saved for sowing the
fields. Some of them, however, imitate
the Russian villagers, who are better
managers, more at their ease, and in
better circumstances. The Ingrians are
a stupid, suspicious, thievish race, and
dangerous from their phlegmatic tem-
perament, and propensity to pilfering.
They resemble the gypsies, are vaga-
bonds like them, calculate nativities,
and tell fortunes. The dress of the
men is like that of the Fin boors; but
the habit of the women betrays a va-
nity, which, considering the poverty
of this people, and the tyranny which
their husbands and fathers exercise over
them, may pass for luxury. The lower
part of their dress resembles that of the
Fin country women. Their shift has a
neck and close wristbands, both of them
pinked or wrought; the body and sleeves
are large, the latter whimsically worked,
and the body puffed with numberless
plaits. Instead of a petticoat, they tie
on two aprons: these are sometimes of

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cloth and sometimes of linen worked
with different colours; that behind
being much the widest, and the smaller
one in front is generally adorned with
glass beads and little shells. Several
strings of these beads are worn round
the neck, and fall upon the breasts; and
they have heavy earrings, with the ad-
dition generally of strings of beads.
The girls wear their hair loose and un-
covered; the married women, on the
contrary, conceal their hair, like the
Finnish women, with a long piece of
linen, folded toward the middle into a
kind of cap, while its extremities fall
upon the back, and are supported by
the girdle in such a manner that the
whole makes a kind of spread sail over
the shoulders. When they dress them-
selves to go to town, they commonly
put on the Russ cap, which is orna-
mented with a peak in front, is lined
with fur, and laced round the edges;
with this they wear a long gown, made
of coarse stuff, and fastened down the
breast with buttons. Before the Rus-
sians conquered this country, the In-
grians had Lutheran ministers for every
canton; but numbers of them have
been since converted to the Greek faith.
They are addicted to absurd notions
and pagan superstitions, which they
mix with the ceremonials of Christianity.
They carry the figures of the saints into
the woods in procession, and there pay
them a formal worship. When a man
is inclined to marry, he pur- chases a girl,
and celebrates his nuptials a. the church,
to which they are accompanied by two
women in veils, who sing compositions.
No sooner is the marriage ceremony
performed, than the husband begins to
treat his wife with severity, and thence-
forward keeps her under strict disci-
pline. The dead are buried by the priest
of the profession to which they belong.
Their general opinion is, that they con-
tinue to live in the subterranean world
in the same manner as they did on the
surface of the earth; and that the grave
is little more than a change of habita-
tion: for which reason they bury their
money, that they may have it to use in
the other world.

Ingush; see *Kisti*.

Inhabant, a country on the coast of
Cassireria, bounded on the N by Sabia,
E and SE by the Indian sea, SW and W
by the river Manica. It has a river and
port of the same name. Lon. 35 50 s,
lat. 22 10 s.

Inishonan, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Cork, with a considerable
linen manufacture; seated on the Ban-

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don, 7 m nw Kinsale, and 13 ssw Cork.

Inislagh, or *Ennislagh*, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, on the river Noire, 13 m sse Kilkenny.

Inn, a river that rises in Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, flows w through Tyrol, Imprug and Kufstein, and continuing its course in Bavaria, passes by Wasserburg and Braunau to Passau, where it joins the Danube.

Innacondon, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor circar, situate on a hill, 46 m nw Ongole.

Innichen, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, situate among mountains, at the source of the Drave, 29 m s Brixen.

Inowlozaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Wladislaw, 24 m w by s Wladislaw.

Inish, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, 26 m wnw Aberdeen.

Imprug, a fortified town of Germany, capital of Tyrol, with a strong castle. It was formerly the place where the archdukes of Austria resided; and here, in 1672, emperor Leopold 1 founded a university, which in 1782 was changed into a lyceum. The principal manufactures are gloves, silk and woollen stuffs, and all kinds of glass wares. Imprug was entered by the French, in 1805. It is seated in a pleasant valley, on the river Inn, 60 m s Munich. Lon. 11 32 E. lat. 47 17 N.

Insterburg, a town of E Prussia, with a trade in corn and beer; seated on the Pregel, opposite the influx of the Inster, 45 m E by s Konigsberg.

Interlachen, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the canton of Bern. It is seated between the lakes of Brientz and Thun, 28 m ssw Lucern, and 32 s Bern.

Inveraray, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Argyllshire, situate on the w side of Loch Fyne, at the influx of the Aray. It is neatly built, and has an elegant modern church, erected in the gothic style, with two places of worship under its roof. Here are manufactures of linen, woollen, and iron, and a trade in wool, timber, and oak bark; but its chief support is from the herring fishery. Near the town is Inveraray castle, the seat of the duke of Argyle; and in the neighbourhood is a considerable iron-work. It is 39 m nw Dumbarton, and 88 wnw Edinburgh. Lon. 4 54 w, lat. 56 15 N.

Inverberrie; see *Bervie*.

Inveresk, a village of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, situate on a hill, at the s side of the mouth of the Esk, a little

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to the w of Musselburg. In 1783, the subterraneous remains of a Roman hot bath were discovered here.

Invergordon, a village of Scotland, in Ross-shire, at the mouth of the frith of Cromarty, 8 m sse Tain. It has a good harbour, and a regular ferry over the frith to the town of Cromarty.

Inverkeithing, a borough of Scotland, in Fife-shire, which has a considerable trade in coal and salt. Before the entrance of the harbour is a bay, which affords safe anchorage for ships in all winds; and the harbour itself is commodious, with excellent quays. It is situate on the n side of the frith of Forth, 12 m wnw Edinburgh. Lon. 3 12 w, lat. 55 57 N.

Inverkip, a village of Scotland, in Renfrew-shire, 3 m ssw Greenock. It is situate on the Kip, at its entrance into the frith of Clyde, and much frequented for sea-bathing.

Inverleithen, a town of Scotland, in Peebles-shire, on the river Tweed, at the influx of the Leithen. Here is an extensive woollen manufacture, and a famous sulphurous spring. It is 5 m sse Peebles, and 9 w Selkirk.

Inverness, a borough of Scotland, capital of a county of the same name, situate on both sides the river Ness, near its entrance into the frith of Moray. It has a commodious harbour, for vessels of 200 tons, and larger ones may ride in safety within a mile of the town. Here are six incorporated trades, a good salmon fishery, a large manufacture of ropes and canvas, several tan-works, and a considerable trade. The number of inhabitants was 8732 in 1801, and 10,757 in 1811. On an eminence are the ruins of the old castle, demolished by the rebels in 1746; and over the Ness is a bridge of seven arches. The court house is a handsome modern building, with a fine tower and spire; and here is an excellent academy, provided with a rector and four masters. Near this town, on Culloden heath, the duke of Cumberland gained a decisive victory over the rebels in 1746. To the w of the town is the hill of Craig Phatric, on the summit of which are the extensive remains of a vitrified fort. Inverness is 66 m NE Fort William, and 116 nwn Edinburgh. Lon. 3 57 w, lat. 57 30 N.

Inverness-shire, the most extensive county of Scotland; bounded on the n by Ross-shire, s by the counties of Nairn, Elgin, and Aberdeen, s by those of Perth and Argyre, and w by the Atlantic ocean. It also includes several of the Hebrides. Independent of the

JOH

Islands, it is 80 m long and 30 broad; and is divided into 31 parishes, which contained 74,292 inhabitants in 1801, and 78,336 in 1811. The *w* part is mountainous and barren; the *e* part is allomountainous, and supposed to be the most elevated ground in Scotland. This county has several considerable lakes, and is divided, in a manner, into two equal parts, by those of Ness, Olch, Lochy, and Linnhe; through which is now cutting the Caledonian canal, to unite the eastern and western oceans. The extensive plains which surround the lakes are, in general, fertile; and the high grounds feed many sheep and bees, the rearing and selling of which is the chief trade of the inhabitants; and numerous herds of goats are found in every district. The mountains and forests are inhabited by immense numbers of red and roe deer; the alpine and common hare, and other game, are also abundant. Limestone, iron-ore, and some traces of different minerals have been found in this county, with beautiful rock crystals of various tints; but no mines have been worked hitherto with much success. The principal rivers are the Spey and Beaulay.

Inverisaid, a village of Scotland, on the *e* side of Loch Lomond, 25 m *w* by *w* Dumbarton. Here is a small fort, and near it is a ferry over the lake.

Inverurie, a village of Scotland, on the *e* coast of Aberdeenshire, at the mouth of the Ugie, 2 m *nw* Peterhead. It has an extensive bleach-field, and a considerable brewery. Near it are the ruins of Inverurie castle.

Inverury, a borough of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the river Ury, just above its conflux with the Don, 15 m *nw* Aberdeen.

Joachimsthal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, noted for its mines and a manufacture of lace, 15 m *n* by *e* Elbogen.

Joachimsthal, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 31 m *nne* Berlin.

Joanna; see *Hinzuan*.

Joannina; see *Janina*.

Jockgrim, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, situate on an eminence, near the Rhine, 9 m *se* Landau.

Johangeorgenstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for its mines and a considerable manufacture of lace, 18 m *se* Zwickau.

Johannesturg, a town of E Prussia, with a citadel, on the river Pych, near the lake Spirding, 95 m *se* Königsberg. Lon. 23 39 *e*, lat. 53 16 *n*.

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John, *St.* one of the Philippine Islands, *e* of Mindanao. Lon. 126 32 *e*, lat. 9 30 *n*.

John, *St.* one of the Virgin Islands, in the *W* Indies, 12 m in circuit. It has a town and spacious harbour. Lon. 63 10 *w*, lat. 18 10 *n*.

John, *St.* or *Prince Edward*, an island in the *e* part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, having New Brunswick on the *w*, Nova Scotia on the *s*, and Cape Breton on the *e*. It is 60 m long and 30 broad, and exceedingly fertile, with several streams. In 1745 it surrendered, with Cape Breton, to the English. The capital is Charlottetown.

John, *St.* a lake of Lower Canada, of an oval form, 34 m long and 25 broad. It receives rivers from every direction, and its outlet is the river Saguenay, which flows *e* to the St. Lawrence, at Tadoussac.

John, *St.* a river that rises in the *nw* part of the district of Main, flows *nne* into New Brunswick, where it soon takes a *se* course, and enters the bay of Fundy, at the city of St. John. It is navigable 60 m for sloops of 50 tons, and about 200 for boats; and affords a common and near route from the province of New Brunswick to Quebec.

John, *St.* a city of New Brunswick, situate at the mouth of the river St. John, in the bay of Fundy. Lon. 63 13 *w*, lat. 45 12 *n*.

John, *St.* the chief town of Newfoundland, situate on the *e* side of the island. It has a good harbour, entirely landlocked, and defended by several forts, in one of which the governor of the island resides. Lon. 52 21 *w*, lat. 47 32 *n*.

John, *St.* the capital of Antigua, and the chief residence of the governor of the Leeward Islands. In 1769 it was nearly destroyed by fire; and in 1772 it suffered much by a hurricane. It is now one of the most regular towns in the *W* Indies, and has a most commodious harbour, well fortified. Lon. 62 9 *w*, lat. 17 4 *n*.

John, *St.* a town and fort of Lower Canada, on the *w* bank of the Sorel, 20 m from the *n* end of Lake Champlain. In 1796, it was made the sole port of entry and clearance for all goods imported from the United States into Canada. It is 24 m *se* Montreal, and 110 *n* Crown Point. Lon. 73 20 *w*, lat. 45 25 *n*.

John d'Acre, *St.* see *Acre*.

Johnsbaven, a village of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, with a harbour for small vessels, 4 m *ssw* Bervie. It has

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an extensive manufacture of canvas, and a trade in importing coal and exporting grain.

Johnstown, a town of New York, chief of Montgomery county, with two churches. It stands on the left bank of Mohawk river; and on the opposite side, in the fork formed by the influx of the Schoharie, is Fort Hunter. It is 14 m WNW Schenectady.

Johnstown, a town of Upper Canada, extending near a mile on the river St. Lawrence. It is 50 m NE Kingstown, and 100 SW Montreal. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 44 42 N.

Johnstown, St. a borough of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, on the river Foyle, 5 m SSW Londonderry.

Johor, or *Jor*, a town of the peninsula of Malaya, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1603, but has been rebuilt, and is seated near the coast, 150 m SE Malacca. Lon. 103 30 E, lat. 1 35 N.

Joigny, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, surrounded by thick walls, and seated near the Yonne, 17 m SSE Sens.

Joinville, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, with a magnificent castle, seated on the Marne, 25 m SW Bar le Duc.

Jona; see *Icolmkill*.

Jonesborough, a town of Tennessee, capital of the district of Washington. It is seated near the foot of the iron mountains, 86 m E by N Knoxville. Lon. 82 40 W, lat. 36 8 N.

Jönköping, a town of Sweden, capital of Smoland, and the supreme seat of justice for Gothland. It has a citadel, and a manufacture of arms. In 1790 the town was burnt down, and has since been wholly rebuilt. The houses are large and comfortable, but still chiefly of wood, and the roof covered with turf or wood. It is seated at the S end of the lake Wetter, 64 m SW Linköping. Lon. 14 46 E, lat. 57 12 N.

Joodpour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circle of the same name, in the province of Agimere; seated near a branch of the Pudda, 100 m WSW Agimere. Lon. 73 48 E, lat. 26 8 N.

Jordan, a river of Syria, which rises in Mount Libanus, and flows S, through the lake of Tiberias, to the Dead sea.

Jorjan, or *Corcan*, a town of Persia, in Chorasán, capital of a district of its name, bordering on the Caspian sea and Afterabad. This place is reckoned one of the strongest fortresses in the kingdom.

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It is 50 m ENE Afterabad, and 120 WSW Mesched. Lon. 56 45 E, lat. 37 0 N.

Jorkau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, where great quantities of beer are brewed. On a mountain by the town is the magnificent castle of Rothenhaus, and near it are celebrated alum-works. It is 3 m N Commotau.

Joseph, St. a river and fort of the United States, on the S border of the Michigan territory. The river rises about 30 m from the W end of Lake Erie, to which there is a portage, and it flows WNW into the S part of Lake Michigan. The fort stands 30 m above the mouth of the river, and 130 W by S Detroit. Lon. 83 8 W, lat. 42 2 N.

Joseph, St. the capital of the island of Trinidad, with a church and a Franciscan convent. It is strongly seated on a mountain, by the side of a river, 6 m above its entrance in the gulf of Paria. Lon. 64 30 W, lat. 10 0 N.

Josselin, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 25 m NNE Vannes.

Jouarre, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 10 m SE Meaux, and 35 E Paris.

Joud; see *Jehud*.

Joux, Mount; see *Jura, Mount*.

Joyeuse, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, seated on the Baune, 27 m SW Privas.

Iphefen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, 15 m SSE Wurtzburg.

Ips, a town of Austria, situate near the conflux of the Ips with the Danube, 22 m W St. Polten.

Isfala, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see. Near it are mines of alum; and red wine is an article of commerce. It is seated on the Marissa, 60 m S Adrianople, and 130 W Constantinople. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 40 57 N.

Ipsera, a small island in the Archipelago, in the form of a heart, 15 m NW of the island of Scio. To the W is another small island, called Anti-Ipsera.

Ipheim, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 17 m NNW Anspach.

Ipswich, a borough and principal town of Suffolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It was once surrounded by a wall, traces of which are yet to be seen. It is irregularly built, and has declined from its former consequence; but now contains 12 parish churches, a guildhall, and a customhouse with a

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good quay. The number of inhabitants was 10,043 in 1801, and 13,670 in 1811. Much corn and malt is sent hence to London, and timber to the different dock-yards. It has a considerable coasting trade, a small share of foreign commerce, and sends ships to Greenland. Vessels of large burden are obliged to stop at some distance below the town. It is the birthplace of cardinal Wolsey; and is seated on the Orwell, 26 m SE Bury St. Edmund, and 69 NE London. Lon. 1 16 E, lat. 52 8 N.

Ipwich, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, seated on both sides of a river of its name, near the mouth, over which is a stone bridge. Though it has a barred harbour and shoals in the river, some vessels trade to the W Indies. Large quantities of silk and thread lace are manufactured here. The judicial courts for the county are held here once a year. It is 25 m NNE Boston. Lon. 70 50 W, lat. 42 39 N.

Irabatty; see *Iravaddy*.

Irak, or *Irak Agemi*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Aderbijan, Ghilan, and Mazanderan, E by Choras-an, S by Farshitan and Kufistan, and W by Kurdistan. It includes the greatest part of the ancient Media, and is a large mountainous country, with vallies that seldom exceed 12 m in breadth. The mountains are barren and devoid of timber, but the vallies, where cultivated, yield abundance of corn. Ispahan is the capital.

Irak, or *Irak Arabi*, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N by Kurdistan and Diarbek, E by Irak Agemi and Kufistan, and SW by the desert of Arabia. It is the ancient Chaldea, and a fertile country, watered by the Euphrates and Tigris. Bagdad is the capital.

Ireby, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday, seated in a valley, at the source of the Ellen, 10 m NE Cockermouth, and 303 NNW London.

Ireland, an island of Europe, lying to the W of that of Great Britain. It is 280 m long and 160 broad; bounded on the E by St. George channel and the Irish sea, which separate it from England and Wales; on the NE by a channel, called the North Channel, 34 m broad, which separates it from Scotland; and on every other side by the ocean. It contains about 19,436,000 acres, and the population is upward of 5,000,000. Ireland is divided into four provinces; namely, Ulster to the N, Leinster to the E, Munster to the S, and

I R E

Connaught to the W; and these are subdivided into 32 counties. Ulster contains the counties of Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Donegal; Leinster has those of Dublin, Louth, Wicklow, Wexford, Longford, East Meath, West Meath, King, Queen, Kilkenny, Kildare, and Carlow; Munster includes Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford; and Connaught has Leitrim, Roscommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Galway. The climate of Ireland is mild and temperate, but more humid than in England. In general, it is a level country, well watered with lakes and rivers; and the soil, in most parts, is very good and fertile; even in those places where the bogs and morasses have been drained, there is good meadow ground. It produces corn, hemp, and flax, in great plenty; and there are so many cattle, that beef and butter are exported to foreign parts; and not only the English, but other ships, frequently come to be victualled here. The other commodities are, hides, wool, tallow, wood, salt, honey, and wax. The principal manufacture is fine linen cloth, which is brought to great perfection, and the trade in it is very great. This country is well situate for foreign trade, on account of its many secure and commodious bays and harbours. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Foyle, Liffey, Boyne, Sure, Barrow, Blackwater, and Lee. The laws of Ireland differ but little from those of England; and the established religion is the same; but the majority of the people are Roman catholics, and yet retain their nominal bishops and dignitaries. The ecclesiastical districts are four archbishoprics and eighteen bishoprics; the former are Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; the latter are, Meath, Kildare, Derry; Raphoe, Limerick, Ardferit and Aghadoe, Dromore, Elphin, Down and Connor, Waterford and Lismore, Leighlin and Ferns, Cloyne, Cork and Ross, Killaloe and Kilsenora, Kilmore and Ardagh, Clogher, Offory, Killala and Achonry, and Clonsfert and Kilmacduagh. Formerly, this kingdom had a parliament, which was subordinate to that of Great Britain; but, in 1800, it was deemed expedient that Ireland should be united to Great Britain. The two parliaments passed acts for that purpose, and the two kingdoms, at the commencement of 1801, were styled the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: and 32 lords (four of

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them bishops) and 100 commoners of Ireland (two for each county, two for Dublin, two for Cork, one for Trinity college in Dublin, and one for each of the thirty-one most considerable cities, towns, and boroughs) were enacted to present that country in the Imperial Parliament, assembled in England. The lord lieutenant of Ireland, as well as the council, are appointed, from time to time, by the king. The common Irish are generally represented as an ignorant, uncivilised, and blundering sort of people, implacable and violent in all their affections, but quick of apprehension, courteous to strangers, and patient of hardships. Their diet consists chiefly of coarse bread, potatoes, and buttermilk; the favorite liquor is usquebaugh, an ardent distillation from corn; and the rural cottage is a wretched hovel of mud. The manners of the superior classes differ little from those of the same rank in England; but the gentry are more addicted to hunting and other robust exercises, than to literature and the arts. Dublin is the capital.

Ireland, New; see *Britain, New*.

Irbab, a town of the country of Cabul, seated near a western branch of the Indus, 110 m ssw Cabul. Lon. 68 25 E, lat. 33 20 N.

Irishtown; see *Kilkenny*.

Irken, or *Irkien*; see *Yarkan*.

Irkutsk, the largest and least populous government of the Russian empire, comprising all the E part of Siberia, from the Northern ocean to the frontiers of Chinese Tartary, and from the boundaries of the government of Tobolsk to the Eastern ocean. This large territory was gradually conquered and appropriated by the Russians in their desultory excursions from Tobolsk. It is divided into the four provinces of Irkutsk, Nertchinsk, Yakutsk, and Okotsh.

Irkutsk, a town of Siberia, capital of the government of the same name, and the see of a bishop. It is a place of considerable traffic, the caravans passing through it which trade to China, and being the seat of supreme jurisdiction over eastern Siberia. There are several churches and other edifices of stone, and the wooden houses are large and convenient. The inhabitants are estimated at 12,000. It stands on the river Angara, near the lake Baikal, 900 m ESE Tobolsk. Lon. 104 58 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Iroquois; see *Lawrence, St.*

Irrawaddy, or *Iratatty*, a river that rises in Tibet, flows s through the king-

ISE

doms of Birmah and Pegu, and enters the bay of Bengal by several mouths. On its banks are produced great quantities of the finest teak, so much esteemed in ship-building. The principal market for this valuable timber is Rangoon, at the most eastern mouth of this river.

Irtysch, a river of Siberia, which issues from the lake Saifan, in Chinese Tartary, runs NW between the two countries above 300 m, then flows by Omsk, Tobolsk, and Samarof, below which it joins the Ob.

Irvan, or *Iriwan*; see *Eriwan*.

Irvine, a river of Scotland, in Ayrshire, which passes by Newmills and Kilmarnock to the town of Irvine, below which it enters the frith of Clyde.

Irvine, a borough of Scotland, in Ayrshire, near the mouth of the river Irvine, with the ruin of a castle. It has a commodious harbour, a dock-yard, and manufactures of carpets, muslins, silks, lawns, &c. but the chief trade is the exporting of coal to Ireland. It is 10 m N Ayr, and 24 SW Glasgow. Lon. 4 36 W, lat. 55 39 N.

Irwell, a river in Lancashire, which rises above Bolton, flows thence SE to Manchester, and then SW to the Mersey, 7 m above Warrington.

Isabella, a town on the N coast of St. Domingo, now in ruins, but noted for being the first settlement of the immortal Columbus, in 1492. Lon. 71 2 W, lat. 19 55 N.

Ischia, an island of Naples, 16 m in circuit, lying 3 m off the coast of Terra di Lavoro. It is mountainous; but abounds in minerals, sulphur, fruit, and excellent wine. The air is healthy, and there are several hot baths, on which account it is much resorted to by invalids.

Ischia, an episcopal city of Naples, capital of the island of its name, with a strong fort. It stands upon a rock, which is joined to the island by a bridge, and is like a pyramid of houses piled one upon another. At the end of the bridge, next the city, are iron gates, which open in a subterranean passage, through which the city is entered. Lon. 14 2 E, lat. 40 41 N.

Ipsburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, which gives name to a county. It is seated on the rivulet Iser, 48 m NW Frankfurt.

Ipsburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, which gives name to a county. It is seated near the Maine, 3 m S by E Frankfurt.

Iseo, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, on

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the *sw* side of a lake of the same name, 10 m *nw* Brescia.

Iser, a river of Germany, which rises on the confines of Tyrol and Bavaria, passes by Munich and Landschut, and joins the Danube, between Straubing and Passau.

Iser, a department of France, including part of the late province of Dauphiny. It is so named from a river, which rises in Savoy, crosses this department by Grenoble, Moirans, and St. Marcellin, and joins the Rhone, above Valence. Grenoble is the capital.

Iserlohn, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with manufactures of iron, tin, velvets, silks, and stuffs. It is 40 m *s* by *n* Dusseldorf.

Iernia, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, at the foot of the Apennines. In 1805 it was destroyed by an earthquake, and upward of 1500 persons perished. It is 12 m *w* Molise.

Isigny, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 15 m *w* by *n* Bayeux.

Isis, a river that rises in Gloucestershire, near the village of Torleton, at the foot of Sapperton hill, 5 m *sw* Cirencester. It immediately enters Wiltshire, and there is joined by the Churn, from Cirencester, 2 m *w* of Cricklade, where their junction forms the Thames; but some writers have continued the name of Isis to the Thames till it receives the Thame at Dorchester.

Issun, a town of Russia, in the government of Kharkof, with four churches, one of them built of stone by order of Peter the great. It has a considerable traffic in Greek and Turkish commodities, and is seated on both sides the Donetz, 68 m *sse* Charkow.

Isla, or *Ila*, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the *sw* of Jura, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, called the Sound of Isla. It is 21 m long and 15 broad. On the *e* side the surface is hilly, and covered with heath, but the greater part of the island is flat, and capable of improvement. In the centre is Loch Finlagan, about 3 m in circuit, with an islet of the same name in the middle, where the great led of the isles resided; but the palaces and offices are now in ruins. Isla has mines of iron, lead, copper, emery, quicksilver, and black-lead; with immense stores of limestone, marl, coral, and shell-sand, for manure. Much flax is raised here, a great number of cattle fed, and a large quantity of whisky distilled. The principal village is Bowmore, which has a convenient harbour

ISM

and quay, at the extremity of the bay of Loch in-Daul, on the *s* coast. Lon. 58° 58' *w*, lat. 55° 45' *n*.

Islamabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, capital of the country of Chittigong. It is situate on the Currumully, near its entrance into the bay of Bengal, 220 m *n* Calcutta. Lon. 91° 55' *e*, lat. 22° 22' *n*.

Islands, Bay of, a bay of New Zealand, at the *n* extremity of the most northern of the two islands that go under that name. In 1772, M. Dufresne Marion, with two French sloops, put into this bay, and with 28 of his crew, were murdered by the natives.

Isle Adam, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Oise, 20 m *n* by *w* Paris.

Isle of Beeves, an island in the bay of Campeachy, 17 m long and 8 broad. It is fertile, and abounds in cattle and fruit.

Isle Bouchard, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, surrounded by the Vienne, 21 m *sw* Tours.

Isle Dieu, a small island of France, 14 m from the coast of Poitou. It was taken by the English in 1795, but soon after evacuated. Lon. 21° 5' *w*, lat. 46° 45' *n*.

Isle de France; see *France, Isle of*.

Isle Jourdain, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on an island in the river Save, 8 m *n* Lombez.

Isleworth, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 9 m *w* London. Here are many elegant villas; and near it is Sion-house, the magnificent seat of the duke of Northumberland.

Islington, a large village in Middlesex, *n* of London, to which it is now contiguous. The New River is received at the *sw* end of it, into a large reservoir, whence its water is conveyed, in pipes, to all parts of the metropolis. Near this is a spring of chalybeate water, called New Tunbridge Wells. To the *e* of the town, is a manufacture of white lead.

Islip, a village in Oxfordshire, on the river Cherwell, 5 m *n* Oxford. It is noted for being the birthplace of Edward the confessor, whose father had a palace near the church, not a trace of which is now remaining.

Ismail, a strong town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia. The Russians took it by storm, in 1790; and it is said, that the long siege, and the capture, did not cost them less than 20,000 men. The brave garrison merited the highest honours, but they were massacred by the Russians; and the town was abandoned to the fury of the brutal soldiery.

ISP

Ismail is seated on the N side of the Danube, 140 m s by w Bender. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Ismaning, a town of Bavaria, which gives name to a county. It is situate on the Iler, 8 m NNE Munich, and 9 ssw Freisingen.

Ismid, or *Is-Nikmid*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nalolia, supposed to have been the ancient Nicomedia, the capital of Bithinia. The Greeks and Armenians have each a church and an archbishop here. It stands on the side of a mountain, bordering on a gulf of the sea of Marmora, 45 m ESE Constantinople. Lon. 29 32 E, lat. 40 32 N.

Ismid a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, 24 m ESE Cogni.

Isnie, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nalolia, and a Greek archbishop's see. It is the ancient Nice, famous for the first general council held there in 325. Nothing remains of its ancient splendour but an aqueduct. The Jews inhabit the greater part of it; and silk forms the principal article of trade. It is seated in a country fertile in corn and wine, 60 m SE Constantinople. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 40 23 N.

Isny, a town of Suabia, with an abbey, called St. George, whose abbot was a state of the empire. It is seated on the Ilny, 18 m NE Lindau.

Isola, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 18 m SE St. Severino.

Ispahan, a celebrated city, and the southern capital of Persia, in the province of Irak. It is 12 m in circuit, situate in the middle of a plain, surrounded on all sides by mountains at 8 m distance, and near the river Senderud, which supplies it with water. The houses are universally of a light yellow, and have flat roofs, on which the inhabitants walk, eat, and lie, in summer for the sake of the cool air. The streets are not paved, but always clean, as it seldom rains here; and many of them have a canal, planted on each side with trees. Here are a great number of magnificent palaces; that of the king is enclosed with a lofty wall above 2 m in circuit, and though he seldom resides here, its establishment is so perfect as to be ready to receive him and his suit without a moment's notice. The mosques, bazars, caravanfaries, public baths, coffeehouses, and shops of sweetmeats (the chief ingredients of Persian food) are very numerous. The inhabitants were computed at above 600,000; but this kingdom having been long distracted by civil wars, the principal towns are greatly depopulated,

IST

and, in 1808, the actual population did not exceed 400,000 souls. Ispahan has three suburbs, called Julfa, Hasenbath, and Kebrabath; the first is large, and contains nine churches. The chief manufactures are gold brocades and fine cotton cloths. Though at a distance from the sea, it carries on a great trade, people of several nations resorting here for the sake of traffic. It is 230 m s by E Teheran, the northern capital, and 260 NE Bassora. Lon. 51 52 E, lat. 32 33 N.

Isperslick, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, 24 m NNE Nissa.

Iffel; see *Yffel*.

Iffengeaux, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 17 m NE Puy.

Issequibo, or *Essequibo*, a settlement of the Dutch in Guayana, on a river of the same name, and contiguous to that of Demerara. The river is 20 m wide at its mouth, and more than 300 in length. See *Demerara*.

Iffigeac, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 12 m ssw Bergerac.

Iffoire, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on the Couze, near the Allier, 15 m ssw Clermont.

Iffoudun, a town of France, in the department of Indre, with a castle, and a trade in wood, cattle, cloth, hats, and stockings; seated on the Theols, 17 m w Bourges, and 135 s Paris.

Is sur Tille, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, seated on the Tille, 12 m N Dijon.

Istapa, a town of New Spain, in the province of Tabasco, 60 m sw Tabasco.

Istapa, a town of New Spain, in Mexicoacan, 100 m ESE Zacatula.

Istapa, a town of New Spain, in the province of Culiacan, 40 m E by s Culiacan.

Istria, a district of Italy, forming a kind of peninsula on the NE part of the gulf of Venice. It is bounded by Carniola on the NE, and on all other sides by the sea. The soil produces plenty of wine, oil, and pasture; and there are quarries of fine marble; also forests that produce not only abundance of firewood and ship-timber, but likewise plenty of game. Part of Istria belonged to Venice, and part to Austria: by the treaty at Campo Formio, Austria became possessed of the whole; and by the treaty at Presburg, it was ceded to Italy. In 1809, this district was transferred to France. Capo d'Istria is the capital.

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Italy, a country of Europe, bounded on the N and NE by Swisserland and Germany, E by the gulf of Venice, S by the Mediterranean, and W by that sea and France. Its figure has been compared to that of a high boot: its length, from the utmost point of the duchy of Milan to the gulf of Squillace, is 670 m; its breadth, between France and Germany, is 350 m, but the mediate breadth between the Mediterranean and the gulf of Venice is only 110. This classical and interesting country has been, in all ages of history, divided into three parts, the northern, central, and southern. The northern had the appellation of Cisalpine Gaul; the central was the seat of Roman and Etrurian power; and the southern, having received many Greek colonies, was called Magna Græcia. In the middle ages the kingdom of Lombardy and that of Naples held the N and S extremes, and the Ecclesiastical and Tuscan states occupied the centre. In more modern times the northern part became divided into a great number of states; and previous to the late alterations made by the French the whole country was divided in the following manner. Between the confines of France and Swisserland, on the W and N were the continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, namely, Savoy, Nice, Piedmont, part of Milanese, and Oneglia. To the NE were the territories of Venice, which are enumerated under that article. South of these, were the dominions of the emperor of Germany, namely, part of Milanese and Mantuan; and S of the latter is Modenese, which belonged to the duke of Modena. West of Modenese is the duchy of Parma, whose sovereign is of the house of Bourbon; to the SW of which lies the republic of Genoa; and SE of this, that of Lucca. Hence extends, along the coast of the Mediterranean, the grand duchy of Tuscany. The Ecclesiastical State, or territory of the pope, lies NE and E of Tuscany, between the gulf of Venice and the Mediterranean; and all S of this is the kingdom of Naples. Of the present unsettled state of this country a brief account must be given. Savoy, Nice, and Piedmont have been annexed to France. By the treaty of Campo Formio, in 1797, the Venetian territories to the E and N of the river Adige were ceded to Austria; and the remainder of the Venetian states, with the duchies of Modena, Milan, and Mantua, the prin-

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cipality of Massa, and the three legations of Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna in the Ecclesiastical State, were erected into a government by the French, and called the Cisalpine Republic. This republic was overturned in 1799, but restored after the battle of Marengo in 1800; and in 1802 it received a new constitution, under the name of the Italian Republic, and Bonaparte, then first consul of France, was elected president. In 1805, the Italian republic was erected into a kingdom, and the emperor of France assumed the title of King of Italy. Then the Austrian part of the Venetian states were added to its territories, by the treaty of Pressburg; and afterward Valteline and the counties of Chiavenna and Bormio, from the country of the Grisons, were annexed. The kingdom of Italy is divided into departments, and the city of Milan is the capital. See *Tuscany*, *Ecclesiastical State*, and *Naples*, for further changes in the government of this country, the whole of which seems to be under the control of France. The air of Italy is very different, according to the different situations of the countries it contains: in those on the NE side of the Apennines, it is more temperate; but on the SW it is very warm: in Campagna di Roma, and Ferrarese, it is said to be unwholesome, from the lands not being duly cultivated, nor the marshes drained; but in the other parts it is generally pure, dry, and healthy. The principal rivers are the Po, Tiber, Arno, Adige, and Yar; and there are several fine lakes, as the Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, Pergusa, Bracciano, and Celano. The soil, in general, is very fertile. It produces a great variety of wines, and the best oil in Europe; excellent silk in abundance; corn of all sorts, but not in such plenty as in other countries; oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, almonds, raisins, sugar, figs, peaches, apricots, pears, apples, filberts, chestnuts, &c. Most of these fruits were at first imported by the Romans from Asia Minor, Greece, Africa, and Syria, and were not the natural products of the soil. This country also yields good pasture, and abounds with cattle, sheep, goats, buffalos, wild boars, mules, and horses. The forests are well stored with game; and the mountains have mines of iron, lead, alum, sulphur, marble, alabaster, jasper, porphyry, &c. with a great variety of aromatic herbs, trees, shrubs, and evergreens. Wine, oil, perfumes, fruits, and silks, are the

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principal articles of exportation; and great sums of money are expended by travellers in the purchase of pictures, curiosities, relics, antiquities, &c. No country has produced better politicians, historians, poets, musicians, painters, and sculptors; that is, since the revival of the arts and sciences, exclusive of those of ancient times. The Italians are generally well proportioned; but of their complexion they cannot boast. With respect to dress, they follow the fashions of the countries on which they border, or to which they are subject. They are very affable, courteous, ingenious, sober, and ready-witted; but extremely jealous, vindictive, lascivious, ceremonious, and superstitious. In their disposition they are a medium between the French and Spaniards; neither so gay and volatile as the one, nor so grave and solemn as the other. Their fondness for greens, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, contributes to their contentment and satisfaction; and an Italian gentleman or peasant can be luxurious at a very small expense. The women affect yellow hair, as did formerly the Roman ladies and courtezans, and use paints and waxes, both for their hands and face. Masquerades, gaming, horse-races without riders, and conversations or assemblies, are the chief diversions of the Italians, excepting religious exhibitions, in which they are pompous beyond all other nations. There are forty-one archbishoprics in Italy, but the bishoprics are too indefinite and arbitrary to be depended on; the pope creating or suppressing them as he pleases. The established religion is the Roman catholic; but all sects live unmolested, provided no gross insult is offered to their worship. Their language, a corruption of the Latin, is remarkable for its smoothness, and is said to be spoken in its greatest purity at Florence.

Itata, a province of Chili, watered by a river of the same name. The best wine in Chili is obtained here, and being produced from lands belonging to the inhabitants of Conception, has received the name of Conception; and much gold is found in the mountains and rivers. The capital is Jesus of Coulemu.

Itchen, or *Alre*, a river in Hampshire, which rises near Alresford, flows by Winchester, and enters the bay of Southampton, at the town of that name.

Itzehoe, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a fortress. A duty is

JUA

exactd here from all ships coming up the Stoer, on which river it is seated, 12 m NW Gluckstadt, and 33 NW Hamburg.

Juan, St. or Desaguadero, a river of New Spain, which is the outlet of the lake Nicaragua. It flows, from the S corner of the lake, in an easterly direction, between the provinces of Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, into the Caribbean sea.

Juan, St. a town of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua, at the head of the river St. Juan, 110 m E Nicaragua. Lon. 84 45 W, lat. 11 15 N.

Juan Bautista, St. a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, with a large trade in horses, mules, bees, and cheese; seated on the W side of the Pas, 105 m SW Leon. Lon. 68 21 W, lat. 9 22 N.

Juan de la Frontera, St. a town of Chili, near which are mines of gold, and a kind of almonds that are very delicate. It is seated near the lake Guanacho, on the E side of the Andes, 150 m N Mendoza. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 32 5 S.

Juan de Fuca, Strait of, a large bay or gulf of the Pacific ocean, on the W coast of N America. Its narrow entrance is in lon. 125 3 W, lat. 48 25 N.

Juan de Maguanu, St. a town of St. Domingo, on the river Neyba, 48 m NW Ocoa.

Juan de Porto Rico, St. the capital of the island of Porto Rico, with a good harbour, defended by several forts. It is a bishop's see, well built, and better inhabited than most of the Spanish towns. It was taken by sir Francis Drake, and afterward by the earl of Cumberland, who was forced to abandon it from losing most of his men by sickness. In 1615, the Dutch took and plundered this city, but could not retain it. It stands on a peninsula, on the N coast of the island. Lon. 66 12 W, lat. 18 29 N.

Juan del Rio, St. a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, with upward of 10,000 inhabitants, 65 m N by E Durango.

Juan de Ulua, St. a small island in the gulf of Mexico. See *Vera Cruz*.

Juan Fernandez, an island in the Pacific ocean, lying 110 leagues W of Chili. It was formerly uninhabited; and Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, was left on this solitary place, by his captain, and lived five years, till he was discovered in 1709. The narrative of his proceedings in this island gave rise to the celebrated production, the *Adventures*

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tures of Robinson Crusoe. The island is about 40 m in circuit, and at a distance appears like a naked rock; but there are intersecting vallies covered with wood, and a great number of goats on the sides of every hill. In 1766, a settlement was made by the Spaniards, on the N and highest part of this island, at Cumberland bay, which is defended by batteries. The town is situate in a fine valley, between two high hills, and the houses have gardens, with arbours shaded with vines. Lon. 79 30 W, lat. 33 40 S.

Ivangorod; see *Narva*.

Ivanitz, a town of Croatia, on the river Lonia, 42 m NE Carlsstadt. Lon. 16 14 E, lat. 46 5 N.

Jubo, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, with a capital of the same name, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 43 20 E, lat. 0 50 N.

Jucatan, or *Yucatan*, a province and peninsula of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico, lying between the bays of Campeachy and Honduras, and bounded at the isthmus by Tabasco, Chiapa, and Vera Paz. It projects from the continent 360 m, and is 150 in breadth. The S part has mountains, rivers, and lakes; and produces a great quantity of logwood and mahogany, as also sugar, cassia, and maize. Here the English have a settlement, on the coast of the bay of Honduras, between the rivers Bellize and Rio Hondo. The N part is less productive, and not only without mountains, but almost without any inequality of ground. The inhabitants are supplied with water from pits, and, wherever they dig them, find it in abundance; but there is not a river or stream. Merida is the capital.

Judenburg, a town of Germany, capital of Upper Stiria, with a handsome castle. The public buildings, with the square, are magnificent. This town was taken by the French, in 1797. It is seated on the Muer, 40 m W Gratz. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Judoigne, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, near which are the ruins of an ancient castle. It is seated on the river Gete, 13 m SSE Louvain.

Izelcheffer; see *Icheffer*.

Ives, St. a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated on a bay of the same name, which being unsafe, is frequented by fishermen only. Here is a grammar-school, founded by Charles I. It is 8 m NE Penzance, and 277 W by S London.

Ives, St. a town in Huntingdonshire,

JUM

with a market on Monday; seated on the Ouse, 6 m NE Huntingdon, and 59 N by W London.

Jugon, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, seated on the Arqueon, 19 m SSE St. Briec.

Juica, or *Eviza*, an island of the Mediterranean, 56 m to the SW of Majorca. It is about 60 m in circuit, and mountainous; but rich in corn and fruit. A great quantity of salt is made here, highly esteemed for its whiteness. The capital, of the same name, which stands on the S side of the island, is little more than a fortress, and has a good harbour. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 38 52 N.

Jvingho, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday, and manufactures of bone-lace. It is 6 m SW Dunstable, and 33 NW London.

Julamerik, or *Gulamerik*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, with a stone fort. It is governed by a bey, and seated on the Haklar, 40 m SSE Betlis.

Julfar, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, situate on a bay of the gulf of Persia, 100 m NW Oman. Lon. 56 14 E, lat. 23 55 N.

Julien, St. a town of France, in the department of Jura, 18 m S by W Lons le Saunier.

Julien de Sault, St. a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated between two mountains covered with vines, near the river Yonne, 6 m NW Joigny.

Juliers, a late duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 68 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Gelderland, E by Cologne, S by Luxemburg and Treves, and W by Limburg. It now belongs to France, and is included in the department of Roer. It is remarkable for the quantity of wood it produces.

Juliers, a fortified city of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, and capital of a duchy of its name. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Roer, 42 m W Cologne. Lon. 6 24 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Juliusburg, a town of Silesia, with a castle, 4 m N Ocla.

Jumella, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, 22 m SW Murcia.

Jumiege, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Seine, 12 m SW Rouen.

Jummoa, or *Jumbo*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Lahore. It is a place of considerable trade, situate on the Rawee, 80 m NE Lahore. Lon. 73 40 E, lat. 31 52 N.

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Jumna, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the mountains of Sirinagur, flows SE by Delhi and Agra, and joins the Ganges, at Allahabad.

Junagur, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 170 m SW Amedabad. Lon. 69 53 E, lat. 21 48 N.

Jungnau, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of the same name. 14 m W Buchau.

Junien, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, on the river Vienne, 15 m W Limoges.

Junkfeilan, an island in the Indian ocean, near the SW coast of Siam. 60 m long, and from 10 to 20 broad. The soil is luxuriant, and it has a considerable trade in ivory and tin. The principal town, of the same name, is situate on the N part of the island, and has a harbour capable of receiving vessels of a moderate size. Lon. 98 0 E, lat. 8 10 N.

Jvoix; see *Carignan*.

Jura, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying NNE of Isla. It is 21 m long and 7 broad, separated from the mainland of the county of Argyll, by a strait 4 m wide, called the Sound of Jura. On the W coast are four mountains of a conic form, called the Paps of Jura, one of which is elevated 2600 feet above the level of the sea. The rest of the island is rugged, and generally covered with heath; but it feeds numerous herds of sheep and goats. Here is abundance of iron ore; and on the W coast a great quantity of fine sand, which is carried away for the manufacture of glass. It has a village of the same name, on the E coast, with a good harbour. Lon. 5 44 W, lat. 56 8 N.

Jura, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comté. It contains mines of iron of a superior quality, mines of copper and lead, and many quarries of black marble, jasper, and alabaster. It takes its name from Mount Jura. Lons le Saunier is the capital.

Jura, Mount, a chain of mountains which begins in the canton of Zurich, in Switzerland, extends along the Rhine, into the canton of Soleure and the principality of Neuchatel, branches out toward Pays de Vaud, separates that country from France, and continues beyond the frontiers of the Genevois as far as the Rhone. In Pays de Vaud, this chain forms many elevated valleys; particularly one on the top of that part called Mount Joux, which is watered by two picturesque lakes, the largest called Joux, and the other Brenet.

Jurea, a city of Piedmont, and a bi-

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shop's fee, with a fort, citadel, and castle. It now belongs to France, and is the capital of the department of Doria. The cathedral is said to have been anciently a temple of Apollo; beside which there are four other churches and several religious houses. It is seated on the Doria, between two hills, 20 m N Turin, and 32 E by N Susa. Lon. 7 48 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Iury, a town of France, in the department of Eure, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Eure, 12 m SE Evreux.

Jussy, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, situate on the Amance, 15 m NW Vesoul, and 22 E Langres.

Justingen, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship, 16 m NNE Buchau.

Juterboch, a town of Saxony Proper, situate on the Angerbach. Here, in September 1813, the French, under marshal Ney, were defeated by the allies, under the prince royal of Sweden. It is 12 m NE Wittenberg.

Juthia; see *Siam*.

Jutland, a peninsula, the principal part of the kingdom of Denmark, 210 m long and from 30 to 80 broad; bounded on the S by the duchy of Holstein, and on the other sides by the German ocean and the Baltic. In the middle of the northern part the soil is fertile in corn, and feeds a great number of horses and bees, which are sent to Germany, Holland, &c. It was anciently called Cimbrica Chersonesus, and is supposed to be the country whence the Saxons came who conquered England. It is divided into two provinces, called North and South Jutland. N Jutland is subdivided into the dioceses of Alburg, Wiburg, Arhusen, and Ripen, so named from the chief towns; and Wiburg is the capital of the province. S Jutland is not half the size of the other province, and is commonly called the duchy of Sleswick, from its capital of that name.

Ixworth, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, 7 m NE Bury St. Edmund, and 77 NNE London.

Jyepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Agra, capital of the territory of Jyena-gur. It is a place of great wealth, being the staple for goods that are brought from the neighbouring provinces. It is 120 m W by S Agra. Lon. 76 34 E, lat. 26 56 N.

Izeron, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, 10 m SW Lyon.

Iziginfsk, a town of Siberia, in the province of Okotsk, defended by lofty palisades, and wooden bastions provided

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with cannon and military stores. The commerce consists of furs and the skins of reindeer. It is seated on the Izigin, 15 m from its mouth, and 520 m NE Okotisk. Lon. 160 10 E, lat. 63 40 N.

Izquintinango, a town of New Spain, in the province of Chiapa. The vicinity produces cotton and a great number of pineapples. It is 100 m SE Chiapa. Lon. 93 45 W, lat. 16 10 N.

K.

Words that sometimes begin with K, and are not found under that letter, may be sought for under the letter C.

Kabarda, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasia, which has a court of justice. It stands at the skirts of Mount Caucasus, 36 m SE Catharinograd.

Kabis, or *Kubbes*, a town of Persia, in Kerman, situate in the midst of the desert, 130 m NE Kerman.

Kadhema, a seaport of Arabia, in the province of Bahrin. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the pearl fishery. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Persia, 170 m N by W Lachfa. Lon. 47 36 E, lat. 28 40 N.

Kahl, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, on a river of the same name, 4 m S Hanau.

Kahla, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a hill; seated on the Saal, 30 m SW Naumburg.

Kain; see *Kin*.

Kairuan, a city of Tunis, the second in the kingdom for trade and population, and has the most magnificent mosque in Barbary. It is 60 m SSE Tunis. Lon. 10 25 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Kaisariéh, or *Kaisarijah*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, the capital of a sangiacat. It was the ancient Cæsarea of Capadocia. It is 5 m in circuit, surrounded by walls, and defended by a castle; and is divided into 180 quarters, in each of which is a mosque or chapel. The principal trade is in Morocco leather. It is situate at the foot of a mountain, always capped with snow, 150 m ENE Cogni. Lon. 35 15 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Kaket, a town of the country of Georgia, in the province of its name, which comprehends a part of the ancient Iberia. It is situate near Mount Caucasus, 45 m NNE Teflis, and 120 m NW Derbend.

Kalau, a town of Lusatia, which has a great trade in wool, 11 m SE Luckau.

KAL

Kalhat, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the gulf of Ormus, 80 m SE Mascat.

Kalis, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, near the frontiers of Poland, 37 m SE Stargard.

Kalisch, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated on the Prozna, surrounded by morasses and walls, 40 m SE Gnesen. Lon. 18 5 W, lat. 52 0 N.

Kalkal, a town of Persia, in Aderbeitzan, which has mines of saltpetre, copper, and lead. It is seated amid mountains, 60 m SSE Tabriz.

Kalkas, a tribe of the Mongul Tartars, in Chinese Tartary. They inhabit the country N of the Mongul Tartars, properly so called, which stretches as far as the kingdom of the Eluths; and is near 300 leagues in extent from E to W. They live in tents, on the banks of their numerous rivers, the principal one called Kalka Pira. They adore a lama of the second order, who is held in such veneration, that bonzes from China, Hindoostan, Pegu, &c. come to pay their devotions at his residence in Iben Pira.

Kallinburg, a seaport of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, seated on an inlet of the Great Belt, with the best harbour, next to Copenhagen, on the island. It is 55 m W by N Copenhagen. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 55 47 N.

Kalmues, a nation of Tartars, inhabiting that part of the Russian government of Caucasia, which lies between the Volga and the Ural, toward the Caspian sea. They all live in tents, and remove from place to place in quest of pasture for their horses, camels, cows, and sheep. They neither sow corn, nor make hay for their cattle, so that they live without bread, or any sort of vegetable; and, in winter, their cattle fare like the wild beasts. Their food is flesh (especially that of horses) fish, wild fowl, and venison; and they have great plenty of milk, butter, and cheese; but mare's milk is the most esteemed, and from it they make a strong spirit, to which they are partial. They are divided into a number of hordes or clans, each under their own particular khan, and all acknowledge the authority of one principal khan, who is called Orchicurtikhan, or the king of kings, and derives his pedigree from the great Tamerlane. All of them, however, have submitted to the government of Russia, or live under its protection. They are pagans, and believe in the transmigra-

KAL

tion of souls. In perion they are of a low stature, and bow-legged, occasioned by their being so continually on horseback, or sitting with their legs below them. Their faces are broad and flat, with a flat nose and little black eyes, distant from each other like the Chinese. They are of an olive colour, and their faces full of wrinkles, with very little beard; they shave their heads, leaving only a tuft of hair on the crown. The better sort wear coats of stuff or silk, with a wide furcoat of sheep-skins, and a cap of the same. Their only weapons were the cimeter, lance, and bow; but they now use fire-arms. In winter they are obliged to cross the river, and live on the bare plains of Astracan, where their only firing is the dried dung of the cattle, and the cattle themselves starving on the scanty produce of a desert. In spring, their former habitation on the π side of the river is overflowed, for near a month, by the melting of the snow; and when the water subsides, they swim their loaded camels and cattle over the river, where the intervening islands make the passage easiest. When they go upon an expedition, every one takes a sheep with him for his provision, and three horses, which he rides alternately; and when any one of them fails, they kill it and divide the flesh, putting pieces of it under their saddle, and after riding some time upon it, they eat it without further preparation. Their kibbets, or tents, are round, with a fire in the middle, and a hole at the top to let out the smoke, on which is a krine that can be turned against the wind. The tents can be enlarged or contracted at pleasure, their sides being made of wicker-work, and the cross sticks jointed for folding together or extending; and they are covered over with thick felt, more or less according as the season is cold or warm.

Kalmunz, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, at the conflux of the Nab with the Vils, 12 m NNW Ratisbon.

Kalnick, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bracław, 16 m ENE Bracław.

Kalo, a town of Upper Hungary, seated on a lake, 12 m SE Tockay.

Kaluga, a government of the Russian empire, formerly a province in the government of Moscow.

Kaluga, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and a place of considerable trade. In 1812, it was entered by some of the French from Moscow, but soon after evacuated.

KAM

It is seated on the Oka, 110 m SW Moscow. Lon. 71 34 E, lat. 54 38 N.

Kamakura, an island of Japan, 3 m in circuit, lying on the π coast of Nippon. It is a place of exile for state prisoners; and the coast is so steep, that they are lifted up by cranes.

Kamalia, a town of Negroland, in the country of Mandingo. The inhabitants are partly pagans, and partly Mohamedans, and have manufactures of cotton, leather, and iron. It is 210 m WNW Kong. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 12 10 N.

Kambala, a ridge of mountains in Tibet, between the lake Palte and the river Burrampooter.

Kamenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, 27 m π by π Bechin.

Kamenkaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronetz, on the river Danetz, 60 m SSE Lugan.

Kamienieck, a strong town of Poland, capital of Podolia, and a bishop's see, with a castle. When the Russians seized part of the Polish territories in 1793, this fortress held out a long time before it surrendered. The castle is seated on a craggy rock, 83 m W Bracław, and 100 SE Lemburg. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Kamnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with a manufacture of stockings, 21 m NNE Leitmeritz.

Kamtshatka, a peninsula on the π coast of Siberia, extending from 51 to 61 π lat. The isthmus, joining it to the continent on the π , lies between the gulfs of Olutorok and Penzhink; and its extremity to the S is cape Lopatka. The greatest breadth is 240 m, being from the mouth of the river Tigril to the river Kamtschatka; and toward each extremity it gradually becomes narrower. It is bounded on the π by the country of the Koriacks, SE by the sea of Kamtschatka, SE by the Pacific ocean, and W by the sea of Okotsk. A chain of mountains extends the whole length of the peninsula, and almost equally divides it; whence several rivers take their rise and pursue their course to the sea. In the S part is a volcano; and near it are the hot baths of Natchikin, where the hot water falls in a rapid cascade 300 feet. The soil, in general, is barren and heathy, with stunted trees thinly scattered; but some parts are said to produce good grass. The severity of the climate is equal to the sterility of the soil; for in computing the seasons here, spring should be omitted. Summer may be said to extend from the middle of June to the middle of September; October may be considered as an autumn;

from which it is all derived grow here, viz, garlic, also a variety thereof at by mashing constitute winter produce to d turnips and spots of g is the utn tion. The chadales, mixture p riages. T sorts, call houses. T ter, and th third, intr the more external a a round f for a chin left in the go in and pole, have afford a liv upper gar resembles summer w intended f having on preserved innermost other cott this; and thin Persia wear long skins, wit have also are usually but are p shoulders of wives i there is no than in the are subject trade con

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from which period to the middle of June it is all dreary winter. Some vegetables grow here in a wild state, such as chervil, garlic, onions, angelica, and celery; also a variety of berries, which are gathered at proper seasons, and preserved by mashing them into a thick jam; these constitute a considerable part of the winter provisions, serving as a general sauce to dried fish. Here are also some turnips and turnip-radishes, upon a few spots of ground in the valleys; and this is the utmost extent of garden cultivation. The inhabitants consist of Kamtschadales, Russians, and Cossacs, and a mixture produced by their intermarriages. Their habitations are of three sorts, called *jourts*, *balagans*, and log-houses. They inhabit the first in the winter, and the second in the summer; in the third, introduced by the Russians, only the more wealthy people reside. The external appearance of a *jour* resembles a round squat hillock; a hole serving for a chimney, window, and door, is left in the centre; and the inhabitants go in and out by the assistance of a long pole, having notches deep enough to afford a little security for the toes. The upper garment of the Kamtschadales resembles a wagoner's frock. If for summer wear, it is made of nankin; if intended for winter, it is made of a skin, having one side tanned, and the hair preserved on the other, which is worn innermost. A close jacket of nankin, or other cotton stuff, is the next under this; and beneath that a shirt made of thin Persian silk of any colour. They wear long breeches and boots made of skins, with the hair innermost. They have also a fur cap, with two flaps that are usually tied up close to the head, but are permitted to fall round the shoulders in bad weather. A plurality of wives is allowed among them; and there is no less sensuality in their *jourts*, than in the harems of the Turks. They are subject to the Russians, and their trade consists in furs and skins.

Kamtschatkoi, Niznei, a town of Siberia, capital of Kamtschatka, with a citadel, arsenal, and barracks. It is seated on the N side of the river Kamtschatka, 20 m from its mouth. Lon. 161 50 E, lat. 56 30 N.

Kamtschatkoi, Verchni, a town of Siberia, in Kamtschatka, on the river Kamtschatka, 120 m SW Niznei Kamtschatkoi.

Kandegheri, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. In 1599 it was the capital of a kingdom, called Narsinga, the residence of a Hindoo king, whose

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dominions extended over Tanjore and Madura; and in 1640, a descendant of that prince, who reigned here, permitted the English to form a settlement at Madras. It is 70 m NW Madras. Lon. 79 14 E, lat. 13 46 N.

Kanem, a town of the empire of Bornou, in a province of the same name, where are bred multitudes of cattle and horses. It is seated on the Gazel, 150 m NW Bornou.

Kaniow, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiof, seated near the Dnieper, 61 m S by E Kiof, and 100 m Braclaw.

Kaniska, a strong town of Lower Hungary, capital of the county of Salawar. It is seated on the Drave, 100 m S by E Vienna. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Kan-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiong-si. Its district contains 12 cities of the third class; and the soil produces a great number of trees, from which distills a fine varnish, reckoned the best in China. It is seated on the Kan-kiang, 840 m S Peking. Lon. 115 2 E, lat. 25 52 N.

Kao-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong. In the vicinity is found a kind of marble, that represents, naturally, rivers, mountains, landscapes, and trees: it is cut into leaves, and made into tables, &c. Kao-tcheou stands on a navigable river, 36 m from the sea, and 1130 SSW Peking. Lon. 145 36 E, lat. 21 40 N.

Kaposwar, a fort of Lower Hungary, on the river Kapos, which washes its walls. It is 55 m W Tolna. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 46 31 N.

Karahisar; see *Aphion*.

Karafubazar, a town of Crimea, which has an ancient manufacture of leather from the skins of Tauric goats, and a trade in pottery, hardware, soap, and candles. It is situate on the Karaiu, in a delightful valley, 34 m W Cassa.

Karek, or *Garak*, an island in the NE part of the gulf of Persia, 5 m long and 2 broad, where ships bound for Bassora generally call for pilots. Lon. 50 26 E, lat. 29 15 N.

Karleby, Gamla, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, with a trade in hemp, salt, and ship-building; seated on the gulf of Bothnia, near the influx of the river Karleby, 90 m N by E Christine-stadt. Lon. 22 20 E, lat. 63 56 N.

Karleby, Ny, a town of Sweden, in E Bothnia, on the river Lappojoek, 6 m from the sea, and 20 S Gamla Karleby.

Kars, a fortified town of Turkish Ar-

K A U

menia, capital of a district, governed by a pacha. It has the finest castle in Armenia, and the inhabitants are estimated at 30,000. It is situate on the Arpotscheri 90 m w by N Erivan, and 100 m E Erzerum. Lon. 41 56 E, lat. 40 15 N.

Kajan, a country of the Russian empire, lying on both sides of the Volga. It was formerly an independent kingdom, belonging to the Kalmucs, to whom the dukes of Moscow, with other petty principalities of Russia, were tributary. But, in 1553, Ivan Bassilowitz II conquered Kajan, which now forms the three Russian governments of Kajan, Simbisk, and Penza.

Kajan, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It has a strong stone fort, several churches, almost all of them built with stone, and 11 convents; and there are several suburbs, one of them inhabited by Tartars. At one end of the city is a manufacture of cloth for the army. It is seated on the rivulet Kafanka, where it enters the Volga, 420 m E Moscow. Lon. 49 8 E, lat. 55 44 N.

Kajankaiia, a town of the Don Cossacs, and the first in their territory on the entrance from Russia. Its neat and numerous wooden houses extend along the bank of the Don, and in the centre is a large church with several domes. The shops are supplied with several articles of luxury, and caravans are constantly crossing the river. It is 180 m SE Voronetz, and 190 m NW Tscherkask. Lon. 41 20 E, lat. 49 44 N.

Kataba, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, with a citadel; situate in a fertile country, near a river which runs into the sea at Aden, 75 m N Aden. Lon. 44 39 E, lat. 13 54 N.

Katif, a town of Arabia, in the province of Bahrin. It is built of rock salt, and stands on the gulf of Persia, 95 m N Lachsa. Lon. 48 8 E, lat. 27 40 N.

Kaufbeuren, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Kempten, seated on the Wottach, 30 m SSW Augsburg.

Kauga, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the empire of Bornou. It is seated on a large lake, 280 m S by E Bornou. Lon. 23 30 E, lat. 15 50 N.

Kaukeban, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, situate on a mountain, almost inaccessible, 20 m W Sana.

Kaunitz, a town and castle of Moravia, situate on a mountain, on the river Igla, 11 m SSW Brinn.

Kaurzim, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which produces much timber. It stands

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on a river that runs into the Elbe, 46 m SE Prague.

Kauzaroon, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, near which are groves of orange-trees, whence the bees cull a celebrated honey. Fourteen m to the NW are the extensive ruins of the city of Shapour. Kauzaroon is 60 m W Shiraz.

Kaye Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the W coast of N America, 30 m long and 4 broad, discovered by Cook in 1778. The NW point is a naked rock, considerably elevated; and the other parts of it abound in small valleys, filled with pine-trees, but of no extraordinary growth. Lon. 144 48 W, lat. 59 56 N.

Kayesberg, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 3 m NW Colmar.

Kayserfech, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 12 m W Coblenz.

Kayserlautern, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnere, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. In 1793, it was taken by the French, who, the year following, were surprised in their intrenchments near it, by the Austrians, and defeated. It is seated on the Lauter, 28 m SW Worms. Lon. 7 50 E, lat. 49 27 N.

Kayserstuhl, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, 8 m SE Zurzach.

Kayserwert, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 7 m NNW Dusseldorf.

Kazimierz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, with a castle, situate on a hill, by the Vistula, 30 m WSW Lublin.

Kazrecon, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, of considerable extent, but the walls and many parts of it are in ruins. It is 70 m WSW Shiraz.

Kebban, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, with rich mines of copper and silver. It is seated at the junction of the two branches of the Euphrates, 100 m NW Diarbekir. Lon. 38 40 E, lat. 38 45 N.

Kecho; see *Cachao*.

Kedleston, a village in Derbyshire, 3 m NNW Derby; noted for its medicinal spring, much resorted to in summer, and for the most elegant seat of the earl of Scarisdale.

Keene, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, 25 m S by E Charleston, and 95 W by S Portsmouth.

Keff, or *Keffis*, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a citadel; situate

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on the side of a hill, with a plentiful source of water, 70 m wsw Tunis.

Kesht, a village of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak, 14 m s Haleb; celebrated for the tomb of the prophet Ezekiel, which is annually visited by a number of Jews.

Kehl, a strong fortress of Suabia, seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge to Strasburg; and to that city, when an imperial one, it belonged. Some of the ancient fortifications are in ruins, but it is still an important pass between France and Germany. It was taken by the French in June 1795; retaken by the Austrians on September 18 following; but the French regained possession of it the same day. In 1808 it was transferred to France.

Kej; see *Kidge*.

Keighley, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of woollen cloths, cottons, and linseys; seated near the river Aire, 12 m s Halifax, and 206 m by w London.

Keith, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, with manufactures of flax; seated on the firth, which a little below forms a fine cascade, called the Linn of Keith. It is 12 m ssw Cullen, and 41 m w Aberdeen.

Kelbra, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, near the river Helm, 10 m s Stolberg.

Kelheim, a town and castle of Bavaria, with a Franciscan convent, a considerable brewery, and extensive magazines of salt; situate at the conflux of the Altmühl and Danube, 10 m ssw Ratibon.

Kells, a borough of Ireland, in Meath, on the river Blackwater, 12 m n by w Trim.

Kelfo, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, with a bridge over the Tweed, immediately below the influx of the Teviot. The abbey, magnificent ruins of which still remain, was founded by David I. Near it is Fleurs, the noble palace of the duke of Roxburg; and, on an eminence, the ruin of Roxburg castle. Kelfo has manufactures of carpeting, flannels, leather, linen, and shoes. It is 10 m nne Jedburg, and 42 se Edinburg. Lon. 2 29 w, lat. 55 37 n.

Kelwah, or *Kelat*, a town of Persia, in Mekran, and the chief place of the Balouches. It is surrounded by a low mud wall, and the palace of the khan stands on a very high hill. The bazar is well supplied, and it enjoys a considerable trade. It is seated on the Nehink, 350 m ne Kidge. Lon. 65 57 w, lat. 29 6 n.

Kemi, or *Kiemi*; see *Kimi*.

Kemmoo, a town of Negroland, capi-

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tal of a country lying to the w of Rimbara. It is 140 m w Segs. Lon. 7 46 w, lat. 14 15 n.

Kemnat, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 15 m sse Bayreuth, and 26 n Amberg.

Kempten, a town of Suabia, with a late princely abbey of the Benedictine order. It has a great trade in linen, and is seated on the Iller, 45 m s by w Augsburg.

Ken, a river in Westmorland, which flows by Kendal, and enters the sandy wash of Lancashire, called Morecambe Bay. It has a cataract near its mouth, which obstructs the navigation.

Ken, a river of Scotland, which rises in the nw part of Kirkcudbrightshire, flows to New Galloway, thence expands into a lake, 4 m long and a mile broad, and then joins the river Dee.

Kendal, a town of Westmorland, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Ken, over which are two stone bridges, and one of wood leading to the castle, which is now in ruins. It has a spacious church, and a free-school endowed with some exhibitions to Queens college in Oxford. Here are manufactures of coarse woollen, woven and knit stockings, cottons, leather, fish-hooks, wool-cards, and gunpowder. It has seven trading companies, who have each a hall; and its trade is very considerable, notwithstanding the disadvantage of its river for water carriage. The number of inhabitants was 6892 in 1801, and 7505 in 1811. It is 46 m s Carlisle, and 262 m w London. Lon. 2 52 w, lat. 54 15 n.

Kene, or *Caana*, a town of Egypt, with a manufacture of black earthenware. The caravans assemble here in their journey to Coseir. It is seated on the Nile, 280 m s Cairo. Lon. 32 2 e, lat. 26 2 n.

Kengis, a village of Sweden, in W Bothnia, noted for a considerable iron forge, and the last to the north; seated on the Tornea, a little above the influx of the Muonio, 90 m n by w Tornea.

Kenilworth, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here was a famous castle, the remains of which form one of the most picturesque objects in the kingdom. It is 5 m n Warwick, and 95 m w London.

Kenmare, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, at the head of a river or bay of the same name, 28 m sse Tralee, and 46 w Cork.

Kenmore, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, on an isthmus at the n end of Loch Tay, with an elegant bridge over the

KEN

river Tay. Near $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the NE is Taymouth, the principal seat of the earl of Breadalbane, celebrated by Burns, the poet. Kenmore is 27 m NW Perth, and 36 N Stirling.

Kennebec, a river of Massachusetts, in the district of Maine, which enters the Atlantic ocean, between the bays of Casco and Penobscot. The head of its navigable waters is a basin, 46 m from the sea, very commodious for the anchoring of vessels.

Kennet, a river of England, which rises among the chalky hills in Wiltshire, and flows to Newbury, in Berkshire, where it becomes navigable: it is then augmented by the Lamborn, and runs to Reading, below which it enters the Thames. From this river, at Newbury, is a canal to the Avon, at Bath.

Kenington, a village in Middlesex, a mile W London. Here is a royal palace, formerly a seat of lord chancellor Finch, and purchased of that nobleman by William III. The gardens have since been considerably augmented, by upward of 350 acres taken from Hyde park, and are now a fashionable promenade.

Kent, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Thames and the German ocean, E by the same ocean, SE and S by the English channel and Sussex, and W by Surry. It is 58 m long and 36 broad, containing 935,680 acres; is divided into five lathes, subdivided into 62 hundreds, and 405 parishes; has two cities and 28 market-towns; and sends 18 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 307,624 in 1801, and 373,095 in 1811. In the soil and face of the country there is a great diversity. The banks of the Thames are low and marshy, but backed by a range of chalky eminences, sometimes rising to a moderate height. This kind of hard chalky soil, inclining to barrenness, extends to the NE extremity of the county, and thence round to Dover, exhibiting its nature in the lofty white cliffs, which here bound the island, and produce that striking appearance at sea which gave it the name of Albion. The S part of Kent, called the Weald, is a flat and woody tract, of a clayey soil, and fertile. The midland and western districts are a mixture of hill and dale, arable and pasture, equal in pleasantness to any part of England. This county produces, beside the usual objects of agriculture, large quantities of hops; fruit of various kinds, especially cherries and apples, for the London markets; madder for dyeing; timber in the woody parts; and birch twigs

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for brooms, which form no inconsiderable article of trade for the metropolis. The country inland from Dover, consisting chiefly of open downs, is excellent for the feeding of sheep; and many are fattened to an extraordinary size in Romney marsh. The principal rivers, beside the Thames, are the Medway, Darent, Stour, Cray, and Rother. The cities of Kent are Canterbury and Rochester, but Maidstone is the county-town.

Kentaisse, a ridge of mountains, in the S part of Tibet, bordering on Hindoostan. On the W side of this ridge are the two heads of the Ganges, and from its E side issues the Burrampooter.

Kentucky, one of the United States of America, 350 m long and from 30 to 190 broad; bounded on the N by Ohio, E by Virginia, S by Tennessee, and W by the rivers Mississippi and Ohio. It is divided into fourteen counties, Lincoln, Fayette, Bourbon, Mercer, Jefferson, Nelson, Maddison, Woodford, Mason, Washington, Clark, Scott, Logan, and Franklin. The other principal rivers are the Kentucky, Licking, Green, Cumberland, and Great Kenhaway, which all flow into the Ohio. The soil is amazingly fertile in the central part; to the E and W it is mountainous, and the S is principally composed of the Barrens, a sterile country destitute of water. Tobacco, hemp, cotton, and the different grains of Europe, but particularly maize and wheat, are cultivated. The country, in general, may be considered as well timbered, producing large trees of many kinds: those peculiar to it are the sugar-tree, which grows in great plenty, and furnishes excellent sugar; and the honey locust, which is surrounded by large thorny spikes, bearing broad and long pods in form of peas, has a sweet taste, and makes excellent beer. Here are also the coffee-tree, papwa, cucumber, black mulberry, wild cherry, buck-eye, and some other kinds of trees not common elsewhere. There is plenty of fine cane, on which the cattle feed; and where no cane grows, there is abundance of wild rye, clover, and buffalo-grass. The mountainous parts produce a great quantity of ginseng. Iron ore and lead are found in abundance; and there are many large caves, some of which extend above a mile under a limestone rock, supported by curious arches and pillars. The waters produce plenty of fish and fowl; and especially on the Ohio, the geese and ducks are amazingly numerous. The

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land fowls are turkies; a species of grouse, which the inhabitants call pheasants; and quails, to which they give the name of partridges. Serpents are not numerous, and such as are to be found in other parts of the continent, except the bull, the horned, and the mockason snakes. Among the native animals are deers, bears, wild cats, wolves, beavers, otters, foxes, rabbits, squirrels, racoons, and opossums. Most of the species of the domestic quadrupeds have been introduced since the settlements, such as horses, cows, sheep, and hogs. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 406,511. Frankfort is the capital.

Kentucky, a river in the state of its name, which rises in the Laurel mountains, and after a general NW course of 200 m, enters the Ohio in lat. 38 20 N. It is navigable 150 m. Its banks may rather be called precipices, for, almost every where, they consist of 300 or 400 feet of solid perpendicular limestone rock; in some parts of a fine white marble, curiously arched, pillared, or blocked up into fine building stones.

Kentzingen, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, on the river Elz, 13 m NNW Friburg.

Kerbela; see *Mesched Hossain*.

Kercolang, an island in the Indian ocean, about 80 m in circuit. The face of the country seems to be steep hills and extensive valleys, and every part to be covered with trees and verdure, with some pleasant cultivated grounds. The inhabitants are Malays. Lon. 126 30 E, lat. 4 28 N.

Kerguelen Land, an island in the Southern ocean, visited by Cook, in 1776. For its sterility, it might properly have been called the Island of Desolation; but Cook was unwilling to rob Kerguelen of the honour of its bearing his name. On the NE coast is a good and safe bay, named Christmas Harbour. Lon. 69 4 E, lat. 48 41 S.

Kerkeni; see *Querquini*.

Kerkisia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeki, at the conflux of the Khabour with the Euphrates, 90 m SE Racca, and 105 NW Anah.

Kerkouk, a city of Kurdistan, the capital of a district and residence of a pacha. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and on an eminence that is nearly perpendicular on all sides, below which is an extensive suburb. The country around is hilly; and in a pass through a range of rocky mountains, on the N, are a number of springs that produce an inextinguishable supply of naphtha. It is 135

K E S

m SE Betlis. Lon. 44 58 E, lat. 35 29 N.

Kerman, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Chorasan, NE by Segistan, SE by Mekran, and W by the strait of Ormus, Laristan, and Faristan. The northern part is desolate and barren, but toward the south the land is fertile. Many sheep are bred here, and the inhabitants drive a great trade in their wool.

Kerman, or *Sirgan*, a city of Persia, capital of the province of Kerman. It was plundered and destroyed in the civil wars, in 1794; and the present fortifications enclose but a small portion of the ancient city, which is in a most ruinous state. It is celebrated for its beautiful shawls, carpets, and stuffs; and stands on the W side of an extensive plain, 180 m NNE Gombron. Lon. 56 45 E, lat. 29 30 N.

Kerpen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers. It has a collegiate church, and is seated on the Erft, 14 m SE Juliers.

Kerry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 57 m long and 45 broad; bounded on the E by the counties of Limerick and Cork, W by the Atlantic ocean, N by the Shannon, which separates it from Thomond, and S by Desmond and the ocean. It is divided into 84 parishes, contains about 107,000 inhabitants, and sends four members to parliament. The southern part is plain, and fertile in corn; but the greater part is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for grazing. Considerable quantities of beef, butter, hides, and tallow, are exported from its excellent harbours. Tralee is the capital.

Kertch, a seaport of Crimea, on the strait of Taman, and on the site of the ancient Panticapeum. It was formerly of great importance, but the Russians have lately reduced it to extreme insignificance; yet its ruins, and the many antiquities in its vicinity, still make it interesting. Within the fortress, now a ruin, stands the church, erected in the year 757. It is 7 m W by S Yenikale, and 12 NW Taman.

Keschim, a seaport of Arabia Felix, in Hadramaut, 80 m E Shibam. Lon. 50 50 E, lat. 15 25 N.

Kesh, or *Sebz*, a town of Usbec Tartary, in Bokharia, once the ordinary summer residence of Timur, who surrounded it with walls, and built a new palace in 1379. It is 35 m S by W Samarcand.

Kessel, a town of the Netherlands, in

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the late Prussian Gelderland, with a handsome castle, seated on the Maese, 7 m N Ruremonde.

Kesseldorf, a village of Upper Saxony, 7 m W Dresden, where a victory was gained by the king of Prussia over the Saxons in 1745.

Keswick, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday; seated in a vale of its name, near the rapid river Greeta. This vale is much visited by the admirers of nature: here is the lake of Keswick, or Derwent-water; and to the N of this soars the lofty mountain Skiddaw, one of the most distinguished in England. Keswick has manufactures of stuffs, flannels, &c. It is 25 m NW Kendal, and 291 NNW London.

Kettering, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Friday, and manufactures of tammies, ferges, lastings, &c. It is 12 m NE Northampton, and 74 NW London.

Keuschberg, or *Kiade*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 6 m SE Merzburg.

Kew, a village in Surry, 7 m W by S London. Here is a royal palace, built by his present majesty; and a stone bridge over the Thames, to Brentford.

Kexholm, the eastern part of Finland, belonging partly to the Swedes, and partly to the Russians. See *Wiburg*.

Kexholm, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, seated on two islands in the river Woxon, which here flows into Lake Ladoga. The houses are built of wood, but it is well fortified, and has a strong castle. It is 60 m NE Wiburg, and 67 N Petersburg. Lon. 30 25 E, lat. 61 3 N.

Keynham, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, and a trade in malt; seated on the Chew, at its conflux with the Avon, 5 m SE Bristol, and 114 W London.

Khiva, the capital of the country of Charasm. It has a strong wall of earth, with three gates, turrets at small distances, and a broad ditch full of water. The houses are low, mostly built with mud, the roofs flat, and covered with earth. It stands on a rising ground, amid fertile plains, 210 m NW Bokhara. Lon. 59 20 W, lat. 40 55 N.

Khoi, a town of Persia, in Aderbijan, surrounded by a wall, with towers that present a triangular front. It has 20 mosques, and about 50,000 inhabitants, of which the greater part are Armenians. It stands in a rich and beautiful plain, near the river Otour, 85 m WNW Tabriz. Lon. 45 12 E, lat. 38 30 N.

Khonfar, a town of Persia, in Irak, situate in a most fruitful valley, between

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two ranges of rocky hills, 80 m NW Isbahan.

Khorremabad; see *Korumabad*.

Khovar, a town of Persia, in Irak, seated in a pass of the Albores mountains, called the Strait of Khovar, 60 m SE Teheran.

Khum; see *Kom*.

Kia-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. The streets have beautiful piazzas to shelter passengers from the sun and rain; and there is scarcely a house where they do not breed silkworms. There are many triumphal arches both in the city and suburbs; and several marble towers on the sides of a canal to the W of the city. It is 390 m SSE Peking. Lon. 120 14 E, lat. 30 50 N.

Kiakta, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of Chinese Tartary. It has a considerable fur trade, and is the mart of the Russian and Chinese commerce. It stands on a small river, near its conflux with the Selenga, 75 m SSW Selenginsk. Lon. 106 30 E, lat. 50 20 N.

Kiangari, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, chief place of a sangiacat, with a castle on a rock. It is 230 m E Bursa. Lon. 34 47 E, lat. 39 56 N.

Kiang-nan, a province of China, bounded on the W by Ho-nan and Hou-quang, S by Tche-kiang and Kiang-si, E by the gulf of Nan-king, and N by Chan-tong. It is of vast extent, and contains 14 cities of the first rank, and 93 of the second and third, which are very populous, and of the greatest note for trade in the empire. It is full of lakes, rivers, and canals; and its silks, cottons, japanned goods, and paper, are in high esteem. Nan-king is the capital.

Kiang-nin; see *Nan-king*.

Kiang-si, a province of China, bounded on the N by Kiang-nan, W by Hou-quang, S by Quang-tong, and E by Fo-kién and Tche-kiang. The N part contains the great Po yang lake, and some extensive morasses; the middle and S parts abound in mountains, but there are fine valleys among them. It contains 13 cities of the first rank, and 78 of the second and third. The arrack in this province is excellent; and its porcelain is the finest and most valuable in the empire. Nan-tchang is the capital.

Kian-ku, the largest river of Asia. It rises on the N borders of Tibet, flows E to the confines of Tartary, then S through Lower Tibet into China, entering the province of Yunnan, where it turns to the E, and crossing the provinces of Se-tchuen, Hou-quang, and

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Kiang-nan, enters the Eastern ocean, opposite the island of T'fong-ming, after a course of about 2200 m. Near its source it is called, by the Eleuths, Porticho or Petchow. At the place where the Kian-ku bends to the s, it is on the opposite side of the mountains which give rise to the Hoan-ho; and these two great rivers afterward part to the distance of above 1000 m, yet finally discharge themselves into the same sea at about the distance of 100 m from each other.

Kiburg, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle, seated on the Theoff, 14 m ENE Zurich.

Kidderminster, a corporate town in Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday. It is the first mart in England for beautiful carpets, and has also manufactures of poplins, crapes, bombazeens, &c. The number of inhabitants was 6110 in 1801, and 8038 in 1811. The Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal passes this place. It is seated on the Stour, 14 m SE Bridgenorth, and 126 NW London.

Kidge, or *Kej*, a city of Persia, capital of the province of Mekran. The fort stands on a high precipice, on the right bank of the Nehink, and is surrounded by the town. The country in its vicinity is flat, and produces great quantities of dates. It is 320 m SE Kerman. Lon. 60 55 E, lat. 26 25 N.

Kidwelly, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It stands on a creek of the Bristol channel, and has a canal to some collieries, whence coal is brought and exported. Here also is an iron foundery, and a tin mill. On the opposite bank of the creek, where the old town formerly stood, are the remains of a castle. It is 8 m s Carmarthen, and 226 w by w London.

Kief; see *Kiof*.

Kiel, a strong town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a castle and a university. It stands on a peninsula, in a bay of the Baltic, and has a commodious harbour for ships of the largest size. It is one of the most commercial places in Holstein; and its trade is augmented by means of the Eyder canal, to Rendsburg. Kiel is 37 m NW Lubec, and 46 N by E Hamburg. Lon. 10 16 E, lat. 54 21 N.

Kien-ning, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Fo-kien. At the time of the conquest of China by the Tartars, it sustained two sieges, in the last of which it was taken, and all the inhabitants were put to the

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sword. It was afterward re-established, by the Tartars, and is a place of considerable trade. It stands on the river Min-ho, 260 m SE Nan-king. Lon. 117 2 E, lat. 27 5 N.

Kien-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si. It is seated in a fertile country, 340 m SSW Nan-king. Lon. 116 35 E, lat. 27 35 N.

Kieou-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, situate on the Kian ku, immediately above the influx of the Poyang-hou. It is the rendezvous of all the barks that pass to and from other places in this province, and the provinces of Kiangnan and Hou-quang. It is 250 m SW Nan-king. Lon. 116 0 E, lat. 29 54 N.

Kilbarchan, a village of Scotland, on the w side of Loch Winnoch, 5 m SW Renfrew. It is a manufacturing place, and has extensive bleach-fields.

Kilbeggan, a borough of Ireland, in W Meath, seated on the Bofna, 14 m E Athlone, and 42 W Dublin.

Kilbride, a town of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, noted for its cotton manufactures, and for being the birthplace of Dr. William Hunter and his brother John, two celebrated anatomists. It is 6 m s by E Glasgow.

Kilcalmonil, a town of Scotland, in Argyleshire, and in the peninsula of Cantyre, 17 m N Campbellton.

Kilcock, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, on the river Blackwater, 17 m W by N Dublin.

Kilcool, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, near which is the celebrated salt-marsh of Cooldrofs. It is seated near the sea, 18 m SSE Dublin.

Kilcullen-bridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, on the river Liffey. A mile to the s is the village of Kilcullen, anciently a walled town with seven gates, one of which yet remains, and some other antiquities. It is 26 m SW Dublin.

Kilda, *St.* an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 28 m to the W of N Uist. It is 3 m long and 2 broad, fenced about with one continued perpendicular face of rock, of prodigious height, except at the landing-place, on the SE, where there is a narrow and steep passage to a village on the top of the rock. The surface of the island is hilly; but it feeds many sheep, and produces barley and potatoes. The inhabitants live chiefly by fishing, and catching wild fowls. In the latter employment, they are let down by a rope from the summit

K I L

of the precipitous rocks, and then clam-
ber along their fronts, in search of the
eggs and nests of various birds. St.
Kilda is the most westerly island belong-
ing to Great Britain. Lon. 8 23 w, lat.
57 43 N.

Kildare, a county of Ireland, in the
province of Leinster, 37 m long and 20
broad; bounded on the E by Dublin
and Wicklow, W by King county and
Queen county, N by E Meath, and S
by Catherlough. It is divided into 100
parishes, contains about 56,000 inhabit-
ants, and sends two members to parlia-
ment. The principal rivers are the Lif-
fey, Barrow, and Boyne. It is a very
fertile and arable country. The capital
is of the same name; but the assizes are
held alternately at Athy and Naas.

Kildare, a borough of Ireland, capital
of a county of the same name, and a
bishop's see. The nave of the cathedral
has been long in ruins. The town is
chiefly supported by frequent horseraces
on the Curragh, a fine lofty plain, con-
taining near 5000 acres, which feeds a
great number of sheep. It is 32 m WSW
Dublin. Lon. 6 54 W, lat. 53 9 N.

Kilfenora, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Clare, and a bishop's see united
to Killaloe. The cathedral is a very
ancient edifice. It is a small place, 14 m
NW Ennis.

Kilgaron, a town of Wales, in Pem-
brokeshire, with a market on Wednes-
day. Here are the remains of a castle,
on a high rock; and near it are large
works for fabricating tin plates. It is
situated near the Tivy, 30 m N Pembroke,
and 231 WNW London.

Kilham, a town in E Yorkshire, with
a market on Saturday, 31 m ENE York,
and 200 N London.

Kilia, a fortified town of European
Turkey, in Bessarabia, on an island at the
mouth of the Danube. It was taken by
the Russians in 1790, but restored at the
subsequent peace. It is 86 m SW Biel-
gorod. Lon. 28 46 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Kilkenny, a county of Ireland, in the
province of Leinster, 40 m long and 20
broad; bounded on the E by Cather-
lough and Wexford, W by Tipperary, N
by Queen county, and S by Waterford.
It is divided into 127 parishes, contains
about 100,000 inhabitants, and sends
three members to parliament. The sur-
face is in general level, and the soil
fertile. Wool is a considerable article
of trade; and it is particularly noted for
its coal, which makes no smoke in burn-
ing. The principal rivers are the Bar-
row, Suir, and Nore.

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Kilkenny, a city of Ireland, capital of
a county of the same name, situate on
the Nore, over which are two bridges.
Irishtown, on the E side of the river, is
joined to it, and both together form one
of the most populous and commercial
towns in Ireland. It sends a member
to parliament. Kilkenny once had a
bishop; and the cathedral, which stands
in Irishtown, belongs to the bishop of
Ossory. The chief manufactures are
coarse woollens and fine blankets; and
in the vicinity are large quarries of black
and white marble. It is 30 m N Water-
ford, and 57 SW Dublin. Lon. 7 32 W,
lat. 52 36 N.

Killala, a seaport of Ireland, in the
county of Mayo, and a bishop's see
united with Achonry. The cathedral
serves for the parish church. It stands
on a fine bay of the Atlantic, to which
it gives name, 24 m N Castlebar. Lon.
9 42 W, lat. 54 8 N.

Killaloe, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Clare, and a bishop's see
united with Kilfenora. The cathedral is
the only church. It is seated on the
Shannon, over which is a bridge, 12 m
NNE Limerick.

Killany Bay, a bay of Ireland, on the
E coast of the island of Arranmore, in
the county of Galway. Lon. 9 36 W,
lat. 52 44 N.

Killarney, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Kerry, with an extensive linen
manufacture. It is seated near a cele-
brated lake of the same name, 14 m SE
Tralee.

Killarney, a lake of Ireland, in the
county of Kerry, otherwise called
Lough Lean, from its being surrounded
by high mountains. It is divided into
three parts, called the Lower, Middle,
and Upper Lake. The northern, or
lower lake, is 6 m long and 3 broad.
On the side of one of the mountains is
O'Sullivan's cascade, which falls above
70 feet with a tremendous roar; and
opposite this is the island of Innisfallen,
containing 18 Irish acres. The pro-
montory of Mucrus divides the upper
from the lower lake, and on passing
into the upper lake, there is a rock,
called the Eagles-nest, which produces
wonderful echos. The upper lake is 4
m long and 2 broad: from the moun-
tains descend a number of beautiful cas-
cades; and the numerous islands in this
lake afford a variety of picturesque
views. The centre lake, which com-
municates with the upper, is small in
comparison with the other two, and
cannot boast of equal variety; but the

shores are
ed by a
boundary.
Mangrove
descends
this fall
near the
the Devil
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county of
Kilkenny
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former splend

place, 20 m S

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shores are indented with bays, surrounded by dark groves of trees. The boundary is formed by the base of Mangerton, down the steep side of which descends a cascade, visible for 130 yards: this fall of water is supplied by a lake, near the summit of the mountain, called the Devil's Punch-bowl.

Killenaic, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 10 m ENE Cathel.

Killeevan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Monaghan, 8 m SW Monaghan.

Killingley, a town of Connecticut, in Windham county, situate on the Quinbaug, 18 m NE Windham.

Killingworth, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, seated on the Hammonasset, on Long island sound, 24 m E Newhaven.

Killony, a town of Ireland, in the county of Sligo, 6 m S Sligo.

Killough, or *Port St. Ann*, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, to the N of St. Johns point, in the Irish sea. A rock stands in the entrance of its harbour, covered at half flood. Here is a manufacture of salt. It is 6 m SSE Downpatrick.

Killybegs, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, with a spacious harbour on the N side of Donegal bay, 16 m W Donegal. Lon. 8 6 N, lat. 54 40 N.

Killyleagh, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a linen and thread manufacture. The celebrated Sir Hans Sloane was born here. It is seated on an arm of Strangford lough, 7 m N by E Downpatrick.

Kilmacduagh, a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway, but a bishop's see united to Clonfert. The ruins of the cathedral, a monastery, &c. denote the former consequence of this now wretched place. It is 3 m SW Gort (in which is its parish church) and 15 N Ennis.

KilmacThomas, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on the river Mahon, 14 m WSW Waterford.

Kilmalmainham, a town of Ireland, in a valley, about half a mile SW Dublin. It has a session-house, a gaol, a foundling hospital, and a hospital for invalid soldiers. Here the knights for the county of Dublin are elected; and it was the seat of government, before the castle at Dublin was appropriated to that purpose.

Kilmallock, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Limerick. The ruins of churches, monasteries, &c. denote its former splendour; but now it is a poor place, 20 m S Limerick.

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Kilmarnock, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with manufactures of carpets, serges, and other woollen goods, and a trade in saddlery, leather, &c. Near it are the remains of Dean castle, the seat of the earls of Kilmarnock. In the desolate condition to which it was reduced by fire in 1735. It is seated near the Irvine, 11 m NNE Ayr, and 20 SW Glasgow.

Kilmaurs, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a trade in cutlery, 2 m NW Kilmarnock.

Kilmeaden, a village of Ireland, on the river Suir, 6 m W Waterford. Here is a celebrated spa, of a chalybeate quality.

Kilmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, and, with Armagh, the see of a bishop, who has a palace here; but there is no cathedral. It is 3 m SW Cavan.

Kilrea, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, on the river Bann, 23 m E Londonderry.

Kilrenny, a borough of Scotland, in Fife-shire, on the frith of Forth, 2 m NE Anstruther.

Kilrush, a town of Ireland, in the county of Clare, seated near the mouth of the Shannon, 25 m SW Ennis.

Kilryth, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire. The vicinity abounds with coal and iron-stone; of the latter about 5000 tons are sent annually to Carron. It is 15 m SW Stirling, and 15 NE Glasgow.

Kilwinning, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire. Here are the remains of a magnificent monastery; and on the site of its church an elegant modern one has been built in a style to correspond with the venerable ruins. The vicinity abounds in limestone and coal. It is seated near the Garnock, 5 m NNW Irvine.

Kilworth, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Funcheon, 25 m NNE Cork.

Kimberworth, a village in W York-shire, 2 m W Rotherham, noted for its woollen and linen manufactures.

Kimbolton, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Friday. Here is a castle, the seat of the duke of Manchester, where queen Catharine, first wife to Henry VIII, died in 1535. It is 8 m NW St. Neot, and 63 N by W London.

Kimi, or *Kiemi*, a town of Sweden, in E Bothnia, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into the gulf of Bothnia, 10 m E Tornea.

Kimassa, a town of Hindoostan, in

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Malwa, 40 m s Chanderec, and 185 ENE Ougein.

Kimpolung, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, on the river Moldava, 92 m NE Colofwar.

Kin, or *Kain*, a town of Persia, in Chorasán, situate at the foot of a mountain, 60 m ssw Herat.

Kinburn, a fortress of Russia, on the s side of the estuary of the Dnieper. It has been frequently attacked by the Turks, by land and sea, but without success. It is 18 m ssw Oczakof, on the opposite side of the Dnieper. Lon. 30 34 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Kincardine, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, in a district almost surrounded by Clackmannanshire, with a commodious harbour, and a good road in the frith of Forth. Ship-building is carried on to a great extent, and the coasting and foreign trade is considerable. It is 2 m sse Alloa, and 22 s by w Perth.

Kincardine, a town of Scotland, in Rossshire, with a small harbour, on the frith of Dornoch, 14 m w by n Tain.

Kincardine Onieil, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the river Dee, 23 m w by s Aberdeen.

Kincardineshire, or *Mearns*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the nw and n by Aberdeenshire, s by the German ocean, and s and sw by Forfarshire. It extends 30 m along the coast, and 20 is its greatest breadth. The number of inhabitants was 26,349 in 1801, and 27,439 in 1811. It sends one member to parliament. The sw part is mountainous, and chiefly adapted for pasture; but to the s of the Grampians the surface is in general fertile. The small village of Kincardine, 9 m sw Stonehaven, was formerly the capital; but Stonehaven is now the county-town.

Kinderhook, a town of New York, in Columbia county, on the s side of Hudson river, 13 m n Hudson, and 18 s Albany.

Kinton; see *Kington*.

King County, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 38 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the n by W Meath, s by Kildare, s by Queen county and Tipperary, and w by the Shannon, which separates it from Galway and Roscommon. It is divided into 52 parishes, contains about 74,500 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Brosna, Boyne, and Barrow. It is not so well cultivated as some of the other counties, but the soil is tolerably fertile. The capital is Philiptown.

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King George the Third Sound, a harbour on the sw coast of New Holland, discovered by Vancouver in 1791. It is safe, and easy of access any where between its two points of entrance: Baldhead and Mount Gardner, 11 m distant from each other. Lon. 118 17 E, lat. 35 5 S.

King George Sound, the name given by Cook, in 1778, to the bay he discovered on the w coast of N America, in lon. 126 38 W, and lat. 49 32 N. But the first European discoverer was Juan Perez, who anchored here in 1774, and called the port St. Lorenzo. The natives call it *Nootka*; the name now generally adopted by the English. It does not lie on the continent, as Cook had reason to suppose, but on an island, to which Vancouver, who coasted it in 1792, gave the name of Quadra and Vancouver Island, the former being the name of the Spanish commandant then on the coast. All pretensions to this place were abandoned by the court of Spain in favour of the British in 1790, and the latter formally took possession of it in 1795. The woods are composed of the Canadian pine, white cypress, and two or three other sorts of pine; and in general they are of a large size. About the rocks and borders of the woods were seen some strawberry plants, and raspberry, currant, and gooseberry bushes in a flourishing state. The principal animals seen were racoons, martens, and squirrels. Birds are far from being numerous, and those seen were remarkably shy. The stature of the natives is, in general, below the common standard; but their persons are not proportionably slender, being usually plump, though not muscular. The women are of the same size and form as the men; nor is it easy to distinguish them, as they possess no natural feminine graces. Their bodies are always covered with red paint; but their faces are ornamented with a variety of colours, a black, a bright red, or a white colour. They are docile, courteous, and goodnatured; but quick in resenting injuries, and, like most other passionate people, as quickly forgetting them. Their weapons are bows and arrows, slings, spears, short truncheons of bone, and a small ax, not unlike the common American tomahawk. A rattle and a small whistle are the only instruments of music that were seen among them. Their houses consist of very long broad planks, resting upon the edges of each other, and tied in different parts with withes of pine

bark. Their furniture consists of chests of various sizes, piled upon each other, and ends of their deposited their garments, which they deem valuable, in square and oblong frames, and their food out of, and confusion of the ed by their native things stinks of train and every part is imagined.

Kin-gan, a city of rank, in the province on the Kan-kiang, Lon. 115 10 E, lat. 21 20 N.

Kinghorn, a borough in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, with two harbours, one being the other half a mile from the other. The passage-boats between Leith. The chief manufactures are thread stockings, and cotton and flax. It is 8 m from Edinburgh.

Kings Langley, a village in Middlesex, on the river G. Alban. Here was a royal abbey, founded by Henry III the ruins may be seen. Richard II was confined here, but removed to Westminster.

King'sbridge, a town in Devon, with a market on Saturday, at the head of a small inlet channel, called Salcombe, which is a bridge to Devon. It is 34 m s by w Exeter, London.

King'sbridge, a town in New York, on the w side of the Hudson, over which is a bridge, connects New York island with the mainland, 15 m n New York.

Kingsclere, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Tuesday, and in malt. It was the residence of our Saxon kings. It is 10 m from Winchester, and 54 w by s London.

King'scliff, a town in Devon, with a market on Saturday, and 8 m from Peterborough, and 80 m from London.

Kingstein, a strong fortress in Prussia, near See Fredericstadt.

Kingston, a corporate town in the county of Middlesex, on the river Thames, with a market on Saturday. A national council was held here in the year 838, at which the first king of all England, Athelwolf, were present of the Saxon monarchs here. This town sent members to parliament in the reigns of

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hark. Their furniture consists principally of chests and boxes of various sizes, piled upon each other, at the sides and ends of their houses, in which are deposited their garments, and whatever they deem valuable; they have also square and oblong pails, bowls to eat their food out of, &c. The irregularity and confusion of their houses are exceeded by their nastiness and stench: every thing stinks of train oil, fish, and smoke; and every part is as filthy as can be imagined.

Kin-gan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si, seated on the Kan-kiang, 800 m s Peking. Lon. 115 10 E, lat. 27 16 N.

Kinghorn, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth. It has two harbours, one below the town, and the other half a mile w, at Pettycur, for the passage-boats between this place and Leith. The chief manufactures are thread stockings, and the spinning of cotton and flax. It is 8 m n by w Leith.

Kings Langley, a village in Hertfordshire, on the river Gade, 5 m sw St. Alban. Here was a royal palace built by Henry III the ruins of which are to be seen. Richard II was buried in its monastery, but removed, by Henry V, to Westminster.

Kingsbridge, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated at the head of a small inlet of the English channel, called Salcomb river, over which is a bridge to Dodbrook. It is 34 m s by w Exeter, and 208 wsw London.

Kingsbridge, a town of the state of New York, on the w side of the Hudson, over which is a bridge that connects New York island with the mainland, 15 m n New York.

Kingsclere, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a great trade in malt. It was the residence of some of our Saxon kings. It is 9 m sw Basingstoke, and 54 w by s London.

Kingscliff, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Tuesday, 12 m w Peterborough, and 86 n by w London.

Kingslein, a strong fortress of Norway. See *Fredericgladt*.

Kingston, a corporate town in Surry, on the river Thames, with a market on Saturday. A national council was held here in the year 838, at which Egbert, the first king of all England, and his son Athelwolf, were present; and several of the Saxon monarchs were crowned here. This town sent members to parliament in the reigns of Edward II and

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III; but it ceased afterward, in consequence of a petition from the corporation. Queen Elisabeth founded here a free-school; and the spring assizes are held at this place. The number of inhabitants was 3793 in 1801, and 4144 in 1811. It has a wooden bridge over the river, and the corporation have a revenue for its support. It is 10 m sw London. Lon. 0 12 w, lat. 51 27 N.

Kingston, the capital of St. Vincent, in the W Indies, situate at the head of a bay of the same name, on the sw shore of the island. Lon. 61 15 w, lat. 13 5 N.

Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, situate on the n side of Port Royal bay. It was built after the great earthquake in 1692 (which destroyed the town of Port Royal) has since continued to increase in size and opulence, and in 1803 was incorporated as a city. It is a place of great trade, and deemed as healthy as any in Europe. The houses are one story high, many of them with porticoes, and every conveniency for a comfortable habitation in this climate. The number of white inhabitants in 1778 was 6539, of free people of colour 3280, and of slaves 16,659. Lon. 76 43 w, lat. 18 0 N.

Kingston, or *Efopus*, a town of New York, chief of Ulster county. It was destroyed by an English fleet in 1777, but has been rebuilt on a regular plan. It stands on Efopus creek, near its entrance into Hudson river, 86 m n New York. Lon. 73 56 w, lat. 41 56 N.

Kingston, a town of N Carolina, chief of Lenoir county. It stands on the n side of the Neus, 40 m w by n Newbern, and 50 se Raleigh.

Kingston, a town of S Carolina, in Georgetown district, on the w side of Wakkamaw river, 30 m nne Georgetown.

Kingston, a town of Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario, at its outlet the river St. Lawrence. It was formerly called Frontenac, and part of the old fort is now standing, the best part of which is the magazine. Here the king's stores are kept and guarded. Vessels from Lower Canada go no further than this place; and hence to York, Niagara, &c. stores and merchandise are conveyed in boats. It is 150 m sw Montreal. Lon. 75 41 w, lat. 44 8 N.

Kingston upon Hull; see *Hull*.

King-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang. It is divided by a single wall into two parts, one of which belongs to the Chinese and the other to the Tartars, of

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whom the garrison consists. It has a great trade, and stands on the Kian-ku, 620 m ssw Peking. Lon. 111 37 E, lat. 41 6 N.

King-te-ching, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-si. It is computed to contain above a million of inhabitants, and extends 4 m along the banks of a river, which here forms a kind of harbour. This town is famous for its beautiful porcelain, and wants nothing but walls to make it a great city. It is 655 m s Peking. Lon. 116 34 E, lat. 29 25 N.

Kington, or *Kineton*, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Tuesday. King John erected a castle here, in which he kept his court. It is 10 m sse Warwick, and 8½ m nw London.

Kington, or *Kyneton*, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of woollen cloth; seated on the Arrow, under Bradnor mountain, 15 m nw Hereford, and 155 m wnw London.

Kin-hoa, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang, on the banks of a fine river. It has a great trade in dried plums and hams; and is famous for good rice-wine, and very white candles; the latter made of a substance obtained from little shrubs with a white flower, not unlike jessamine. It is 190 m s by E Nanking. Lon. 120 10 E, lat. 29 16 N.

Kinnaird Head, a lofty promontory of Scotland, on the N coast of Aberdeenshire, projecting above a mile into the sea, to the N of the town of Fraserburg. Here is a castle, four stories high; and on the top of it is a light-house. Lon. 1 46 W, lat. 57 39 N.

Kinnoul, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with the remains of an ancient castle. The hill of Kinnoul is famous for its fine agates, and also abounds with many rare plants. The town stands at the foot of the hill, on the river Tay, at the E end of the bridge of Perth.

Kinross, a borough of Scotland, capital of Kinrossshire, with a manufacture of coarse linens. The number of inhabitants was 2124 in 1801, and 2214 in 1811. It is seated in a plain, screened on the N by the Ochil hills, and on the river Leven, before it enters Loch Leven, 23 m nnw Edinburgh. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 56 7 N.

Kinross-shire, a small county of Scotland, surrounded by the shires of Perth and Fife. It is almost circular, about 10 m in diameter, and contains four parishes. The number of inhabitants was 6725 in 1801, and 7445 in 1811.

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The central part is occupied by Loch Leven, and the country around has a rich appearance. It sends a member to parliament, alternately with the county of Clackmanan.

Kinsale, a seaport and borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. It is a maritime arsenal, contains 10,000 inhabitants, and has an excellent harbour, defended by a strong fort. It sends a member to parliament. Considerable quantities of grain are exported from this place. It is seated at the mouth of the Bandon, 14 m s Cork. Lon. 8 28 W, lat. 51 42 N.

Kin-ting, the capital of the island of Lieou-kiou, in the China sea, and of all the islands under that appellation, which form a kingdom. The edifices, temples, and the palace of the king are built after the Japanese manner; but the houses of the Chinese, the imperial college, and the temple of the goddess Tien-fey, are built after the Chinese. The king's palace, reckoned to be 12 m in circuit, is on a neighbouring mountain. Kin-ting has manufactures of silk, cotton, paper, arms, copper utensils, &c. It stands in a district called Cheouli, the SE part of the island. Lon. 127 30 E, lat. 26 2 N.

Kin-tong, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. The surrounding country is mountainous, but the vallies yield abundance of rice. It is seated on the Papien, 750 m W by N Canton. Lon. 100 40 E, lat. 24 30 N.

Kintore, a borough of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the river Don, 15 m W by N Aberdeen.

Kintzingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, with a noble Benedictine convent, seated on the Maine, 10 m sse Wurtzburg.

Kin-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-si. It has always been deemed as a barrier against the incursions of the Tartars, and is strongly fortified. The country around is very fruitful. It is 560 m sw Peking. Lon. 107 30 E, lat. 36 6 N.

Kin-yuen, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-si. It is seated on a fine river, but surrounded with craggy mountains inhabited by a people almost savage, 310 m W by N Canton. Lon. 108 15 E, lat. 24 28 N.

Kiof, or *Kief*, a town of Poland, in a palatinate of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a castle. It is the capital of the Russian government of Kiof, and carries on a considerable trade. Here are catacombs of considerable extent, dug, as would appear,

through a mass divided into 11 and seated on the 180 m N E Kami Warsaw. Lon.

Kiof, a palatinate part of the Ukraine, on the W side of the only two districts towns, scarcely capital, Kiof, being

Kiof, a government empire, being part of Little Russia. It is the Dnieper, although is on the W side.

belonging to the government, and Kiof was the country was conquered and came again into the great dukes, but possessed by the Cossacks, disaffected to the king of Poland, but have ever since ruled that empire. This government is divided into eleven districts; and are the Dnieper, Dniepr, Sula, Pso, and Trub

Kio-jeou, a town of the province of Chan-tong and tcheou. It is the birthplace of several monarchs, memory are still to be

Kioje, or *Koge*, a mark, in Zealand. It is seated the Danes here town, in 1807. It is hagen. Lon. 12 15 E,

Kioping, a town of Siam, seated on a river, distance enters the lake sw Westeras.

Kippen, a town of Scotland, seated near Stirling.

Kirby Lonsdale, a town, with a market, seated on the Loyn, an ancient stone bridge, and 252 m nw London.

Kirby Moor-side, a town, with a market, seated on the edge of the river Dow, 28 m N by W London.

Kirby Stephen, a town, with a market, seated on the edge of the Eden, 9 m sse London.

Kirchbach, a town of Stiria, 14 m SE Gratz.

K I R

through a mass of hardened clay. It is divided into the old and new town, and seated on the w side of the Dnieper, 180 m N Kaminieck, and 335 E by s Warsaw. Lon. 30 27 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Kiof, a palatinate of Poland, in that part of the Ukraine which lies on the w side of the Dnieper. It contains only two districts, and several small towns, scarcely worthy of notice; its capital, Kiof, being subject to Russia.

Kiof, a government of the Russian empire, being part of the Ukraine, or Little Russia. It lies on the E side of the Dnieper, although Kiof, the capital, is on the w side. It was once a duchy, belonging to the great dukes of Russia, and Kiof was their capital. This country was conquered by the Tartars, and came again into the possession of the great dukes, but was over-run and possessed by the Cossacs, under the protection of Poland. In 1664, the natives, discontented with John Casimir, king of Poland, submitted to Russia, and have ever since remained subject to that empire. This government contains eleven districts; and its principal rivers are the Dnieper, Desna, Oster, Udai, Sula, Pisol, and Trubesh.

Kio-seou, a town of China, in the province of Chan-tong and district of Yenchou. It is the birthplace of Confucius, several monuments to whose memory are still to be seen here.

Kioze, or *Koge*, a seaport of Denmark, in Zealand. The English defeated the Danes here, and took the town, in 1807. It is 18 m SW Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Kioping, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, seated on a river, that at a little distance enters the lake Maeler, 28 m WSW Westeras.

Kippen, a town of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, seated near the Forth, 9 m W Stirling.

Kirby Lonsdale, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Loyne, over which is an ancient stone bridge, 10 m SE Kendal, and 252 NW London.

Kirby Moor-side, a town in N York-shire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the edge of the Moors, near the river Dow, 28 m N York, and 224 N by W London.

Kirby Stephen, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of stockings; seated on the Eden, 9 m SSE Appleby, and 266 NW London.

Kirchbach, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 14 m SE Gratz.

K I R

Kirchberg, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 28 m SSW Coblenz.

Kirchberg, a town of Suabia, capital of a burgraviate of the same name; seated on the Iller, 9 m S Ulm.

Kirchberg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with a castle on a hill, by the river Jaxt, 12 m SSW Rotenburg.

Kirchhayn, a town of Lusatia, on the river Bober, 18 m S Luckau.

Kirchhayn, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, situate on the Wohra, 6 m E Marburg.

Kirchheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 15 m W Worms.

Kirchheim, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the river Lauter, 16 m SE Stutgard.

Kirchsf, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 11 m E Marburg.

Kirin, one of the three provinces of Eastern Tartary, bounded on the NW by the province of Teiticar, N by the river Saghalien, E by the sea of Japan, S by Corea and Leaotong, and W by Western Tartary. This country is extremely cold, from the forests by which it is covered, and thinly inhabited. The valuable plant ginseng grows here; and the emperor of China sends hither the criminals banished by the laws.

Kirin, a city of Eastern Tartary, capital of the province of Kirin, and the residence of a Mandshur general, who is invested with the authority of a viceroy. It is situate on the river Songari, which is here called Kirin, 540 m ENE Peking. Lon. 127 20 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Kirkcaldy, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour, on the frith of Forth. Here are a customhouse, a dockyard for small vessels, and manufactures of checks, ticking, cotton, leather, and salt. Dr. Adam Smith was born here, and wrote the greatest part of his celebrated work on the Wealth of Nations. It is 12 m N Edinburgh, and 21 SW St. Andrew. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 56 6 N.

Kirkcudbright, a borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of the county of its name, with a castle. The harbour will admit such ships only as can take the ground, but at its entrance is an excellent road. Considerable quantities of corn are exported, and coal is the principal article imported. The number of inhabitants was 2380 in 1801, and 2763 in 1811. It is seated near the

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mouth of the Dee, 35 m SW Dumfries. Lon. 4 3 W, lat. 54 54 N.

Kirkcudbrightshire, or *East Galloway*, a county of Scotland, 45 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the NW by Ayrshire, NE by Dumfriesshire, E and S by Solway Frith and the Irish sea, and W by Wigtonshire. It is divided into 23 parishes, and sends a member to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 29,211 in 1801, and 33,684 in 1811. The northern part is mountainous, and uncultivated; but there is some fertile land on the sides of the rivers, and it feeds a great number of cattle and sheep. The chief rivers are the Dee, Ken, and Orr.

Kirkham, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, and a considerable manufacture of canvas; seated near the mouth of the Ribble, 18 m S Lancaster, and 225 NNW London.

Kirkintilloch, a town of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, with manufactures of linen and cotton; seated near the Kelvin, and the Grand canal, 7 m NNE Glasgow.

Kirkland, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the S side of the Leven, 9 m NNE Kirkcaldy. Here is a large spinning-work, and a manufacture of coarse linen.

Kirkless, a village in W Yorkshire, situate on the Calder, 3 m NNE Huddersfield. In the park near it is the monument of the famous Robin Hood.

Kirkoswald, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday. On an elevated spot, a little to the E, is the ruin of a castle; and on another eminence, 3 m to the S, is the famous druidical monument called Long Meg and her Daughters. Kirkoswald is seated at the conflux of the Croglin with the Eden, 9 m N by E Penrith, and 292 NW London.

Kirkpatrick, a village of Scotland, 5 m ESE Dumbarton. The vestiges of the Roman wall, built by Antoninus, extend from the Clyde at this place, to Abercorn on the frith of Forth.

Kirkwall, a borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of Pomona, the principal island of the Orkneys. It is built on a neck of land, on the E side of the island, at the head of a deep bay. The most striking object is the stately cathedral of St. Magnus; opposite which is the castle, and near it the bishop's palace, both in ruins. The harbour is excellent, with a good outer road, which are defended by a pier. Here are manufactures of linen, cotton, and platting straw, and great quantities of

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help and corn are exported. Two m to the S is the village of Scalpa, on a commodious bay of its name, which is the usual landing-place from the coast of Caithness. Kirkwall is 30 m NE Thurso, in Caithness. Lon. 2 33 W, lat. 59 13 N.

Kirmanja, a city of Persia, in Irak. It is the residence of a prince, whose government comprehends an extensive tract of country. Here are four mosques, 14 public baths, and many gardens. Five m from the city, in the mountains that form the northern boundary of a fine plain, are many excavations and sculptures. Kirmanlia stands at the S extremity of the plain, on the river Karasu, 190 m NE Bagdad, and 340 WNW Ispahan. Lon. 47 20 E, lat. 34 26 N.

Kirn, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; situate on the Nahe, 42 m S by W Coblenz.

Kirrymuir, a town of Scotland, in Forfarshire, with considerable manufactures of sheeting and coarse linens. It is 5 m NW Forfar, and 16 N Dundee.

Kirshahr, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, formerly a considerable city, called Diocæsarea. Salt is made in the neighbourhood. It is 84 m NE Cogni. Lon. 34 15 E, lat. 39 10 N.

Kirjova, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, seated on the Danube, 76 m SW Iliasel. Lon. 28 4 E, lat. 44 47 N.

Kirton, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 m N Lincoln, and 147 N by W London.

Kishenagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 45 N Calcutta, and 50 S Moorshedabad.

Kishm, or *Kishmich*, a fertile island at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, 60 m long and 8 broad, separated from the continent of Persia by a narrow channel that is navigable for large vessels. On the S side of the island is an excellent harbour; and at the E extremity is the fort of Kishm, 20 m S Gombron. Lon. 56 10 E, lat. 26 58 N.

Kissingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg. In the environs are some medicinal and salt springs. It is seated on the Saal, 10 m NW Schweinfurt.

Kissi, one of the seven Caucasian nations that inhabit the countries between the Black sea and the Caspian. This nation extends from the highest ridge of Caucasus, along the Sundsha rivelets. They are bounded on the W by Little Kabarda, E by the Tartars

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and Lefguls, and s by the Lefguls and Georgians. They consist of 16 districts or tribes, which are generally at variance with each other, and with their neighbours. Those belonging to the districts of Wapi, Anguht, and Shalka, submitted to Russia in 1770. The Tshetshen tribe is so numerous and warlike, and has given the Russians so much trouble, that its name is usually given by them to the whole Kisti nation. The Inguhl, who are capable of arming above 5000 men, live in villages near each other; they are diligent husbandmen, and rich in cattle. Many of their villages have a stone tower, which serves, in time of war, as a retreat to their women and children, and a magazine for their effects. These people are all armed, and have the custom of wearing shields. Their religion is very simple, but has some traces of Christianity. They believe in one God, whom they call Dailé, but have no saints or religious persons; and celebrate Sunday, not by any religious ceremony, but by resting from labour. They observe no ceremonies either at births or deaths, allow of polygamy, and eat pork.

Kijna, or *Crijna*, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the Sukhein mountains, not far to the s of Poona, flows e about 500 m, forming the boundary between the Deccan and the Peninsula, and enters the bay of Bengal by several mouths, to the s of Malulipatam. This river rivals any Indian stream in the fertility diffused by its inundations; and the richest diamond mines in the world are in the neighbouring hills to the north.

Kishnageri, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore. This town was attacked by the British troops, in 1789, who gained the lower fort and suburb, without much difficulty; but the upper fort made so desperate a resistance, that it was found necessary to desist from the attempt. It is 54 m s E Bangalore, and 66 wsw Arcot.

Kittery, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, on Sturgeon creek, 8 m ssw York.

Kitzbuhl, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, on the river Acha, 11 m s E Kufstein.

Kitzingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Maine, 10 m s E Wurtzburg.

Kiun-tcheou, a city of China, capital of the island of Hainan, on the N coast, at the mouth of the Limou. It stands on a promontory, and ships often anchor under its walls. Lon. 109 38 E, lat. 20 0 N.

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Kutaja, or *Kutajah*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, capital of Natolia. Here are many mosques, and three Armenian churches. In the vicinity are some warm baths, much esteemed in several disorders. It is situate at the foot of a mountain, near the river Purfak, 136 m s E Constantinople. Lon. 30 14 E, lat. 39 20 N.

Kuzil Oxan, a river of Persia, which rises in the mountains of Kurdiitan, flows N into Aderbeitzan, where it turns to the E, and, separating Ghilan from Mazanderan, enters the Caspian sea.

Kizlar, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasia, situate on the Terek, which soon after divides into several branches and enters the Caspian sea. The environs are rich in corn, silk, wine, and excellent brandy. It is 120 m E Catharinograd, and 140 s by W Astrachan. Lon. 47 30 E, lat. 43 45 N.

Kladrau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, near the river Misa, 20 m W Pilsen.

Klattau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Walta, 20 m ssw Pilsen.

Klin, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, seated on both sides the Sestra, between two hills, 44 m n W Moscow.

Klingnau, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, on the river Aar, 7 m N Baden.

Knareborough, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday. On a rugged rock almost encompassed by the river Nid, are the ruins of its castle. Near it is a famous spring, called the Dropping Well, which falls in drops from the top of a rock, and is of a strong petrifying quality. Knareborough is celebrated for its linen cloth, sheeting, &c. It is 18 m W by N York, and 200 N by W London.

Knighton, a town of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday; seated on the Teme, 7 m N by W Presteign, and 158 NW London.

Knightbridge, a village in Middlesex, the first from London on the great western road. Here are extensive barracks for soldiers, and a considerable manufacture of painted floor-cloths.

Kniphausen, a town and castle of Westphalia, in the territory of Jever, 8 m s E Jever.

Knittelfeld, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Meur, 10 m n NE Judenburg.

Knocktopher, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, 12 m s by E Kilkenny.

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Knottingley, a village in W York-shire, on the river Aire, 3 m ENE Pontefract, noted for its trade in lime, which is burnt here in great quantities.

Knoxville, a town of Tennessee, capital of that state, of the district of Hamilton, and of Knox county. Here is a college established by government, called Blount College. It stands on the river Holston, 35 m above its junction with the Tennessee, 100 s by s Frankfort. and 480 w-sw Richmond. Lon. 84 s w, lat. 35 38 N.

Knutsford, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. Here is a cotton mill, and a manufacture of shag velvets. It is 7 m NE Norwich, and 173 NNW London.

Koang-nan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 170 m ESE Yun-nan.

Koang-si, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 100 m ESE Yun-nan.

Koang-sin, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si. Here are manufactures of good paper, and the best candles in the empire. It is 150 m s by w Nanking. Lon. 118 30 E, lat. 28 30 N.

Koben, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, on the river Oder, 15 m SE Glogau.

Kobi, called by the Chinese Chamo, a vast desert of Chinese Tartary, which occupies almost all the s extremity of the country of the Kalkas. It is more than 100 leagues from E to w, and almost as much from N to S.

Kobrin, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. It was taken by the Russians in 1794: and again in 1812, after a battle in which they defeated the Saxons. It is 30 m E Brzesc.

Koei-tcheou, one of the smallest provinces in China, bounded on the s by Quang-si, E by Hou-quang, N by Setchuen, and w by Yun-nan. It is almost a desert; but produces the best horses in China. The inhabitants are mountaineers, accustomed to independence, and seem to form a separate nation; being no less ferocious than the savage animals among which they live. Beside Koei-yang, the capital, it contains nine cities of the first, and 38 of the second and third class.

Koei-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Setchuen. It is very rich, through its great commerce, and has a customhouse to receive the duties on merchandise. Vast quantities of musk are collected in the neighbourhood, and there are several springs from which salt is procured. It stands on the great river

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Kian-ku, 637 m ssw Peking. Lon. 109 24 E, lat. 31 10 N.

Kai-yang, a city of China, capital of the province of Koei tcheou. The remains of temples and palaces still announce its former magnificence. It is 420 m NW Canton. Lon. 106 19 E, lat. 26 30 N.

Kage; see *Klage*.

Kola, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, capital of Russian Lapland. It has a good harbour on the river Kola, near a bay of the same name in the Frozen ocean. Lon. 33 E, lat. 68 52 N.

Kohn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Kaurzim, with a castle. A little to the w of this place, in 1757, the Austrians gained a victory over the Prussians. It is 16 m ESE Prague.

Kolivan, a government of the Russian empire, in Siberia, formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. This country has very productive silver mines, which have been called the Potosi of Russia. They lie between the Obi and Irtysh, and chiefly near the mountains which separate Siberia from Chinese Tartary.

Kolivan, a town of Siberia, capital of the government of the same name. In its neighbourhood are silver mines of considerable produce. It was formerly called Berdskoi, and is seated on the river Berd, at its conflux with the Obi, 480 m ESE Tobolsk. Lon. 81 20 E, lat. 55 28 N.

Kolomna, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, and a bishop's see; seated on the Oka, near the influx of the Moskva, 60 m SE Moscow.

Kom, or *Khum*, a city of Persia, in Irak, with a large college, and a celebrated mosque containing the superb tombs of Sefi I and Abbas II. It was taken by the Afgans, in 1722, and almost wholly destroyed. Part of it has since been rebuilt, but the ruins are yet extensive. The best sabres and poniards in Persia are made here, and it has manufactures of earthenware. It stands at the foot of high mountains, and near a river which is lost in the great salt desert, 70 m s by w Teheran. Lon. 50 40 E, lat. 34 45 N.

Kong, a town of Negroland, capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the borders of Guinea, from which it is separated by a ridge of mountains. It is 230 mssw Segou. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 11 20 N.

Kongbaacha, a town of Sweden, in Halland, at the head of a bay of the Categat, 14 m SSE Gotheburg.

Kongsberg, a town of Norway, in the

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government of Aggerhuys, celebrated for the richest silver mines in Europe. It is situate on both sides of the Lowen, 44 m SW Christiania.

Kongshus, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, at the W extremity of the lake Maclar, 30 m ENE Orebro.

Kongsvinger, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, near the river Glomme, at the foot of a steep rock, on which is a strong citadel. It is 46 m ENE Christiania. Lon. 12° E, lat. 60° 13' N.

Kong-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chen-si. It stands on the river Hoel, surrounded by high mountains, where a tomb is seen, which the Chinese pretend to be that of Fo-hi. It is 650 m WSW Peking. Lon. 104° 20' E, lat. 34° 56' N.

Konich, or *Koinich*; see *Cogni*.

Koningratz, a fortified town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, and a bishop's see. It has a spacious market-place, and many elegant buildings. In 1763 a body of Prussian troops entered the town, and laid the greater part of it in ashes. It is seated on the Elbe, 44 m E Prague. Lon. 15° 47' E, lat. 50° 10' N.

Konigsberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 7 m NW Gießen.

Konigsberg, a town and castle of Franconia, 14 m N Schweinfurt.

Konigsberg, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, 15 m SE Troppau.

Konigsberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the river Rorike, 25 m NNW Custrin.

Konigsberg, a fortified city, the capital of Prussia, with a university, a magnificent palace, and a public library. It stands on the Pregel, near its entrance into the Frisch Haff, an inlet of the Baltic. The townhouse, the exchange, the royal mint, and the cathedral, are fine structures. The tower of the castle is very high, whence there is a beautiful prospect. The city is 10 m in circuit, and contains 58,000 inhabitants, who are principally of the Lutheran religion. Many of the houses are large and elegant; and the trade is very considerable. The strong citadel, called Fredericksburg, is a regular square, surrounded by broad ditches and the river; and within it are a church and an arsenal. No ships drawing more than seven feet water can pass the bar, that large vessels anchor at Pillau, a small town on the Baltic. *Konigsberg* was taken by the Russians in 1758; and in 1807, after the battle of Friedland,

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it was entered by the French. It is 170 m N Warsaw. Lon. 20° 45' E, lat. 54° 12' N.

Konigsberg, an ancient castle of Suabia, in a county of the same name, 8 m NW Ravensburg.

Konigsbaf, a town and castle of Bohemia, seated on the Elbe, 12 m N Koningratz.

Konigsbafen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, with a castle, on the river Saal, 18 m NNE Schweinfurt.

Konigsbutter, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Wolfenbüttele, with a celebrated abbey, on the rivulet Lutter, 10 m E Brunswick.

Konigssee, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a hill, 7 m W Rudelsbade.

Konigsstein, a town and fortress of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the frontiers of Bohemia. A garrison is constantly maintained in the fort, which stands on a mountain, and is deemed impregnable. The town has manufactures of woollen and linen, and is seated on the Elbe, 19 m SE Dresden. Lon. 14° 14' E, lat. 50° 54' N.

Konigsstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with a castle on a rock, 11 m NW Frankfort.

Konitz, a town of W Prussia, 10 m NW Culm.

Kooch, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agra, 60 m E Gwalior, and 95 SE Agra.

Koonjoor, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circle, in the province of Orissa. It is 86 m NNW Cattack, and 163 WSW Calcutta. Lon. 85° 38' E, lat. 21° 52' N.

Kooshaub, a town of the Hindoostan, in Lahore, seated near the Chelum, 88 m W Lahore. Lon. 71° 20' E, lat. 30° 55' N.

Koping, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, on a river that soon after enters the lake Macler, 20 m WSW Westeras.

Kopis, a fortified town of Lithuania, in the government of Mohilet, situate on the Dnieper, 50 m N Mohilef.

Korfakan, a town of Arabia, in Oman, on a bay of the gulf of Ormus, 110 m N by W Rostak.

Koriacs, a people of Siberia, divided into two forts. Those properly called Koriacs have a fixed residence; the others are wanderers, and are known by the appellation of Raindeer Koriacs. Their flocks are numerous, and they maintain them by conducting them to those cantons that abound with moss. When these pastures are exhausted, they seek for others. In this manner they wander about, encamping under tents

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of skin, and supporting themselves with the produce of their deer, which are as serviceable for draught to the Koriacs, as the dogs are to the Kamtschadales. There is, in many respects, a great resemblance between the fixed and the wandering Koriacs: yet the misunderstanding which subsists among them, causes them to be considered as two different people. Their country, however, is the same, and takes in a vast extent; bounded on the s by Kamtschatka and the gulf of Pengina, e by the country of the Oluterians, n by that of the Tehoukchis, and w by the Tongouss, the Lamouts, and the Yakouts. The number of fixed Koriacs scarcely exceeds 900; and the wandering Koriacs, it is imagined, do not much exceed that amount. The manners of the former are a mixture of duplicity, mistrust, and avarice. Robbers by nature, they are suspicious, cruel, incapable either of benevolence or pity. From this perfidious and savage disposition, it would not be easy for them to live in peace, or form any durable ties with their neighbours: hence their continual insurrections against the Russians, and their daily incursions on the people who surround them; hence the respective animosities and revenge that incessantly spring up. This state of war foments in every individual a ferocious spirit. The practice of attacking, and of defending themselves, creates in them an inflexible courage, which delights in perpetual combats, and glories in a contempt of life. Superstition lends its aid to ennoble in their eyes this thirst of blood, by imposing a law that obliges them to conquer or to die. Neither the bravery nor the number of their adversaries can at all intimidate them; it is then they swear to *destroy the sun*. They discharge this terrible oath by cutting the throats of their wives and children, burning all their possessions, and rushing madly into the midst of their enemies. The combat cannot terminate but by the total destruction of one of the parties; for the vanquished never seek their safety by flight, and not a Koriac will survive the slaughter of his countrymen. Their regular occupation is hunting and fishing; but every season will not permit them to follow it. During these intervals, shut up in their deep habitations, they sleep, smoke, and get drunk. Thoughtless of the future, without regret for the past, they come not out of their jourts till the most urgent necessity compels them. These jourts are larger than those of the Kamtschadales; but their filthiness is more disgusting, for there is neither door, nor vent-hole for the smoke. They live upon dried fish, and the flesh and fat of the whale and seawolf. The whale is commonly eaten raw, and the seawolf dried and cooked in the same manner as their fish, except the sinews, the marrow, the brain, and now and then a slice of the flesh, which they devour raw with extreme avidity. Reindeer is their favourite dish. Vegetables also form a part of their food: they gather in autumn various sorts of berries, of a part of which they make a refreshing beverage, and the rest is bruised to powder, and kneaded with the oil of the whale or seawolf. Their passion for strong liquors, increased by the difficulty of procuring brandy, has led them to invent a drink equally potent, which they extract from a red mushroom. The features of the majority of the Koriacs are not Asiatic; and they might be considered as Europeans, but for their low stature, their ill shape, and the colour of their skin. The other Koriacs have the same characteristic outlines as the Kamtschadales. Among the women, particularly, there are very few who have not sunk eyes, flat noses, and prominent cheeks. The men are almost entirely beardless, and have short hair. The women carry their children in a kind of net or basket arched over, in which the infant is placed in a sitting posture, and sheltered from the weather. A plurality of wives is not allowed among the Koriacs; although there have been instances of its being practised without scruple. When a Koriac dies, his relations and neighbours assemble to pay him their last respects. They erect a funeral pile, upon which they place a portion of the wealth of the deceased, and a stock of provisions consisting of whatever they conceive he will want for his great journey, and to keep him from starving in the other world. If he be a wandering Koriac, his deer conduct him to the pile; if a resident Koriac, he is drawn by his dogs, or carried by his relations. The body is exhibited, clothed in his best attire, and lying in a kind of coffin. There it receives the adieu of the attendants, who, with torches in their hands, consider it as an honour speedily to reduce their relation or friend to ashes. They feel only the regret of a short absence, and not of an eternal separation. They wear no mourning; and the funeral pomp terminates in a scene of intemperance. They acknow-

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judge a Supreme Being, the creator of all things. He inhabits the sun, whose burning orb they consider as the throne or palace of the Lord of Nature. They neither fear nor worship him: goodness they say is his essence; and it is impossible he should do any injury. The principle of evil they consider as a malignant spirit, who divides with the good being the empire of nature. As the one is intent on the happiness of mankind, the other endeavours to render them unhappy. Diseases, tempests, famine, calamities of every kind, are his works, and the instruments of his vengeance. To pacify his wrath, they offer to him various animals, the first-fruits of their hunting and fishing, and whatever they possess that is most valuable; but there is no temple set apart for his votaries, who conceive that they render him propitious by piously getting drunk in their jouts; for drunkenness is become with these people a religious practice, and the basis of all their solemnities.

Korumabad, or **Khorremabad**, a town of Persia, in Irak, with a fort on a conical hill. It is seated on a river, near its entrance into the Karanfu, 75 m SSE Kirmansha.

Kosel, or **Kosla**, a fortified town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, on the river Oder, 17 m N Ratibor.

Koslof; see *Eupatoria*.

Kostroma, a government of Russia, formerly included in that of Moscow. It is divided into the provinces of Kostroma and Unza, the capitals of which are Kostroma and Makarief.

Kostroma, a town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name. It is surrounded by a strong wall, and situate on a river of the same name, at its entrance into the Volga, 168 m NE Moscow, and 380 SSE Petersburg. Lon. 41 14 E, lat. 57 30 N.

Kotatis; see *Cutais*.

Kotta, a town of Hindooistan, in the country of Malway, seated on the Jesul, 100 m SE Agimere, and 215 S Delhi. Lon. 76 20 E, lat. 25 15 N.

Kottokolee, a town of Negroland, capital of a country of the same name. It is 200 m NE Gago. Lon. 5 45 E, lat. 12 45 N.

Kotun, a city of Usbec Tartary, in Cashgur, 110 m SE Iraken. Lon. 81 36 E, lat. 37 50 N.

Koue-ke, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan. It is seated in a vast plain, between two large rivers, 312 m S Peking. Lon. 115 29 E, lat. 34 30 N.

Kous, or **Cofa**, a town of Egypt, on

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the E bank of the Nile, once a place of great wealth and trade, being the staple of commerce between the Nile and the Red sea. It is 18 m S Dendera, and 45 NNE Esne.

Kowno, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki. In 1812, it was possessed by the French, but afterward retaken by the Russians. It is situate on the Niemen, at the influx of the Willa, 50 m WNW Wilna.

Krainburg, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 5 m NE Burkhäusen.

Krainburg, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, seated on the Save, 18 m NW Laubach.

Krainowitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, 6 m SSW Ratibor.

Kranichfeld, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river Ilm, 12 m SE Erfurt.

Krapitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, with a castle, at the conflux of the Prudnitz with the Oder, 14 m S Oppelen.

Krasnipol, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia, 32 m NNE Kamienieck.

Krasnoslaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm, 26 m SSW Chelm.

Krasnoy, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk. In 1812, it was taken by the French, under Murat, Aug. 14; but they were defeated here, under Davoust, with great loss, Nov. 16; and the next day 12,000 under Ney laid down their arms. It is 28 m SW Smolensk.

Kraupen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz. It has considerable tin mines in the vicinity, and is 17 m WNW Leitmeritz.

Krautheim, a town and castle of Franconia, in the duchy of Wurtzburg, on the river Jaxt, 15 m SW Mergentheim.

Krekith, a corporate town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Irish sea, near Traeth-Amawer bay, where a castle formerly stood, now in ruins. It is 13 m S by E Carnarvon, and 234 NW London.

Krempe, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, seated in a marsh and on a river of its name, 5 m N Gluckstadt.

Krems, a town of Austria, which has alum-works, and manufactures of velvet, silk stuffs, and excellent thread. It is seated at the conflux of the Krems with the Danube, 36 m WNW Vienna. Lon. 15 36 E, lat. 48 24 N.

Kronberg, a town of Austria, on the Danube, opposite Kloster Neuburg, 8 m WNW Vienna.

Kronberg; see *Cronenberg*.

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Kruszwica, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzesc, with a castle, noted for being the birthplace of Piast, who, from the station of a private citizen, was elected king of Poland in the year 842. It is seated on the lake Goplo, 28 m w Brzesc.

Krutzwow, a strong town of Lithuania, seated on the Soz, 30 m sw Mozcillaw. Lon. 32 4 E, lat. 54 8 N.

Krylow, a strong town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiof, seated on the Dnieper, 140 m SE Kiof. Lon. 33 50 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Kubbees; see *Kabis*.

Kubesh, a strong town in the country of the Lesguis, situate on a hill, between high mountains. Its inhabitants call themselves Franki (Franks, a name common in the east to all Europeans) and form a republic. They are excellent artists, and make very good fire-arms, sabres, coats of mail, and several articles in gold and silver, for exportation. They have, likewise, for their own defence, small copper cannons, of three pounds calibre, cast by themselves. They coin Turkish and Persian silver money, and even rubles, which readily pass current, because they are of the full weight and value. Kubesh is considered as a neutral town, where the neighbouring princes can deposit their treasure with safety. In 1725, it acknowledged the sovereignty of Russia, but without paying any tribute. Lon. 47 59 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Kuffein, a strong town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a castle on a rock. It surrendered to the French and Bavarians in 1805. It is seated on the Inn, on the frontiers of Bavaria, 46 m SSE Munich. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Kuhlheim, or *Kultzheim*, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, 32 m ENE Heidelberg.

Kundapura, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, and the chief place in the northern part of that province. It is seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, which here expands into a lake, and forms a number of islands. It is the port for all goods coming from or going to Nagara; but the bar will not admit vessels that draw more than 12 feet. It is 30 m wsw Nagara, and 54 NNW Mangalore. Lon. 74 45 W, lat. 13 34 N.

Kunerdorf, a village of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 3 m ENE Frankfurt on the Oder. Here, in 1759, was fought one of the most bloody battles on record between the Prussians and Russians, in which the king of Prussia,

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after a great slaughter of the enemy for above six hours, was in the end obliged to quit the field, with the loss of all his cannon and 20,000 men.

Kunting, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Aichstadt, at the conflux of the Schwarzach with the Altmuhl, 12 m NE Aichstadt.

Kuopia, a town of Sweden, in Finland, capital of Savolax, and that part of Carelia remaining to Sweden. It is situate on the w side of an extensive lake, 200 m SE Ulea. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 63 20 N.

Kupferberg, a mine-town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, on the river Bober, 19 m E Schweidnitz.

Kupferberg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, 8 m NE Culmbach.

Kur, a river that rises in Persian Armenia, flows NE into Georgia, where it receives the Araqui, and turning SE passes by Teflis into Schirvan, where it receives the Aras, at Javat, and 50 m below enters the Caspian sea. At its mouth are several islets, liable to be overflowed in the spring.

Kurdistan, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N by Armenia, E by Persia, S by Irak, and W by Diarbek. It comprehends the whole of ancient Assyria, and is in general a fertile country, particularly the N part, which is highly cultivated. The Kurds are robust, hardy, and temperate, and live to a great age. Some live in towns and villages, and others in tents. They are averse to settled habits, and war and rapine are their delight. They are not subject either to the Turks or Persians; but are divided into different tribes, each governed by its own chief, all of whom are independent, though some condescend, for the preservation of peace, to pay an annual tribute to the king of Persia. Their language and dress are different from either the Turks or Persians; and their religion is partly Christianity and partly Mohamedanism. The province is sometimes divided into Upper and Lower, of which Betlis and Solymania are the capitals.

Kuriles, a chain of small islands, extending from Cape Lopatka, the S promontory of Kamtschatka, in a SW direction, to the NE end of Jessö. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Cape Lopatka, who were called Kuriles, gave these islands the same name, as soon as they became acquainted with them. They are 21 in number, exclusive of the very small ones. The northernmost, called Shoomska, is three

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leagues from Cape Lopatka; the next, named Paramouf, is considerably larger than Shoomska. Those two islands were first visited by the Russians, in 1713, who have found it convenient to substitute numbers for the ancient names of those islands, concerning which authors are much at variance. They now call them No. 1, No. 2, &c. as high as 21, which last terminates the pretensions of Russia. Of these four only are inhabited, No. 1, 2, 13, 14; but on the others, the islanders land occasionally from their canoes for the sake of hunting foxes and otters. The natives are very hairy, wear long beards, and live entirely upon seals, fish, and the produce of the chase. They are hospitable and docile; and have all embraced the Christian religion.

Kuron, a chain of mountains in Asiatic Turkey. See *Taurus*.

Kurk, a government of the Russian empire, formerly part of that of Bielgorod. Its capital, of the same name, is a large city, half of it situate on a lofty eminence, and has a flourishing trade. It has several fabrics and manufactures, especially tanneries, and the vicinity is fertile and populous. It is seated on the Tukor, which runs into the Sem, 120 m sw Voronetz. Lon. 37 8 E, lat. 51 40 N.

Kusistan, or *Chusistan*, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Irak Agemi, E by Faristan, S by the gulf of Persia, and W by Irak Arabi. The N part is mountainous, the S flat and marshy. Toftar is the capital.

Kutaiah; see *Kutaja*.

Kutatis; see *Cotais*.

Kuttenberg, a town of Bohemia, seated near a mountain, in which are silver mines, 5 m NW Czaflau.

Kuitore, a country of Asia, between the NE part of Cabul and the NW of Cashmere. The Mohamedans call it Caferistan, or the Land of Infidels. It has a town and fortress of the same name, 100 m NE Cabul, and 280 NW Lahore. Lon. 70 17 E, lat. 35 27 N.

Kuynder, a town and fortress of Holland, in Friesland, on the W side of the river Kuynder, at its entrance into the Zuider zee, 23 m S Lewarden.

Kusneck, a town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Kolivan. It has manufactures of iron, and stands on the Tom, at the influx of the Kondoma, 230 m ESE Kolivan. Lon. 85 50 E, lat. 54 16 N.

Kylburg, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany,

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in the electorate of Treves. It has a collegiate church, and is seated on the Kyll, 16 m N Treves.

Kynetou; see *Kington*.

Kyrager, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Berar, near the Luchnow hills, 95 m SW Ruttunpour, and 110 E by N Nagpour.

Kyritz, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, 9 m NE Havelberg.

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Laab, a town of Austria, on the river Teya and borders of Moravia, 30 m N by W Vienna. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 48 43 N.

Laas, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a trade in salt, leather, and horses, 12 m S Laubach.

Labadia, a town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige, 30 m NNW Ferrara.

Labes, a town of Further Pomerania, with manufactures of cloth, seated on the Reka, 22 m NE New Stargard.

Labia, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, 62 m SW Nisla.

Labiau, a town of E Prussia, at the mouth of the Deime, near the Curisch Haff, with a strong castle, 30 m NE Konigsberg.

Labourd, a late territory of France, part of that of Basques. It abounds in fruit, and is now included in the department of Lower Pyrenees.

Labrador, a country of N America, on the E side of Hudson bay. The climate, in only lat. 57 N, is excessively cold during winter. The ice begins to disappear in May; and the middle of June commences hot weather, which at times is so violent as to scorch the faces of the hunters. Mock suns and halos are frequent; and the night is enlivened by the aurora borealis. The animals are moose-deers, stags, rain-deers, bears, tigers, buffalos, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martens, squirrels, ermines, wild cats, and hares. The feathered kinds are geese, bustards, ducks, partridges, and all kinds of wild fowls. The fishes are whales, morsees, seals, cod, and a white fish preferable to herrings; and in the rivers and fresh waters are pike, perch, carp, and trout. In summer, there is here, as in other cold places, a variety in the colour of the several animals; but when that season is over, which continues only for three months, they all assume the livery of winter, and every sort of beasts, and most of the fowls, are of the colour of

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the snow. See *New Britain*, *Esquimaux*, and *Hudson Bay*.

Laccadives, a group of small islands, in the Indian sea, lying w of the coast of Malabar. They are 32 in number; and their chief traffic is the produce of the cocoa palm, such as oil, cables, and cordage; and in dried fish. These are sent to the continent of India, whence they get rice, &c. in return; and also to Mafcat, in large boats, which bring back dates and coffee. Calpeny, one of the largest, lies most to the s and e; and its s extremity is 170 m to the w of Cochin. Lon. 73 32 E, lat. 10 0 N.

Lacedogna; see *Cedogna*.

Lachia, a cit^y of Arabia, capital of the province of Bahrin. It is well built, and seated on the Aftan, which flows into a considerable bay of the gulf of Persia, opposite the isle of Bahrin. Lon. 48 40 E, lat. 26 20 N.

Lachio, or *Laotchu*; see *Lao*.

Ladenburg, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Necker, 8 m nw Heidelberg.

Ladoga, a lake of Russia, between the gulf of Finland and the lake Onega. It is 140 m long and 80 broad, and esteemed to be the largest lake in Europe. It has many quicksands, which, being moved from place to place by the frequent storms, has often proved fatal to the flat-bottomed vessels of the Russians. This induced Peter the great to cut a canal 67 m in length, from the ss extremity of this lake to the river Neva, by which it has communication with the gulf of Finland.

Ladoga, New, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on the Volkhof, between the lake and canal of Ladoga. Old Ladoga, an inconsiderable place, is higher up the Volkhof. New Ladoga is 66 m e Petersburg. Lon. 31 42 E, lat. 60 0 N.

Ladrones, or *Marian Islands*, islands of the Pacific ocean. They are 11 in number, exclusive of the small islets and rocks, lying in 140 E lon. and between 11 and 22 N lat. They were discovered by Magellan, in 1521. He touched first at Guam, where the natives stole some of his goods, which caused him to name these islands the *Ladrones*, or *Islands of Thieves*. Beside the other fruits natural to the soil and climate, here is the bread-fruit tree in abundance. The names of the principal islands are Saypan, Tinian, Guam, and Rora.

Lagnasco, a town of Piedmont, 24 m s Turin.

Lagny, a town of France, in the de-

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partment of Seine and Marne, with a famous Benedictine abbey; seated on the Marne, 13 m e Paris.

Lagos, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle. Here the English fleets bound to the Mediterranean usually take in fresh water. Off the cape near this town, in 1759, admiral Boscawen defeated a French fleet. It is 120 m ssw Lisbon. Lon. 8 36 w, lat. 37 14 N.

Lagos, a town of New Spain, in Guadalaxara, seated in a plain fertile in wheat, on the borders of Mechoacan, 42 m nw Guanajuato.

Laguna, the capital of Teneriff. See *Christophe de Laguna, St.*

Lagunes of Venice, the marshes or lakes in Italy, on which Venice is seated. They communicate with the sea, and are the security of the city. There are about 60 islands in these Lagunes, which together make a bishop's see. Eurano is the most considerable, next to those on which Venice stands.

Lahn, a river of Germany, which rises in Hesse-Cassel, and flows by Marburg, Wetzlar, and Nassau into the Rhine, above Coblenz.

Lahn, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, near which is the castle of Lahnhaus. It is seated on the Bober, 10 m nsw Hirschberg.

Laholm, a seaport of Sweden, in Halland, with a castle; seated on the Laga, near its entrance into the Categat, 12 m sse Halmstadt. Lon. 12 56 E, lat. 56 31 N.

Lahore, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the w by Candahar, n by Cashmere, e by Sirinagur and Delhi, and s by Multan. It is often called Panjab, or the country of Five Rivers. It is extensive and fertile; affording, in addition to all the necessaries of life, wine, fugar, and cotton wool. In the tract between the Indus and the Chelum are salt mines, which afford pieces of rock salt, hard enough to be formed into vessels, &c. See *Panjab*.

Lahore, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name, and of the country of the Seiks. It was the residence of the Mohamedan conquerors of Hindoostan, before they had established themselves in the central parts of the country; and owes its modern improvements to Humaion, the father of Achar, who made it his residence during a part of his troublesome reign. The city and its suburbs are 7 m in circuit. It is surrounded by walls of brick, and adorned with beautiful edifices and gardens. Here are manufactures of cotton cloths and stuffs of all kinds,

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and of very curious carpets. It is situate on the s bank of the Rauvee, 210 m s Cashmere, and 290 NW Delhi. Lon. 72 48 E, lat. 31 1 N.

Lahr, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 12 m NW Munster.

Lahr, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, situate on the river Schutter, 19 m N Friburg.

Laino, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near a river of the same name, 19 m WNW Cassano.

Lajoon, a town of Persia, in the province of Mezanderan, near the coast of the Caspian sea, 20 m E Resht.

Lai-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chang-tong, with a convenient harbour on the Yellow sea. It stands on a promontory, 255 m SE Peking. Lon. 119 46 E, lat. 37 9 N.

Laland, a fertile island of Denmark, in the Baltic, lying W of Falster, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Naxkow is the capital.

Lalang, an island, near the N coast of the island of Sumatra, in the strait of Malacca. Lon. 99 20 E, lat. 1 45 N.

Lambach, a town of Austria, 24 m SSW Lintz.

Lamballe, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, with a good trade in cattle, linen, and parchment, 11 m ESE St. Briec.

Lambayeque, a town on the coast of Peru, with upward of 30,000 inhabitants, the generality of whom are poor Spaniards, Mulattos, and Indians. It is 110 m NNW Truxillo. Lon. 79 35 W, lat. 6 45 S.

Lambesc, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 9 m N Aix.

Lambeth, a town in Surry, on the river Thames, opposite Westminster. Here the archbishop of Canterbury has an ancient palace. By the vast increase of buildings, Lambeth is now joined to the metropolis, in a direction to each of the three bridges; and the number of inhabitants in 1811 was 41,644.

Lambourn, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Friday, seated on a river of the same name, 15 m SW Abingdon, and 65 W London.

Lamego, a city of Portugal, in Beira, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel, two cathedral churches, and four convents. Here the states assembled to confirm the election of Alfonso Henriquez, the first king of Portugal, and enacted the fundamental laws, now forgotten.

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It is seated on the Douro, 50 m E Oporto. Lon. 7 30 W, lat. 41 12 N.

Lammermuir, a mountainous ridge in Scotland, which divides the county of Berwick from that of Haddington for above 20 m, and terminates on the W at Soutra hill, which is elevated 1716 feet above the sea. These hills are bleak and barren, affording but scanty pasture for sheep.

Lamlash, a lofty island of Scotland, in Buteshire, near the SE side of the isle of Arran, opposite Kilbride. It extends 2 m, and on the W side forms a semicircular bay of its name, which is one of the safest harbours in the universe, for vessels of any size. It is sometimes called Molas, and the Holy Isle, from having been the retreat of St. Maol Jos, whose cave, well, &c. are shown to strangers. The island is one vast mountain, in great part covered with heath, and invested with vipers; but along the side of the bay has sufficient pasture and arable land to support the few inhabitants, who live in a village of the same name. Lon. 4 55 W, lat. 55 33 N.

Lamo, an island of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, tributary to the Portuguese. The capital, of the same name, is well fortified. Lon. 40 24 E, lat. 2 0 S.

Lampa, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in the bishopric of Cusco. The country is in some parts very fertile, others unproductive; but silver mines are abundant. It is 130 m S by W Cusco. Lon. 72 0 W, lat. 14 56 S.

Lampedusa, an island in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Tunis and the island of Malta. It is 21 m in circuit, pleasant and fertile, though not inhabited; but it has a good harbour, where ships water. Lon. 12 24 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Lampon, a town of Sumatra, capital of a district belonging to the king of Bantam. The Dutch have a resident here. It is situate on a bay of the same name, in the strait of Sunda, 180 m SE Bencoolen. Lon. 104 15 E, lat. 5 40 N.

Lampisaco, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, celebrated for its wine; seated on the strait of Gallipoli, nearly opposite the town of Gallipoli.

Lamspringe, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildersheim, situate at the source of the rivulet Lame, 17 m S Hildersheim.

Lancashire, a county of England, bounded on the N by Cumberland and Westmorland, E by Yorkshire, S by Cheshire, and W by the Irish sea. It is

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74 m from N to S (including a detached hundred on the NW, called Furness, which is separated from the rest by a creek, at the head of Morecambe bay) and its greatest breadth is 44 m. It contains 1,155,840 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 69 parishes; has 27 market-towns; and sends 14 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 672,731 in 1801, and 828,309 in 1811. It is a county-palatine, under the title of the Duchy of Lancaster; the only duchy of England (that of Cornwall excepted) which is not merely titular. This county comprises a variety of soil and face of country; but upon the whole, is one of those which are the least favoured by nature. The hundred of Furness is a wild and rugged region, strewed with quantities of iron-ore and slate, and covered with a growth of underwood, which is cut in succession, and made into charcoal. The E part, between the Ribble and the Mersey, comprising the ancient forests of Wyre-dale and Bowland, is mountainous and generally barren; but the S part of the tract between these two rivers is flat, quite from the sea to the commencement of the ridge called Black-stone-edge, which separates the county from Yorkshire. Much of this is a fertile country, though occasionally deformed by black turf bogs, here called mosses; some of which are of large extent, and impassible in wet seasons. In the NE part of this division are some lofty hills, the most noted of which is Pendle hill. The remaining part is varied with hill, dale, and moor. Lancashire is little adapted for a corn country, but is singularly fitted for the growth of potatoes. Among its products is a species of coal, called cannel, far exceeding all other, not only in making a clear fire, but for being capable of being manufactured into candle-sticks, cups, standishes, snuff-boxes, &c. As a commercial and manufacturing county, it is superior to any other in the kingdom. Its principal manufactures are linen, silk, and cotton goods; fustians and counterpanes, shalloons, bays, serges, tapes, hats, canvas, sack-ing, pins, iron goods, plate-glass, &c. Of the commerce of this county, it may suffice to observe, that Liverpool is the second port in the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Mersey, Irwell, Ribble, Loyne, Levern, Wyre, Hodder, Roche, Duddon, Winster, and Ken; and it has two considerable lakes, Win-ander-mere and Conistoun-mere. It has also numerous canals, and the honour

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of exhibiting the first regular one in the kingdom, which was begun by the duke of Bridgewater in 1758.

Lancaster, a borough and the capital of Lancashire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Loyne, or Lune, which forms a port for vessels of moderate burden, and over it are two stone bridges. Along the river side is a fine quay, also yards for ship-building: and a canal, from Kendal, winds round the E part of the town, which is conveyed over the river by an aqueduct of five arches. The number of inhabitants was 9030 in 1801, and 9247 in 1811. The church is a fine structure, on the side of a hill, on the summit of which is a noble castle, serving both as the shire-house and the county-gaol. Here are also a neat chapel, several meeting-houses, and an exchange. On the top of the castle is a square tower, called John of Gaunt's Chair, whence there is an extensive prospect. Five m from this place is Dunald-mill-hole, a cave at the foot of a mountain, into which a large brook runs and passes 2 m underground before it appears again: some of its vaults are so high, that they resemble the roof of a church, and in other parts so low, that they can be passed only by creeping on the hands and feet. Lancaster carries on a considerable trade, especially to the W Indies; is noted for the making of mahogany cabinet ware; and has manufactures of canvas and coarse linens. It is 66 m S Carlisle, and 240 NNW London. Lon. 2 56 W, lat. 54 4 N.

Lancaster, a borough of Pennsylvania, capital of a county of the same name, and the largest inland town in the United States. Beside six churches, and other public buildings, it contains a college founded in 1787, called Franklin College. Here are manufactures of guns and other hardware; and the inhabitants, about 5000, carry on a considerable trade. It is seated near Conestogo creek, which runs into the Susquehanna, 58 m W by N Philadelphia. Lon. 76 20 W, lat. 40 3 N.

Lancaster, a town of the state of Ohio, capital of Fairfield county. It is seated on the Hockhocking, 50 m W Marietta.

Lancaster, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county. In the vicinity is a quarry of excellent stones for tombs, and the best slates for houses. It is situate on a branch of the Nashua, which runs into the Merrimac, 14 m N by E Worcester, and 35 WNW Boston.

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m long and 10 broad. It is very high, and has a good harbour at the NE end. Lon. 13 26 W, lat. 29 14 N.

Lanciano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, and an archbishop's see. It is famous for two great annual fairs, and seated on the Feltrino, 100 m N by E Naples. Lon. 14 50 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Landau, a strong town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. In 1702 it was taken by the Austrians, and the next year retaken by the French. It surrendered to the allies in 1704, and belonged to Austria till 1713, when it again fell into the hands of the French, to whom it was ceded, with its district, in 1714, by the treaty of Baden. In 1793 it was attacked by the Austrians and Prussians, without success. It is seated on the Queich, 20 m wsw Spire, and 43 NNE Straßburg. Lon. 8 7 E, lat. 49 12 N.

Landau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Waldeck, 9 m NE Corbach.

Landau, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, seated on the Ruhme, 13 m ENE Göttingen.

Landau, a town of Bavaria, situate on an eminence, by the Iser, 15 m SSE Straubingen.

Landen, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, famous for a battle gained by the French over the allies, in 1693; and for a battle in 1793, in which the Austrians defeated the French. It is seated on the Becke, 18 m ESE Louvain.

Landernau, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, seated on the Elhorn, 20 m NE Brest.

Landeron, a town of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuchâtel, situate at the sw extremity of the lake of Bienné, 7 m NE Neuchâtel.

Landes, a department of France, including the late territory of Marfan. It takes its name from a district, heretofore called Landes, extending along the coast of the bay of Biscay. It is a barren sandy country, covered with fern, pines, and the holm-tree, of the bark of which corks are made. Mont de Marfan is the capital.

Landrecy, a strong town of France, in the department of Nord. It was besieged in vain by prince Eugene in 1712. It was taken by the allies in 1794, after a severe bombardment; but shortly after the garrison surrendered to the French. It is seated on the Sambre, 18 m E by S Cambray, and 19 S by E Valenciennes.

Landriano, a town of Italy, in Milanese, 11 m SSE Milan.

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Landsberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with a considerable trade in cloths and wool. In 1758 it was taken by the Russians. It is seated on the Warta, 23 m NE Custrin.

Landsberg, a town of Bavaria, with a castle on the frontiers of Suabia, near the river Lech, 20 m S Augsbourg.

Landsbron, a fortified seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on an island, near the Sound, with a good harbour between the continent and a small island. It is 20 m NW Lund, and 21 NNE Copenhagen. Lon. 12 51 E, lat. 55 53 N.

Landsbron, a town and fort of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 24 m S Cracow.

Landsbron, a fort of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on an eminence, on the borders of Switzerland, 5 m SW Basel.

Lands-end, a promontory in Cornwall, the most westerly point of Great Britain. It is a vast aggr. gate of moorstone, and on the outermost rocks at low water are to be seen veins of lead and copper. Lon. 5 42 W, lat. 50 4 N.

Landshut, a town of Bavaria, with a palace, a collegiate church, and a beautiful convent. Upon an adjacent mountain is the ancient castle of Trausnitz. It is seated on an island in the river Iser, 35 m NE Munich. Lon. 12 11 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Landshut, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, with a flourishing linen trade; seated on the Bober, 22 m SW Schweidnitz.

Landshut, a town of Moravia, seated on the Morau, on the confines of Hungary and Austria, 36 m SE Brunn.

Landstrass, or *Landtrost*, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle and a Cistercian convent; situate on an island in the river Gurk, 30 m SSE Celley.

Lanerk, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Lanerkshire, seated on an eminence, near the river Clyde. The site of its ancient castle is now a bowling-green. Since the introduction of the cotton manufacture, many new houses have been built; and near it, on the banks of the river, is the village of New Lanerk, where are large cotton mills. The number of inhabitants (including the village) was 4692 in 1801, and 5667 in 1811. It is 22 m SE Glasgow, and 30 SW Edinburgh. Lon. 3 43 W, lat. 55 42 N.

Lanerkshire, a county of Scotland, 48 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Dumbartonshire, E by the counties of Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, and Peebles, S by Dumfriesshire, and W by

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the shires of Ayr and Renfrew. It is divided into 41 parishes. The number of inhabitants was 146,699 in 1801, and 191,732 in 1811. It sends a member to parliament. The river Clyde runs through the whole extent of the county, dividing it into two nearly equal parts; the southern part a mountainous district, generally called Clydesdale. It abounds in lead, iron, and coal. The principal place is Glasgow.

Laneborough, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Longford, situate on the Shannon, 8 m sw Longford.

Langanico, the ancient Olympia, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, situate on the small river Carbon, the ancient Alpheus. It was once a city of great note, near which the famous Olympian games were celebrated; and here was a fine temple of Jupiter Olympus, with a celebrated image of that god, 50 cubits high, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. It is now an inconsiderable place, 32 m SE Chiarenza, and 60 sw Corinth.

Langeac, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, seated near the Allier, among mountains, 12 m s by E Brioude.

Langeais, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, seated on the Loire, 12 m w Tours.

Langeland, an island of Denmark, in the s part of the Great Belt. It is 33 m long, but scarcely 5 broad, and produces plenty of corn. The principal town is Rudkioping.

Langenberg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with a castle; seated on the Jaxt, 13 m s Mergentheim.

Langensalza, a town of Upper Saxony, sometimes accounted the capital of Thuringia, with a castle, a college, and two churches. The environs are pleasant, and it has noted manufactures of stuffs. It stands on the Salza, near its conflux with the Unstrut, 17 m w by N Erfurt. Lon. 10 42 E, lat. 51 5 N.

Langenthal, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern. Here are three annual fairs, at which great quantities of linen, as also cattle, cheese, and grain, are sold. Near the town are some medicinal springs. It is 10 m E Soleure, and 18 NE Bern.

Langenzenn, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, on the river Zenn, and near the Rednitz, 20 m NE Anspach.

Langholm, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with an extensive cotton

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manufacture; seated on the Esk, 23 m E by N Dumfries, and 28 m w by w Carlisle.

Langione, a city, deemed by some the capital, of the kingdom of Lao. It has a magnificent royal palace, and stands on a small river, 290 m NNW Lanjan. Lon. 101 13 E, lat. 22 30 N.

Langogne, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 21 m NE Mende, and 33 w Privas.

Langon, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 15 m N Bazas.

Langport, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on a hill, by the river Parret, which is navigable for barges, 10 m SE Bridgewater, and 128 w by s London.

Langres, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, and lately a bishop's see. It has cutlery wares in high esteem, and stands on a mountain, near the source of the Marne, 35 m NE Dijon. Lon. 5 19 E, lat. 47 52 N.

Langward Fort, a strong fort of England, situate on a sandy point of land on the Suffolk side of the harbour of Harwich, but within the limits of Essex. At high-water it is surrounded by the sea, and becomes an island nearly a m from the shore. It was erected for the defence of the port of Harwich, and has a garrison, under the command of a governor.

Languedoc, a late province of France, 225 m long and 100 where broadest; bounded on the E by Dauphiny and Provence, SE by the Mediterranean, s by Roussillon, w by Gascony, and N by Querci, Rouergue, Auvergne, and Lyonnais. It now forms the departments of Upper Garonne, Aude, Herault, Gard, Lozere, and Ardeche.

Lanjan, or *Lantchan*, a city and the capital of the kingdom of Lao, at least of the southern part, to which it gives name. It is the usual residence of the king, whose palace is of vast extent. The houses of the grandes and persons of condition are elegant; but those of the inferior people are no better than huts. The priests alone have the privilege of building their houses and convents with brick and stone. Lanjan is situate on the w side of the river Mecon, 400 m NNW Cambodia. Lon. 101 38 E, lat. 18 30 N.

Lanmeur, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, 8 m NE Morlaix.

Lannion, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, with a trade in wine and hemp, 15 m w Treguier.

Lannoy, a town of the department of

Langinburg, capital of Rungia, library company, and an academy. It stands on the opposite the s 9 m NE Albin. 42 43 N.

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Lanney, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 5 m NE Lille.

Laninburg, a town of New York, capital of Rensselaer county. Here is a library company, incorporated in 1775; and an academy, incorporated in 1796. It stands on the E side of the Hudson, opposite the S branch of the Mohawk, 9 m SNE Albany. Lon. 74 8 W, lat. 42 43 N.

Lanzo, a town of Piedmont, on the river Stura, 12 m NW Turin.

Laos, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, E by Tonquin, S by Cambodia, and W by Siam and Birmah. It is surrounded by mountains, covered with forests, which produce abundance of excellent timber; but the country is in general flat, and the soil fertile, being watered by numerous rivulets from the mountains, and a number of canals from the Mecon, which flows from N to S, through the whole region. Some writers make a distinction between the northern part, which they call Laotchu or Laetho; and the southern, which they call Lanjan or Lantchan. In the mountains are many savages who go naked. The climate is somewhat more temperate than that of Tonquin, and more healthful. It abounds in rice, fruit, honey, wax, and cotton; the principal drugs are benjamin and lac; and a great source of wealth is from elephants teeth, which animal is no where in greater perfection than in this country. Gold and silver are found in certain places of the river; and it has mines of iron, lead, and tin. The Laos or Lanjans are well made, robust, of an olive complexion, and mild disposition; but very superstitious, and much addicted to women. Their principal occupation is tilling the ground and fishing; for they have little commerce, and are averse to business. The religion, language, and manners are much the same as in Tonquin. This kingdom became subject to Cochinchina about the commencement of the present century. Lanjan is the capital, or, according to some, Langione.

Laon, a town of France, capital of the department of Aisne, with a castle, and lately a bishop's see. The principal trade consists in corn and wine. It is seated on a mountain, 77 m NE Paris. Lon. 3 43 E, lat. 49 34 N.

Lapela, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, seated on the Minho, 13 m E by N Valenza.

Lapland, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by the North sea, E by the White sea, S by Sweden and the

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gulf of Bothnia, and W by Norway. It lies between 69 and 75 N lat. comprehending, on the most northern side of it, the Frozen Alps, or Alps of Snow. These Alps compose the summit of that chain of mountains called Severnoi, whose declivity toward the E and S consists of lower mountains, deserts, forests, fens, and lakes. Swedish Lapland occupies the S division of this country, and is the largest; it is divided into five lapmarks, or provinces, Uma, Pithu, Lula, Tornea, and Kimi, so named from rivers, which all flow into the gulf of Bothnia. Russian Lapland forms the E part, and is included in the government of Archangel. Danish Lapland, which is the smallest, extends the whole length of the Severnoi, on their northern side, forming the government of Wardhuys, in Norway. The Laplanders are of a middling stature; stout, straight, and of a yellowish complexion, occasioned by the weather, the smoke of their habitations, and their habitual sithness. They have generally a staid face, fallen cheeks, dark grey eyes, thin beard, and brown hair. Their manner of life renders them hardy, agile, and supple, but at the same time much inclined to laziness. They are peaceable, obedient to their superiors, cheerful in company, but mistrustful, cheats in commerce, and so proud of their country and constitution, that when removed from the place of their nativity, they usually die of the nostalgia, or longing to return. Their women are short, often well made, complaisant, chaste, and of weak nerves: which is also observable sometimes among the men. The language of the Laplanders comprehends so many dialects, that it is with difficulty they understand each other. The men are divided into Fishers and Mountaineers. The former make their habitations in the neighbourhood of some lake, whence they draw their subsistence. The others seek their support upon the mountains, possessing herds of reindeer, which they use according to the season; but they go generally on foot. They are very industrious herdsmen, and are rich in comparison of the Fishers. Some of them possess 600 or 1000 reindeer; and they castrate the superfluous males by crushing the testicles with their teeth. The Lapland fishers, who are also called Laplanders of the woods (because in summer they dwell upon the borders of the lakes, and in winter in the forests) live by fishing and hunting, and choose their

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situation from its convenience for either. Beside looking after their reindeer, the fishery, and the chase, the men employ themselves in the construction of their canoes, which are light and compact; they also make sledges, to which they give the form of a canoe, and harness for the reindeer: it is the man's business, likewise, to look after the kitchen. The employment of the women consists in making nets for the fishery, drying fish and meat, milking the reindeer, making cheese, and tanning hides. The articles of dress are the sole labour of the women; and they also make several utensils in wood, such as cups, bowls, &c. which are sometimes prettily carved, sometimes ornamented with bones, brass, or horn. They prepare the nerves of the reindeer in such a manner as to make them serve for thread; and draw brass wire by the help of the horns of the reindeer pierced, instead of a drawing iron. They embroider their clothes with brass wire, silver, sham gold, or wool, which they have the art of dying in all sorts of colours. These people live in huts in the form of tents, covered with briars, bark, linen, turf, coarse cloth, felt, or reindeer-skins; and the door is of felt, made like two curtains which open asunder. They are not able to stand upright in these huts, but constantly sit upon their heels round the fire. At night they lie down quite naked; and, to separate the apartments, place upright sticks at small distances. They cover themselves with their clothes, and in winter put their feet into a fur bag. Their household furniture consists of iron or copper kettles, wooden cups, bowls, spoons, and sometimes tin or even silver basins: to these may be added their implements of fishing and hunting. That they may not be obliged to carry such a number of things with them in their excursions, they build, at certain distances, in the forests, little huts made like pigeon-houses, and placed upon the trunk of a tree cut off at about the height of six feet from the root. In these elevated huts they keep their goods and provisions; and though they are never shut, yet are they never plundered. In their dress they use no linen. The men wear cloth pantaloons, reaching down to their shoes, which are made of untanned skin, pointed, and turned up before. Their doublet, or close garment, is made of sheep-skin, with the wool on, the woolly side being inward: it has a high collar, made stiff with cloth neatly

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worked with different coloured threads, and extending a little way down the breast. Over this they wear a loose coat of coarse cloth, or of the skin of the reindeer, the skirts of which reach down to the knees, and it is fastened round them by a leathern girdle, ornamented with plates of tin or brass. To this girdle they tie their knives, their instruments for getting fire, and their smoking apparatus. Their clothes are always bordered with fur, or cloth of a different colour. Their caps are of a conical form, generally made of four pieces of red kersey cloth, and the four seams adorned with lists of a yellow colour: on the top of the cap is fixed a tassel of shreds of different coloured cloth; and the lower part has a border of fur. The Russian Laplanders generally border their caps with ermine. The women wear pantaloons, shoes, doublets, and close coats, like the men; but their girdle is commonly embroidered with brass wire. Beside these, they wear kerchiefs, and little aprons, made of Russian painted cloth, rings on their fingers, and earrings, to which they sometimes hang chains of silver, which pass two or three times round the neck. They sometimes wear caps folded after the manner of turbans, and sometimes caps to the shape of the head; but all are ornamented with the embroidery of brass wire, or with list of different colours. Sterility is a reproach among the women. They are generally delivered without difficulty; the husband assists at the labour, and affords his wife the necessary help. Their cradle is small, light, and made in the shape of a canoe; and, in their journeys, the women carry it at their backs. Their weddings are kept at the bride's house, who appears with her head quite uncovered, which, at other times, is never the custom with either women or maidens: the feast is a kind of club-meal, to which each of the guests brings meat and drink. Their diversions at weddings and other merry-makings, is the game of fox and geese: they wrestle, and jump over a stick; and are fond of giving grotesque accounts of different adventures. They likewise dance and sing, or rather howl in disagreeable measures. The reindeer supply the Laplanders with the greatest part of their provisions; the chase and the fishery furnish the rest; but the flesh of the bear is their most delicate meat. Their common drink is water, sometimes mixed with milk; and they

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are fond of brandy, but it is scarce with them. Their most considerable traffic is with the Norwegians, and the balance is always in favour of the Laplanders; because they can furnish more skins and furs than they buy flour, cloth, and hardware goods. All the money, which they have not immediate occasion for, they bury in the earth, as well as their plate, and whatever they think of value. Nor even at the point of death do they declare the spot where it is hidden, imagining that they shall want it in the other world. All the Swedish and Norwegian, as well as the greatest number of the Russian Laplanders, bear the name of Christians; but their religion is a compound of Christian and pagan ceremonies.

Lar, a city of Persia, capital of Laristan, with a castle on a rock, now in ruins. The residence of the governor is in the middle of the city, surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers. The bazar is said to be the noblest structure of the kind in Persia. Here are manufactures of muskets and cotton cloth. It is situate between mountains, in a sandy soil, 170 m s by E Shiraz. Lon. 53 40 E, lat. 27 20 N.

Larache, or **Larajh**, a city of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle and a good harbour. Here are magazines for the refitting of vessels, but no docks for building. The vicinity abounds in delightful gardens. It is seated near the mouth of the Lucos, 46 m ssw Tangier. Lon. 6 6 W, lat. 35 8 N.

Laredo, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a good harbour, on the bay of Biscay, 30 m wnw Bilbao.

Largentiere, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, 18 m sw Privas.

Largo, a town of Scotland, in Fife-shire, on a spacious bay of its name, at the opening of the frith of Forth, with a harbour for ships of 200 tons, at the influx of the river Keil. The town has a manufacture of linen and checks, and is 9 m ssw St. Andrew.

Largs, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a small harbour on the frith of Clyde. It is memorable for the defeat of the Norwegians, in their last invasion of this country, in 1263. It is 15 m nw Irvine.

Larino, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, 25 m ene Molise.

Lario, a lake of Italy. See *Como*.

Larissa, a town of European Turkey, capital of Thessaly, and a Greek archbishop's see, with a palace, and some handsome mosques. It was famous

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as the residence of Achilles, and retains its ancient name. The inhabitants, estimated at 25,000, carry on a large trade. It is seated on the Silembria, the ancient Peneus, 75 m s by w Salonica. Lon. 23 43 E, lat. 39 48 N.

Laristan, a small province of Persia, bounded on the n by Faristan, s by Kerman, and e and w by the gulf of Persia. It is the poorest and least productive province in Persia. Lar is the capital.

Larne, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into an inlet of the sea, called Larne Lough, 8 m n Carrickfergus.

Larneca, or **Larnes**, a town of Cyprus, the see of a Greek bishop, and the residence of several European consuls. See *Salines*.

Larry Bundar, a town of Hindoostan, on the n branch of the Indus, called the Pitty, which is capable of receiving ships of 200 tons burden. It is 56 m w by s Tatta. Lon. 66 43 E, lat. 24 43 N.

Larta; see *Arta*.

Larvigen, or **Laurvigen**, a seaport of Norway, capital of a county of the same name. It is a place of considerable trade, and its iron-works are esteemed among the most valuable in Norway. It stands at the conflux of two rivers, near the sea, 55 m ssw Christiania. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 59 3 N.

Lafnebourg, a town of Savoy, on the river Arc, at the foot of Mount Cenis, the passage of which is the principal support of the inhabitants. The sun is hidden from the inhabitants of this town, by the mountains, during two months in the year. It is 20 m nww Sufa.

Lassa, or **Lahassa**, a city and the capital of Tibet. It is not large, but the houses are of stone, spacious and lofty. Seven m on the e side of the city is the mountain of Putala, on the summit of which is the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Tibet. Lassa is seated on a spacious plain, on a river that flows s into the Sanpoo, 680 m nne Calcutta. Lon. 91 30 E, lat. 30 34 N.

Lassan, a town of Hither Pomerania, on a lake of the same name, formed by the river Peene, 6 m sse Wolgast.

Lassay, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, 12 m ene Mayenne.

Lastres, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near a cape of the same name, on the bay of Biscay, 35 m ene Oviedo.

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Latacunga, a town of the kingdom of Quito, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name. It was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1698, and most of the inhabitants buried in the ruins. The streets are broad and straight; the houses only one story high, and arched, built with a kind of pumice, which abounds in the neighbourhood. Great quantities of pork are salted here; and in the vicinity is made fine red earthen ware. It is 30 m s Quito. Lon. 78 20 W, lat. 1 20 S.

Latacia, the ancient Laodicea, a seaport of Syria, and a bishop's see. It has beautiful remains of antiquity, and a considerable trade, especially in tobacco, though the harbour is become too shallow for large vessels. It stands on the s side of a small peninsula, 75 m sw Aleppo. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Laval, a city of France, capital of the department of Mayenne, with two castles, and lately the see of a bishop. Linen of all kinds and qualities is manufactured here; and the neighbouring quarries produce green marble, or black veined with white. It is seated on the Mayenne, 45 m w Mans. Lon. 0 45 W, lat. 48 5 N.

Lavamund, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Drave, 23 m E Clagenfurt.

Lavaur, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, and lately a bishop's see; seated on the Agout, 20 m ENE Toulouse.

Laubach, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, 10 m E by S Giesen.

Laubach, or **Laybach**, a strong town of Germany, capital of Carniola, and lately an archbishop's see. The castle, called the Old Fort, stands on a mountain, and is now used only for a prison. It has manufactures of silk, leather, and excellent cloth; and is seated on a river of the same name, 38 m SE Clagenfurt. Lon. 14 35 E, lat. 46 11 N.

Lauban, a walled town of Lusatia, on the frontiers of Silesia, with a good trade in cloth, yarn, and linen; seated on the Quies, 14 m ESE Corlitz.

Lauchstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a celebrated bath, 6 m WNW Merseburg.

Lauda, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Tauber, 22 m SW Wurtzburg.

Lauder, a borough of Scotland, in Berwickshire. The castle, built by Edward I as a fortress, is now the seat of

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the earl of Lauderdale. It is seated on the river Lauder, 22 m SE Edinburgh.

Laveld, or **Lafeld**, a village of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 4 m W Maestricht. A battle was gained here by the French, in 1747, over the allies, commanded by the duke of Cumberland.

Lavello, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 6 m N Venosa.

Lauenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name. There is only one wing left of the ancient castle where the dukes resided. Great quantities of merchandise are sent hence to Lubeck, by means of the Steckenitz. It stands on the Elbe, below the influx of the Steckenitz, 25 m ESE Harburg. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 53 22 N.

Lauenburg, a town of Further Pomerania, capital of a territory of the same name. It stands on the Leba, near the Baltic, 37 m W by N Dantzic. Lon. 17 48 E, lat. 54 27 N.

Lavenham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of hempen cloth and woollen yarn; seated on a branch of the Bret, 12 m S by E Bury St. Edmund, and 61 SE London.

Lavena, a town of Italy, in Milanese, neatly built and much visited. Close to it on the N rises a craggy mountain, from which pours a constant cascade. It is situate on the E side of the widest part of the lake Maggiore, 10 m W Varese, and 34 NW Milan.

Lauenstein, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It has mines of tin and iron, and stands on the Moglitz, 17 m S Dresden.

Lavenza, a town of Italy, in the principality of Massa, with a citadel; seated at the mouth of the Lavenza, on the gulf of Genoa, 6 m WNW Massa.

Lauf, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, seated on the Pegnitz, 9 m E Nuremberg.

Lauffen, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, with a fine castle, seated on the Salza, 10 m NNW Salzburg.

Lauffen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 15 m N Stuttgart.

Lauffen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, near the river Birs, 12 m SSW Basel.

Lauffen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle. Here is a celebrated cataract of the Rhine; the perpendicular height of which is about 60 feet, and the breadth 300. It is 3 m S by W Schaffhausen.

Lauffenburg, a strong town of Sunbia.

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one of the four Poreit-towns, with a castle. It is seated on a rock, on the Rhine, which divides it in two parts. Here is a small cataract, noted for the beauty of the scenery. It is 15 m s by s Basel. Lon. 8 s E, lat. 47 35 N.

Laughton, a village in W Yorkshire, on a high hill, 6 m ssw Rotherham. It is noted for its church, whose neat tower and spire are seen at 60 m distance.

Lauingen, a town of Bavaria, in the territory of Neuberg, seated on the Danube, 3 m w Dillingen.

Lavington, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Wednesday, 20 m nw Salisbury, and 90 w by s London.

Lavis, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, at the conflux of the Lavis with the Adige, 7 m N Trent.

Laucesston, a borough and the county-town of Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had a strong castle, now in ruins, but the tower serves as a prison; and a little without the town stands the old priory. The spring assizes are held here, the summer assizes at Bodmin or Truro. Here is a free-school founded by queen Elizabeth. The number of inhabitants was 1483 in 1801, and 1758 in 1811. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the river Tamar, 28 m N Plymouth, and 214 w by s London. Lon. 4 21 W, lat. 50 38 N.

Lanny, a town of Bohemia, near the river Eger, 12 m ssw Saaz.

Lavoro, *Terro di*, a province of Naples, 63 m long and 35 broad; bounded on the w by Campagna di Roma, N by Abruzzo Ultra and Citra, s by the county of Molise and Principato Ultra, and s by Principato Citra. It is proper for tillage, whence it took its name, and fertile in excellent wines and fruits. There are also mineral springs, and mines of sulphur. Naples is the capital.

Laupen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, at the conflux of the Sannen and Sense, 6 m sw Bern.

Lauringen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, on the river Laur, 11 m ne Schweinfurt.

Laurvig, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, and capital of a county of its name. The trade is considerable, and its iron-works are reckoned among the most valuable in Norway. It is situate near the head of a bay, between the influx of two rivers, 65 m ssw Christiania. Lon. 10 13 E, lat. 59 4 N.

Lausanne, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of Pays de Vaud, and a bishop's see, with a famous college. It stands on a very uneven tract

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of land, formed by three small hills; and the lofty parts afford the most sublime views in nature. The church, the townhouse, and other public buildings, are magnificent. It is 30 m nw Geneva, and 40 sw Bern. Lon. 6 45 E, lat. 46 31 N.

Lautenburg, a town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, 60 m s by s Culm.

Lauterbach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, noted for excellent tin-mines, 9 m ssw Carlsbad.

Lauterbach, a town of Germany, in Upper-Hesse, with a trade in linen and woollen cloths; seated on the Vogelsberg, 15 m wsw Fulda.

Lauterbrunn, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 6 m s Interlachen. It is seated in a romantic valley of the same name, celebrated for its cataract, called Staubbach, which rushes down a precipice 930 feet high with such impetuosity, as to resolve itself into a fine spray, which, viewed in some situations, resembles a cloud of dust.

Lauterburg, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. It was taken by the Austrians in 1793. It stands on the Lauter, near its conflux with the Rhine, 10 m ssw Weissenburg, and 14 s Landau.

Lauterick, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the Glan, 30 m N by s Deux Ponts.

Lauzerte, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 20 m sw Cahors.

Lauzun, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, 15 m nw Marmande.

Lawrence, *St.* a large river of N America, proceeding from Lake Ontario, from which it runs above 700 m to the gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Atlantic. Its mouth is 96 m wide; extending from cape Rosiers, its s point, by the w end of the island of Anticosti, to the N shore. It is navigable for ships of war as far as Quebec, which is upward of 400 m, and vessels from Europe ascend to Montreal, which is 160 m further; a course of navigation, for large vessels, superior to any other river in the world. Beyond Montreal it is so full of shoals and rocks, that it will not admit large vessels. It is here sometimes called the Iroquois.

Lawrence-kirk, a town of Scotland, in Kincardineshire, with a manufacture of linen, 8 m N by w Montrose, and 16 sw Stonehaven.

Laxembourg, a town of Austria, with

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a palace, seated on the Suechat, 10 m s Vienna.

Laybach; see *Laubach*.

Lea, a river that rises in Bedfordshire, near Luton, flows to Hertford and Ware, and dividing Essex from Hertfordshire and Middlesex, enters the Thames, below Blackwall.

Leadhills, a village of Scotland, 18 m s Lanerk, situate amid mountains, in which are rich mines of lead. Here is a public library, fitted up by the miners, who work only six hours in a day, and employ much of their spare time in reading. It is supposed to be the highest inhabited place in Britain, being about 2000 feet above the level of the sea.

Leamington Priors, a village in Warwickshire, on the river Leame, 2 m E Warwick. Here are some saline springs, with warm and cold baths, a pump-room, and good accommodations for genteel company.

Leao-tong, or *Chen-yang*, one of the three departments of Eastern Tartary, or country of the Mandshur Tartars, who hence entered and conquered China. It is bounded on the s by the great wall of China and the Yellow sea, and enclosed on the E, N, and W by a palisade of stakes seven feet high, without either bank or ditch. *Chen-yang*, or *Mougdou*, is the capital.

Leatherhead, a town in Surrey, which had formerly a market. Here is a bridge of 14 arches over the river Mole, which a little above is said to make its reappearance above ground. It is 18 m ssw London.

Leathes-water, or *Thirlmere*, a lake in Cumberland, lying sse of Keswick. It is narrow and irregular, about 3 m in length, skirting the foot of Helvellyn, and receiving numerous torrents from that huge mountain. The singular beauty of this lake is its being almost intersected in the middle, over which part there is a bridge. Its outlet at the N end joins the river Greeta, which runs into the Derwent, below Keswick.

Leba, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Leba, which, after forming a lake 15 m in circuit, enters the Baltic sea. It is 16 m nnw Lauenburg.

Lebanon, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county, with two churches; seated on Quitaphilla creek, 23 m E by N Harrisburg, and 80 nw Philadelphia.

Lebanon, New, a town of New York, in Dutchess county, noted for its medicinal spring, 30 m NE Hudson.

Lebida, a town of Barbary, in Tri-

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poli, with an old castle. Here are very extensive ruins of the renowned city of Leptis, surrounded by a luxuriant plain. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 85 m ese Tripoli.

Lebrixa, or *Lebrija*, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, seated in a territory abounding in olive-trees that produce the best oil in Spain, 27 m s by W Seville.

Lebis, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on the Oder, 5 m N Frankfurt.

Lecafello, a town in the state of Genoa, 23 m NE Genoa.

Lecce, a city of Naples, in Otranto, and a bishop's see. It is the residence of the governor, and sometimes called the capital of the province; and by some the province is called Lecce, instead of Otranto. It is 17 m NW Otranto, and 195 ESE Naples. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Lecco, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on the E branch of the lake Como, at its outlet the river Adda, 20 m NE Como.

Lech, a river of Germany, which rises in Tyrol, divides Suabia from Bavaria, and enters the Danube below Donawert.

Lechlade, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames near this town, and the traffic here, on both, is considerable in cheese, corn, and coal. It is seated at the conflux of the Lech with the Thames, 28 m E by S Gloucester, and 76 W by N London.

Lechnich, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, 10 m ssw Cologne.

Lechnitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen. Near it is the convent of St. Annenberg, much resorted to by pilgrims. It is seated near the Oder, 17 m sse Oppelen.

Leck, a river of Holland, which branches off from the Rhine at Deursede, and enters the Merve, 10 m E Rotterdam.

Lectoure, a strong town of France, in the department of Gers, with a castle. It was lately an episcopal see, and is situate on a mountain, near the river Gers, 17 m N Auch. Lon. 0 37 E, lat. 43 56 N.

Ledbury, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is inhabited by many clothiers, and seated on a canal, 13 m E Hereford, and 120 WNW London.

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Leon, seated on the Tormes, 20 m sw Salamanca.

Lee, a river of Ireland, which rises on the confines of Kerry, and flows e to Cork, below which city it enters Cork harbour.

Leeds, a town in W Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It stands on the river Aire, and in a vale which trade has rendered one of the most populous spots in England. It is the principal of the clothing towns in Yorkshire, and the mart for the coloured and white broad cloths, of which vast quantities are sold in its two cloth-halls, within the space of an hour, without the least confusion. The manufactures that supply these two halls extend about 10 m to the s, 15 to the sw, and eight to the n and w; the mixed cloths being mostly made in the neighbourhood of the river Aire, and the white cloths in that of the Calder. Leeds has five churches and several meeting-houses; a flourishing manufacture of carpets, some mills for the cutting of tobacco, and several potteries. In the neighbourhood are numerous collieries, and great quantities of coal are sent to York and Hull. Three m to the nsw, on the river Aire, stands the venerable remains of Kirkstall abbey, embowered in groves of oak. Leeds and its liberty contained 53,162 inhabitants in 1801, and 62,534 in 1811. A canal passes hence to Liverpool, by which and the river this town has a communication with the Irish sea and the German ocean. It is 22 m wsw York, and 192 n by w London. Lon. 1 34 w, lat. 53 48 n.

Leeds, a town of Virginia, in Richmond county, on the n side of the Rappahannoc, 34 m se Falmouth, and 50 ne Richmond.

Leek, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of silk handkerchiefs, ribands, twist, and buttons; seated on the Churnet, 21 m n Stafford, and 154 nnw London.

Leer, or *Lehr*, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, on a river of the same name, which soon after joins the Ems. It is 11 m se Emden.

Leerdam, a town of S Holland, seated on the Linghe, 6 m ne Gorcum.

Leerort, a fortress of Westphalia, in E Friesland, seated at the conflux of the Leer with the Ems, 10 m e by s Emden.

Leers, or *Liers*, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, near which a battle was gained by the

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French, in 1746, over the allies, commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine. It is 4 m n Liege.

Leeburg, a town of Virginia, chief of Loudon county. It is 40 m nw Alexandria, and 55 eee Winchester.

Leeburg, a town of N Carolina, chief of Caswell county. It is 30 m nw Hillsborough, and 95 w Halifax.

Leeburg, or *Leeftown*, a town of Kentucky, in Fayette county, on the river Kentucky, 20 m w Lexington.

Leeuwe, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, taken by the allies in 1705. It is seated in a morass, on the river Geete, 12 m e Louvain.

Leeward Islands, such of the Caribbe islands, in the West Indies, as commence at St. Thomas, and extend se to Dominica.

Lefuaga, one of the Hapae islands, in the Pacific ocean, visited by Cook in 1776. Many parts of the country near the sea are sandy and barren; but in the internal parts were large spots covered with the paper mulberry-tree, and plantations stocked with plants and fruit-trees. To these Cook made some increase by adding melons, maize, &c. The island is 7 m long and 3 broad.

Leghorn, or *Livorno*, a strong city of Tuscany, in Pisano, and a bishop's see. It has one of the best harbours in the Mediterranean; and the inhabitants, computed at 40,000, carry on a great trade. The streets are wide and straight, and almost all the houses of the same height. There are so many canals, that some have given it the title of New Venice. The Jews, who are numerous, have a handsome synagogue and schools; the Greeks and Armenians have churches of their own; and no religion is disturbed. Near the harbour is a large building, in which they shut up every night the Turks and the galley slaves. At a little distance is a lighthouse, on a small island. The trade consists of foreign goods, as cotton, sugar, cocoa, spices, sulphur, and alum; and in home productions, as essences, oils, wine, straw-hats, cloth, juniper berries, oranges, lambs and goats skins, and coral. In 1741, this city suffered greatly by an earthquake. In 1796, it was entered by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it in 1799, but they re-entered it the following year. It is 12 m ssw Pisa, and 55 wsw Florence. Lon. 10 25 e, lat. 43 33 n.

Legnago, a town of Italy, in Veronese, seated on the Adige, with a regular fortress. The town is populous,

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and carries on a considerable trade, particularly in grain, which is facilitated by means of a canal from the Adige to the Po. It surrendered to the French in 1796. It is 24 m SE Verona.

Leibnitz, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Sulm, 16 m S Gratz.

Leicester, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, with an academy and a considerable manufacture of wool cards, 6 m WNW Worcester.

Leicester, a borough and the capital of Leicestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. In the civil wars the walls were in a great measure demolished; the castle was also dismantled, the hall and kitchen being the only parts that are left entire, and the assizes are held in the former. It has five churches, and several meeting-houses. The combing and spinning of wool, and making it into stockings and other articles, is the chief business of this town and neighbourhood. A canal passes hence by Loughborough to the river Trent. At a parliament held here, in the reign of Henry V, was made the first law for the burning of heretics. In the meadows near the town, are the ruins of an abbey, in which cardinal Wolsey died. Leicester contained 16,953 inhabitants in 1801, and 23,146 in 1811. It is seated on the Soar, 28 m S by E Derby, and 98 NNW London. Lon. 18 W, lat. 52 38 N.

Leicestershire, a county of England, bounded on the N by Nottinghamshire, E by the counties of Lincoln and Rutland, S by Northamptonshire, SW by Warwickshire, and NW by Derbyshire. It is 38 m long and 30 broad, containing 522,240 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 196 parishes; has 12 market-towns; and sends four members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 130,081 in 1801, and 150,419 in 1811. The chief rivers are the Avon, Soar, Wreke, Anker, and Welland; and it has several canals. The soil, in general, affords great quantities of rich grazing land, and is peculiarly fitted for the culture of beans. Toward the NW, the Bardon-hills rise to a great height; and in their neighbourhood is Charnwood forest, now chiefly enclosed: further to the NW are valuable coal mines. The NE part feeds a great number of sheep; and the SE part is a rich grazing tract. This county is famous for its large black horses and horned cattle, as well as for its sheep; and for having bred every species of

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domestic quadruped to the utmost perfection of form and size. The manufacture of stockings is the principal one in the county.

Leigh, a town in Essex, on a creek at the mouth of the Thames, opposite the E extremity of Canvey island. It is noted for oysters, and has a good road for shipping. It is 18 m SSE Chelmsford, and 39 E London.

Leigh, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It has several manufactures, particularly of fine jeans, in imitation of those of India. It stands at the head of the duke of Bridgewater's canal, 9 m NNE Warrington, and 199 NW London.

Leighlin, or *Old Leighlin*, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, and the see of a bishop united with Ferns. The cathedral serves for the parish church. It was formerly a city, but is now a poor place, 9 m SSW Carlow, and 12 NE Kilkenny.

Leighlin-bridge, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, on the river Barrow, 7 m S Carlow.

Leighton Buzzard, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Lyssel, 18 m S Bedford, and 41 NW London.

Leina, a river of Germany, which rises in the territory of Eichfeld, above Heiligenstadt, and flows through Brunswick Luneburg, by Gottingen, Calenberg, Hanover, and Neustadt, into the Aller.

Leinster, a province of Ireland, 112 m long and 70 broad; bounded on the E and S by St. George channel, W by Connaught and Munster, and N by Ulster. It contains the counties of Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King, Longford, Lough, E Meath, Queen, W Meath, Wexford, and Wicklow. Dublin is the capital.

Leipheim, a town of Sussia, in the territory of Ulm. The vicinity produces good hops. It stands on the S bank of the Danube, 10 m NE Ulm.

Leipnic, a walled town of Moravia, near the river Beczwa, 14 m ESE Olmutz.

Leipzig, a city of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a famous university, and a strong citadel called Pleyßenburg. It carries on a considerable trade; and has three great fairs every year, which last a fortnight each. The principal manufactures are silk, gold and silver stuffs, linen and cotton printing, leather, and paper. The number of inhabitants exceeds 30,000; and the houses, in gene-

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ral, are lofty. There are six handsome colleges belonging to the university, beside the private colleges; and the exchange is a fine structure. Leipzig was taken by the Prussians in 1745 and 1756. The Austrians in 1756 besieged it in vain; they took it two years after, but were soon obliged to give it up. In 1813, a great victory was obtained here by the allies, over the French grand army, on the 18th of October; during the engagement, the whole of the Saxon troops abandoned the French, and joined the allies. The next morning the city was taken (with the king of Saxony and all his court) and entered at three different points by the emperor of Russia, the king of Prussia, and the crown prince of Sweden. Leipzig is seated in a plain, on the river Pleyße, 60 m WNW Dresden. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Leira, a city of Portugal, in Estremadura, and a bishop's see, with an ancient castle on an eminence. In 1811, it was set on fire by the French, on their retreat into Spain. It is 80 m NNE Lisbon. Lon. 8 38 W, lat. 39 48 N.

Leisnig, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of cloth, lace, stockings, &c. It is seated on the Mulda, 24 m ESE Leipzig, and 32 NW Dresden.

Leitenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the Sorbitz, 11 m SSE Saalfeld.

Leith, a seaport of Scotland, on the frith of Forth, 2 m N by E Edinburgh, of which it is the port. It stands at the mouth of the river Leith, which forms the harbour, and divides the town into N and S Leith, which communicate by a drawbridge. The harbour is secured by a noble stone pier; and it has wet and dry docks, with other conveniences for ship-building, which is carried on to a great extent. Here are also manufactures of ropes, canvas, carpets, glass, shoes, leather, soap, and candles, and several iron forges. There are three churches, a magnificent banking-house, an hospital for disabled seamen, and a battery for the defence of the harbour. The commerce of Leith is very considerable; and the vessels employed in the London trade are, in general, of a large size; but the largest ships are those employed in the Greenland whale fishery. To foreign parts are exported lead, glass ware, linen, woollen stuffs, and a variety of other goods. The number of inhabitants was 15,272 in 1801, and 20,363 in 1811. Lon. 3 11 W, lat. 55 59 N.

LEM

Leitmeritz; see *Leutmeritz*.

Leitomischel; see *Leutmischel*.

Leitrim, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 42 m long and 15 broad; bounded on the N by Donegal bay, NE by Fermanagh, E by Cavan, SE by Longford, SW by Roscommon, and W by Sligo. It is divided into 21 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. It is fertile, though mountainous, abounds with small lakes and rivers, has some iron-works, and feeds great herds of cattle. Carrick is the capital.

Leitrim, a town of Ireland, from which the county has its name, and formerly a place of some note, of which St. Liegus was bishop. It is seated on the Shannon, 4 m N Carrick.

Leixlip, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, seated on the Liffey. It has a noble castle, with large gardens, on one side of which is a fine waterfall, called the Salmon leap. Near it are the ruins of the church and castle of Confy. Leixlip is 10 m W by S Dublin.

Leman, a new department of France, including the territory of Geneva. The lake of Geneva was anciently called Leman. The chief town is Geneva.

Lemberg, or *Leopold*, a city of Poland, lately the capital of Red Russia, and now of East Galicia. It is well fortified, and defended by two citadels, one of which is on an eminence without the city. The cathedral, churches, and public buildings are magnificent; and the inhabitants, estimated at 20,000, carry on a considerable trade. It is the see of a Roman catholic archbishop, and has also an Armenian and Russian bishop. In 1672, it was besieged in vain by the Turks; but in 1704 was taken by storm, by Charles XII of Sweden. It is seated on the Peltu, 90 m NW Kaminiack, and 150 E Cracow. Lon. 24 26 E, lat. 49 51 N.

Lembro, the ancient Imbros, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Rumania, 22 m in circuit. It has a town of the same name, with a harbour. Lon. 26 0 E, lat. 40 25 N.

Lemgo, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, with some cloth and stuff manufactures; seated on the Beya, near the Werra, 25 m N by W Paderborn.

Lemnos, or *Stalimene*, an island of the Archipelago, lying near the strait of Gallipoli. It is 15 m long and 11 broad, and abounds with mountains and valleys, which in some places are cultivated, and produce a variety of fruit. The poets made it sacred to Vulcan, who was hence called Lemnius

LEO

Pater. It was also celebrated for its labyrinth, of which not a trace remains. The modern Greeks entertain the same opinion of that earth of Lemnos, which is said to have cured Philoctetes. This earth is never dug up but on one particular day of the year, and then with great ceremony. It is called Terra Sigillata, being formed into small cakes sealed with the grand signior's seal, and thus dispersed over various parts of Europe. Lemnos is subject to the Turks; but the inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and very industrious. The capital is of the same name, and the see of a Greek archbishop. Lon. 25 28 E, lat. 40 3 N.

Leua, a river of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, which rises in the mountains to the W of the lake Baikal, flows N and NE to Yakutsk, where it is 5 m wide, and its course thence is NNW to the Frozen ocean, which it enters by several mouths.

Lenecize, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a fort on a rock. It stands in a morass, on the river Biura, 37 m SE Gnesna, and 110 N by W Cracow. Lon. 18 20 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Lenham, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday, seated on an eminence, at the source of the Len, 10 m E Maidstone, and 44 ESE London.

Lennepe, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, on a river of the same name, 20 m ESE Dusseldorf.

Lennox; see *Dumbartonshire*.

Lenox, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Berkshire county. It is seated on the Housatonic, 145 m W Boston.

Lens, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, on the river Souchet, 11 m N Arras.

Lentini, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto. It is a small remainder of the ancient Leontium, and situate on the Leonardo, at the foot of a height, on the top of which Charles V built a town, called Carlentini. Lentini was greatly damaged by an earthquake in 1693. It is 15 m SSW Catania.

Lentzburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a fortified castle, and manufactures of linen, cotton, tobacco, &c. It is 10 m W by S Baden, and 40 NE Bern.

Lentzen, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Prenzitz, near the Elbe, 14 m W Perleberg.

Leo, St. a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, on a mountain, near the river Marrecchia, 15 m NW Urbino.

Leoben, a town of Germany, in Stiria, situate on the Muer, 20 m NW Gratz.

LEO

Leobschuz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jagendorf, with a trade in corn and yarn, 10 m NNE Jagendorf.

Leogane, a fortified town, with a fort and a good road, on the N side of the peninsula of St. Domingo. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo. It was taken by the English and the French royalists, in 1794, but retaken by the republicans soon after; and it was unsuccessfully attacked by the English in 1796. Lon. 72 32 W, lat. 18 34 N.

Leominster, a borough in Herefordshire, with a market on Friday, and a trade in gloves, hats, and leather. The church is spacious, and has a beautiful altar-piece by Rubens. Here are also several meeting-houses, and two free-schools, one of them endowed by queen Mary. It is seated on the Lug, 25 m W by N Worcester, and 137 WNW London.

Leominster, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, with a manufacture of combs, 19 m N Worcester, and 46 WNW Boston.

Leon, a fertile province of Spain, formerly a kingdom, bounded on the N by Asturias, W by Galicia and Portugal, S by Estremadura, and E by Old Castile. It is 125 m long and 100 broad, and divided into almost two equal parts by the river Douro.

Leon, a city of Spain, capital of the province of that name, and a bishop's see. It was formerly richer and more populous than at present; for the cloth manufactures are on the decline, and the inhabitants do not exceed 15,000. Here are 13 churches and nine convents; and the cathedral is admired for its elegant lightness. It is seated in a fertile district, between two sources of the river Ebra, 50 m SE Oviedo, and 165 N by W Madrid. Lon. 5 38 W, lat. 42 36 N.

Leon, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, almost surrounded by the sea and the river Santi Petri, whence it is sometimes called the Isle of Leon. The inhabitants are upward of 40,000; but from its extent, including St. Carlos on the N, capable of holding double that number. The quantity of salt collected in the vicinity is prodigious. It is 11 m SSE Cadiz.

Leon, a city of New Spain, capital of Nicaragua, and a bishop's see. It is a commercial place, seated near the NW extremity of the lake Nicaragua, 30 m from the Pacific ocean. Lon. 87 20 W, lat. 12 30 N.

Leon, a town of New Spain, in Mexicoacan, in a plain eminently fertile in grain, 30 m WNW Guanajuato.

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Leon, or *Caracas*, a city of Terra Firma, capital of the province of Caracas, and of a government that includes the provinces of Venezuela, Caracas, Cumana, and Spanish Guayana. It stands on the N side of a fertile and elevated valley surrounded by mountains, 12 m from the sea; and its port is Guayra. Leon is the see of an archbishop, whose jurisdiction is very extensive. The cathedral is more solid than elegant; but the altars are rich and the ornaments valuable. The inhabitants are estimated at 42,000, and carry on a considerable trade. This city, by the great earthquake of 1812, lost 8000 inhabitants, 4500 houses, 19 churches and convents, and other public buildings. It is 560 m NE St. Fe. Lon. 67° 0' W, lat. 10° 15' N.

Leon, *New*, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N by Coahuila and Texas, E by the gulf of Mexico, S by Panuco, and W by New Biscay and Coahuila. It is little known, but said to be full of mountains, and rich in minerals. The chief town is Monterey.

Leonard, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with manufactures of paper and cloth; seated on the Vienne, 12 m NE Limoges, and 195 S Paris.

Leonardtown, a town of Maryland, chief of St. Mary county. It is situate on Britton bay, 5 m from its mouth in the Potomac, and 50 S Washington. Lon. 76° 50' W, lat. 38° 24' N.

Leonberg, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, situate on the Glem, 6 m W Stuttgart.

Leoneffa, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 19 m NW Aquila.

Leonforte, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 37 m WNW Catania.

Leoo-keoo; see *Lieou-kieou*.

Leopold; see *Lemburg*.

Leopoldstadt, a town and fortress of Upper Hungary, seated on the Waag, 36 m N Neuhausel, and 50 ENE Freiburg.

Lepanto, a seaport of European Turkey, in Livadia, and an archbishop's see. It is divided into four towns, surrounded by as many walls, and defended by a castle on an eminence. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks, in 1687, but evacuated in 1699, in consequence of the treaty of Carlowitz. The produce of the adjacent country is wine, oil, corn, rice, leather, and tobacco. The Turks have six or seven mosques here, and the Greeks two churches. It is seated on the gulf of Lepanto, 100 m WNW Athens, and 350

LER

SW Constantinople. Lon. 22° 0' E, lat. 38° 30' N.

Lepers Isle, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 167° 58' E, lat. 15° 23' S.

Lerena, or *Ilerena*, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, at the foot of a mountain, at the source of the Malachel, 50 m S Merida, and 68 SE Badajoz. Lon. 53° W, lat. 38° 7' N.

Lerici, a town of the territory of Genoa, on the E coast of the gulf of Spezzia, 3 m SW Sarzana.

Lerida, a strong city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see, with a university. On a hill close to the town are the ruins of a castle, formerly a place of great strength. This place declared for Charles III, after the reduction of Barcelona, in 1705, but it was retaken by the duke of Orleans in 1707, after the battle of Almanza. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Segra, 80 m W Barcelona, and 200 NW Madrid. Lon. 0° 35' E, lat. 41° 32' N.

Lerins, a name given to two islands in the Mediterranean, on the coast of France, 5 m from Antibes. That nearest the coast, called St. Margaret, was taken by the English in 1746, but retaken in 1747. The other is called St. Honorat, and has a Benedictine abbey.

Lerma, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a palace, seated on the Arlanza, 23 m S Burgos.

Lerna, or *Milos*, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, at the NW extremity of the gulf of Napoli. It was the ancient Lerna, and though now a small place, is the port of Tripolizza, and corn, wool, &c. are hence exported. A little to the S is the celebrated lake of Lerna. The town stands at the foot of a mountain, on which is a fortress, 8 m SSW Argos, and 24 ENE Tripolizza.

Lernica, a town of Cyprus, formerly a large city, as appears from the ruins. It is situate on the S coast of the island, where there is a good road, and a small fort for its defence, 30 m SW Famagusta.

Lero, anciently Leria, an island of the Archipelago, lying 8 m SE Patmos.

Lerwick, a town of Scotland, capital of the Shetland islands, situate on the E side of Mainland, the principal island, on the spacious harbour called Brassa found. It is the rendezvous of the fishing busses, and vessels employed in the various fisheries. Here are manufactures of stockings, bed rugs, and plaiting straw. At the N end of the town is Fort Charlotte, which commands the N entrance to Brassa found. Lon. 0° 56' W, lat. 60° 12' N.

LES

Lescar, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and lately a bishop's see; seated on a hill, 3 m NW Pau, and 42 m Bayonne.

Lesguis, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black sea and the Caspian. Their country is indifferently called Lesguistan and Daghestan, by the Georgians. It is bounded on the E and S by Persia and the Caspian, SW and W by Georgia, the Ossis, and the Kists, and N by the Kists and Tartar tribes. It is divided into a variety of districts, generally independent, and governed by chiefs elected by the people. The Lesguis are supposed to be descended from the tribe of mountaineers, known to ancient geographers under the name of Lesgae or Ligyes. The strength of their country, which is a region of mountains, whose passes are known only to themselves, has probably, at all times, secured them from foreign invasion. They subsist by raising cattle, and by predatory expeditions into the countries of their more wealthy neighbours. In their persons and dress, and general habits of life, as far as these are known to us, they greatly resemble the Circassians.

Lesina, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia, 48 m long and 8 broad. It contains great quantities of different kinds of marble. The principal productions are wine, oil, figs, almonds, oranges, saffron, aloes, honey, and wool; but salt-fish is the chief article of commerce. The capital is of the same name, and has a good harbour, 20 m S Spalatro. Lon. 16 20 E, lat. 43 33 N.

Lesina, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, on a lake of the same name, 26 m NW Manfredonia.

Leskeard, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, is one of the coinage towns for tin, and has manufactures of leather and yarn. It is 31 m ENE Truro, and 225 W by S London. Lon. 4 42 W, lat. 50 27 N.

Lesko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, 68 m SW Lemberg.

Lesneven, a town of France, in the department of Finistère, 10 m N Landernau, and 13 NE Brest.

Lesparre, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, near which are found transparent pebbles, known by the name of Medoc stones. It is 40 m NW Bourdeaux.

Lesfines, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, famous for its linen manu-

LEV

facture; seated on the Dender, 28 m SW Brussels.

Leftwithiel, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It was anciently the capital of the county, and the county members are still elected here. It is seated on the Fowey, which was formerly navigable to the town, but the channel is now stopped up. Here is a woollen manufacture; and it is one of the tin coinage towns. Near it, on the edge of a hill, is Lestormel castle, formerly the residence of the dukes of Cornwall. Leftwithiel is 22 m NE Truro, and 236 W by S London.

Lettere, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, at the foot of a mountain, 12 m NW Salerno.

Letterkenney, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, on the river Swilly, 14 m NW Lifford.

Levant. This word properly signifies *East*; but it is generally used, when speaking of trade, for *Turkey in Asia*; comprehending Natolia, Syria, the islands of Cyprus, Candia, &c. The *Levant Sea* means the E part of the Mediterranean Sea.

Leubus, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau, with a celebrated Cistercian abbey; seated on the Oder, 10 m SW Wolau.

Leucate, a town of France, in the department of Aude, situate near the Mediterranean, on the N side of a lake of its name, 18 m S Narbonne.

Leuch, or *Leuk*, a town of Switzerland, in Valais, much frequented on account of its hot mineral springs. It is seated on an eminence, near the Rhone, 15 m ESE Sion.

Leuchtenburg, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, in a landgratave of the same name; seated on a mountain, near the river Pfleimb, 38 m NNE Ratibon. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 49 35 N.

Levek; see *Cambodia*.

Leven, a river in Lancashire, which issues from the S extremity of Windermere-water, and flows into Morecambe bay.

Leven, a river of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, which issues from Loch Lomond, and enters the estuary of the Clyde, below Dumbarton.

Leven, a river of Scotland, which rises in the county of Kinross, flows by the town of that name and through Loch Leven, and crosses Fifeshire to the town of Leven, where it enters Largo bay.

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share in the coasting and Baltic trade. It stands on the W side of Largo bay, at the influx of the river Leven, 10 m NE Kirkealdy.

Leven, Loch, an arm of the sea, in Scotland. See *Linthe, Loch*.

Leven, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Kinrossshire, 10 m in circuit, and of a circular form. It contains four small islands, on one of which is a ruinous castle, where queen Mary was confined by the confederate lords, after she had separated from Bothwell; and on another, named St. Serf, is the ruin of a priory. On the E side of the lake, near its outlet, stands the ruinous monastery of Portmoak.

Levroux, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 11 m N Chateauroux, and 35 SW Bourges.

Leuse, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, seated on the Dender, 14 m NW Mons.

Leutkirch, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, with two suburbs, and a good linen trade. It is seated on the Eisebach, which runs into the Iller, 22 m NE Lindau, and 38 S Ulm.

Leutmeritz, or *Leitmeritz*, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, and lately a bishop's see. The circle is such a delightful country that it is called the Bohemian Paradise; it produces excellent wine, and contains warm baths, tin mines, and precious stones. The town is well built and populous, and seated on the Elbe, 30 m NW Prague. Lon. 14 17 E, lat. 50 32 N.

Leutmischel, or *Leitomischel*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, with a castle on a mountain, 20 m ESE Chrudim.

Leutsch, a town of Germany, in Carniola, 8 m SSE Idria.

Leuwarden, a strong town of Holland, capital of Friesland. The buildings, as well public as private, are magnificent. It has several canals in the streets, which are a great assistance to its trade; they being continued to the sea, and to the most considerable towns in the province. It is seated on the river Ee, 32 m W Groningen. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 53 13 N.

Leuvenzt, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Gran; seated on a river of the same name, where the Turks were defeated in 1664. It is 25 m NE Gran.

Leaves, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday. It contains four parish churches; and adjoining are the villages of Southover and Cliff, each with a parish church. The latter place is parted from Lewes by the river Ouse,

LEW

which is navigable for barges; and in the former are considerable remains of a celebrated monastery. Lewes was formerly surrounded by walls, vestiges of which are still visible; and on the summit of a hill are the remains of an ancient castle. Here is a capacious townhall, in which the summer assizes are held. The number of inhabitants was 3309 in 1801, and 6221 in 1811. Near this town was fought a battle in 1263, when Henry III and his son (afterward Edward I) were made prisoners by the earl of Leicester. Lewes is situate at the edge of the South Downs, 30 m E Chichester, and 49 S London. Lon. 0 2 E, lat. 50 55 N.

Lewes, a town of Delaware, in Sussex county, situate on Lewes creek, 5 m from its mouth in Delaware bay, and 16 NNE Georgetown.

Lewis, the largest, and the most northern, of the Western islands of Scotland. It is 57 m long, and of considerable breadth toward the middle and north end. It lies 20 m NNW of the isle of Skye, and the S end is separated from N Uist by the Sound of Harris, 9 m long and nearly the same broad, in which are many rocks and islets. This island is greatly intersected by arms of the sea, by which it may be said to be divided into five peninsulas. The southern part, which is connected by a mountainous isthmus of 6 m, is called Harris, and politically belongs to the county of Inverness; but the northern and principal part is attached to the county of Ross. The country, in general, is wild, bleak, nearly barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation: the hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sorts of game. The crops are oats, bigg, and potatoes; and there are many beeves and sheep. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, &c. and the W coast is annually visited by millions of herrings. The flocks of aquatic birds are prodigious and various; and great quantities of sea-weed are cast ashore, of which abundance of kelp is made. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 17,000. There are several small villages, but Stornaway is the only town. The promontory at the N extremity of the island is called the Butt of Lewis. Lon. 6 32 E, lat. 58 34 N.

Lewisburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northumberland county, on the W branch of the Susquehanna, 17 m NNW Northumberland.

Lewisburg, a town of Virginia, chief of Greenbrier county. It stands on the

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W side of Greenbrier river, 130 m W by N Richmond. Lon. 81 13 W, lat. 37 52 N.

Lewistown, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Mifflin county, the mountains of which abound with iron-ore. It stands on the Juniatta, at the influx of the Cifhecoquilla, 26 m ENE Huntingdon, and 130 WNW Philadelphia. Lon. 77 36 W, lat. 40 36 N.

Lexington, a town of Kentucky, chief of Fayette county, and formerly the capital of the state. It has four edifices for public worship, a university, and a large court-house. The trade is considerable. Near this town are to be seen curious sepulchres, full of human skeletons, which are fabricated in a method totally different from that now practised by the Indians. In the neighbourhood also are the remains of two ancient fortifications, with ditches and bastions; one containing about six acres of land, and the other nearly three. Pieces of earthen vessels have also been ploughed up near Lexington; a manufacture with which the Indians were never acquainted. These, with the fortifications and the sepulchres, have been urged as an argument, that this country was formerly inhabited by a people further advanced in the arts of life than the present Indians. Lexington stands in a fine tract of country, on the head waters of Elkhorn river, 24 m ESE Frankfort, the present capital. Lon. 84 27 W, lat. 37 54 N.

Lexington, a town of Virginia, chief of Rockbridge county. It stands near the N branch of James river, 120 m W by N Richmond. Lon. 79 50 W, lat. 37 55 N.

Lexington, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, where hostilities commenced between the British troops and the Americans, in 1775. It is 10 m NW Boston.

Leyden, a city of S Holland, on the ancient bed of the Rhine, which here almost expires in a number of small channels. It is surrounded by a brick wall, with eight gates; and is famous for the long siege it sustained in 1574, against the Spaniards, during which 6000 inhabitants died of famine and pestilence. In honour of this siege a university was founded in 1575, celebrated for its colleges, medicinal garden, anatomical theatre, observatory, and library. The principal church is a superb structure; and the old castle, townhouse, customhouse, and house for orphans, deserve notice. Here are manufactures of cloth, serge, and cambric;

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and the vicinity produces excellent butter and cheese. It stands on 50 islands, and has 145 bridges, the greatest part built of freestone. The inhabitants are estimated at 50,000. In 1807, the university was almost destroyed, by the catastrophe of a vessel loaded with gunpowder blowing up as it passed. Leyden is 4 m E of the German ocean, and 23 SW Amsterdam. Lon. 4 28 E, lat. 52 8 N.

Leypa, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Lentmeritz, seated on the Pabets, 23 m ENE Lentmeritz.

Leyta, one of the Philippine islands, about 40 leagues long and 95 in circuit. The soil, on the E side, is very fertile; but there are high mountains that intersect it nearly in the middle from E to W, and occasion such an alteration in the climate, that when the inhabitants of one part of the island reap, the others sow; and they have two plentiful harvests in the year, to which the rivers descending from the mountains not a little contribute. The island contains 9000 inhabitants, who pay tribute to the Spaniards, in rice, wax, and quilts. It has a town of the same name, on the N coast. Lon. 124 16 E, lat. 11 20 N.

Liamone, a new department of France, including the S part of Corsica. It has its name from a river which runs into the bay of Sagona, 8 m N of Ajaccio, the chief-town.

Liam-po; see *Ning-po*.

Libanus, mountains of Turkey in Asia, between Syria and Palestine, extending from the Mediterranean sea as far as Arabia. The summits of these mountains are always covered with snow; but below are very fruitful valleys. They were formerly famous for cedar-trees; but now scarcely any remain. Geographers distinguish them into Libanus and Anti-Libanus: the latter rises on the S side of the valley, near the ruins of Sidon, and terminates at others in Arabia, in lat. 34. They are separated from each other at an equal distance throughout, and form a country, called by the ancients Cælosyria.

Libatta, a town of Guinea, in the country of Gabon, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 120 m NW Sette. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 0 58 S.

Libau, a town of Courland, on the Baltic, with a harbour for small ships. The chief articles of commerce are hemp and linseed. It is seated on a peninsula, 50 m N Memel, and 80 W Mittau. Lon. 21 25 E, lat. 56 30 N.

Liberty, a town of Kentucky, in Mason county, with a ship-yard, seated on

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the Ohio, a mile above Limestone, and 3 m NNE of the town of Washington.

Liberty, a town of Virginia, chief of Bedford county. It is 13 m W by N N.W. London.

Liberty, West, a town of Virginia, chief of Ohio county. It stands at the head of Short creek, 6 m from the Ohio, and 12 NW Pittsburg.

Libohova, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, inhabited by Turks, the greater part of them farmers of the neighbouring plain. It stands on the steep side of a hill, 30 m NW Janina.

Libourne, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, at the conflux of the Ille with the Dordogne, 20 m ENE Bordeaux.

Lich, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, seated on the Wetter, 21 m N Frankfurt.

Lichfield, a city in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is a county of itself, and united with Coventry forms an episcopal see. It has three parish churches, beside the cathedral, which is a beautiful structure, and walled in like a castle. The number of inhabitants was 4512 in 1801, and 5022 in 1811. Lichfield is the birthplace of two celebrated contemporaries, Samuel Johnson and David Garrick. It is seated on both sides of a small river, which soon afterward joins the Trent, 14 m SE Stafford, and 118 NW London. Lon. 1 44 W, lat. 52 41 N.

Lichfield, a town of Connecticut, chief of a county of the same name. It is situate on an elevated plain, 32 m W Hartford, and 42 NNW Newhaven. Lon. 73 12 W, lat. 41 46 N.

Lichtall, or *Lichtallen*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, seated on the Ergetz, 7 m SE Basel.

Lichtenau, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, 8 m SSE Paderborn.

Lichtenau, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, 12 m SE Cassel.

Lichtenau, a town of Franconia, in the territory of Nuremberg, with a fortress on the Rezel, 6 m E Anspach, and 17 SW Nuremberg.

Lichtenberg, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, 25 m N Deux Ponts.

Lichtenberg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth. In the neighbourhood are medicinal springs, quarries of marble, and mines of copper and iron. It is seated on the Selbnitz, 18 m NE Culmbach.

Lichtenfels, a town of Franconia, in

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the principality of Bamberg, with a great trade in timber, seated on the Mune, 15 m NE Bamberg.

Lichtenfels, a town of Switzerland, capital of the county of Tockenbourg. It is seated on the Thur, 27 m SSE Zurich. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Lichtenfels, a town of Upper Saxony, in Meisia, with a castle on a mountain, 6 m NE Zwickau.

Lichtenford, a town and castle of Holland, in Gelderland, 17 m SSE Zutphen.

Licola, a lake of Naples, near Bula, formerly famous for chace fishes; but, in 1538, an earthquake changed one part of it into a mountain of cinders, and the other into a morass. It was anciently known by the name of Lucino, or the Lucrine Lake.

Lida, a town and castle of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 56 m S Wilna. Lon. 25 34 E, lat. 53 50 N.

Liddel, a river of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, and the only one in the county that flows southward. It forms the boundary with England for 5 m, till it enters the E. (from Dumfriesshire) 3 m above Longtown in Cumberland.

Lidford, a village in Devonshire, on the river Lill, 7 m N Tavistock. It was once a borough, with a castle; and its parish may now compare for lands and liberties with any in the kingdom, the whole forest of Dartmoor being in the verge of it. The bridge is thrown over a part of the river that is pent between two high rocks; and near it is a fine cataract.

Lidköping, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, on the S side of the lake Wenner, at the influx of the Lida, 12 m NW Skara, and 68 NE Gotheburg.

Liebenawald, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, near which the Finow canal begins, that unites the rivers Oder, Finow, and Havel. It is seated on the Havel, 25 m N Berlin.

Liebenawerda, a town of the duchy of Saxony, with a castle, seated on the Elster, 24 m NNW Dresden.

Liebenzell, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, near which is the bath of Zell. It is 17 m W by N Stutgard.

Lieberose, a town of Lusatia, with a castle, seated on the Spreewald, 20 m W Guben.

Liebstadt, a town of W Prussia, with a castle, 45 m E by S Marienburg.

Liege, a territory of the Netherlands, lately a bishopric, bounded on the N by Brabant and Upper Gelderland, E by Limburg and Juliers, S by Luxemburg and the Ardennes, and W by Hainault,

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Namur, and Brabant. It is fertile in corn and fruit, has mines of iron, lead, and coal, and quarries of marble. The bishop was one of the most considerable ecclesiastical princes of Germany, and his territory deemed a part of the circle of Westphalia. But on the subjugation of the Netherlands by the French, and in the new division of that country, this territory forms a part of the departments of Ourthe and Lower Meuse.

Liege, a strong city, lately the capital of the bishopric of that name, and now the capital of the department of Ourthe. Here the river Meuse is divided into three branches, and after passing through the city, under several bridges, unite again. Liege is 4 m in circuit, and has 16 gates; it has also 10 large suburbs, in which and the city are a great number of churches and religious houses. The magnificent cathedral contains many relics; and the other public structures are the castle, the palace, the councilhouse, the townhouse, and the arsenal: here is also a famous university, and a convent of nuns. At this place is made a great quantity of fire-arms, and nails, also cloth, leather, glass, &c. Liege was delivered up to the French in 1701; the allies retook it in 1702; and the French besieged it again in 1705, but abandoned the siege, on the approach of the duke of Marlborough. In 1714, a fire happened here, which consumed the bishop's palace, with all the furniture and writings. In 1792, the French took this city; they were driven thence in 1793, but entered it again, after a short resistance, in 1794. Liege is 60 m wsw Cologne. Lon. 5 35 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Lieou-kieou, or *Leo keo*, the general name of 36 islands in the China sea, lying between Formosa and Japan, which form a kingdom. The inhabitants are civilized, and of a mild, gay, affable, and temperate disposition. Each island has a particular name; the principal one, called Lieou-kieou, is 126 m long and 28 broad, but the others are inconsiderable. The chief products are sulphur, copper, tin, coral, mother-of-pearl, tortoise and other shells, and whetstones, which are in great request both in China and Japan, as are also the vessels that are built in this country. The king is tributary to China. Kin-tching, in the SE part of the principal island, is the capital.

Lieou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong. Its territories border on the

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kingdom of Tonquin, from which it is separated by inaccessible mountains. It is seated on the Lien-kiang, which forms a convenient harbour for barks, 325 m wsw Canton. Lon. 108 40 E, lat. 11 40 N.

Liere, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, which has a great trade in cattle; seated at the junction of the Great and Little Nethe, 10 m SE Antwerp.

Lieskensborck, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the W side of the Scheldt, above Fort Lillo, 7 m NW Antwerp.

Liesse, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for an image of the virgin Mary, to which pilgrims resort. It is 6 m E Laon.

Liffey, a river of Ireland, which rises in the county of Wicklow, flows W into Kildare, where it has a cataract near Leixlip, and then turning NE passes through the county of Dublin, and the city of that name, below which it enters the Irish sea.

Lifford, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Donegal, situate on the Foyle, on the borders of Londonderry. It is 13 m S by W Londonderry, and 126 NNW Dublin. Lon. 7 32 W, lat. 54 48 N.

Lignac, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 11 m SE Blanc, and 14 SW Argentan.

Ligne, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, on the river Dender, 12 m NW Mons.

Legnerolles, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 4 m S Montluzon.

Lignieres, a town of France, in the department of Cher, with a collegiate church and a castle, 24 m SSW Bourges.

Lignitz, a fortified town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. The castle is surrounded by a distinct moat and wall; and the councilhouse, with its public library, is a stately edifice. The Lutherans have two churches. The papists have the collegiate church, to which adjoins the superb burial chapel of the princes of Lignitz and Brieg; they have also a magnificent college and other religious foundations. Here is a spacious academy, founded by Joseph I, for the instruction of young gentlemen, of both religions, in military exercises. Lignitz has a considerable trade in cloth and madder, and stands at the conflux of the Katzbach and Schwartzwasser, 32 m S Glogaw. Lon. 16 16 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Ligny, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a castle, and a

collegiate church
8 m SE Bar-le-Duc

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collegiate church; seated on the Orney, 8 m SE Bar le Due.

Ligor, a seaport of the peninsula of Malaya, capital of a kingdom of the same name. The Dutch have a factory here for tin, rice, and pepper. It is seated on the NE coast, 150 m N Quena. Lon. 99 25 E, lat. 8 10 N.

Liguell, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 23 m SSE Tours.

Lilienthal, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, on the river Warp, 10 m NNE Bremen.

Lille, a strong city of France, in the department of Nord, and one of the most commercial towns in France. The inhabitants are computed to be 60,000. Its citadel is supposed to be the strongest in Europe, next to that of Turin. The streets and squares are adorned with noble buildings, particularly the Great Square and the Little Square; and among the public structures are the exchange, a magazine of vast extent, and a general hospital. Here are manufactures of all sorts; but the principal trade is in camlets. Lille was taken by the allies, after three months' siege, in 1708; but was restored by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, in consideration of the demolition of the fortifications of Dunkirk. In 1793, it sustained a severe bombardment from the Austrians. It is seated in a rich and marshy soil, on the Deule, 14 m W Tournay, and 120 m Paris. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Lillers, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Navez, 17 m NW Arras.

Lillo, a fort of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the E side of the Scheldt, 9 m NW Antwerp. It was taken, in 1793, by the French, who soon after evacuated it; but they retook it in 1794.

Lima, the principal audience of Peru; bounded on the N by the audience of Quito, E by the Andes, S by the audience of Charcas, and W by the Pacific ocean.

Lima, the capital of Peru, and an archbishop's see, with a university. In 1534, Pizarro, marching through the country, was struck with the beauty of the extensive valley of Rimac; and there, on a river of the same name, at the distance of 6 m from Callao, he founded a city, and gave it the name of Ciudad de los Reyes, or City of the Kings. This Spanish name it retains in all legal deeds, but is better known to foreigners by that of Lima, a corruption of the appellation of the valley in which

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it stands. Lima is of a triangular form, and surrounded by a brick wall, flanked with bastions, in which are seven gates. The base, or longest side, extends 2 m along the bank of the river, and from the base to the opposite angle it is a mile and three quarters. The streets are handsome and straight: the houses are generally only one story high, and the roofs covered with coarse linen cloth, or only with reeds, for it seldom rains here; but the rich inhabitants cover theirs with fine mats, or beautiful cotton cloths; and there are trees planted round them to keep off the heat of the sun. What the houses want in height they have in extent, for some of them are 200 feet long and proportionally broad, so that they have 10 or 12 large apartments on the ground floor. The churches and convents are extremely rich; and many images of the saints are of gold, adorned with jewels. Here are the courts of the viceroy, the archbishop, the inquisition, the crusado, and the wills. A fine bridge extends over the river to a suburb, called St. Lazaro, which is neatly built like the city. The river forms canals in the streets, which run to most of the houses, and serve to water the gardens, &c. Lima is the general staple of Peru; for all the provinces remit hither their products and manufactures, and are supplied hence with the necessary commodities. The wealth of the provinces is principally embarked on the fleet, which, at the time of the galicons, sails from Callao (the port of Lima) to Panama; but its commerce with the other parts of N and S America is very considerable. Earthquakes are frequent, and some have done the city much damage; particularly that in 1746, by which Callao was destroyed. The inhabitants, estimated at 54,000, are rich and very debauched; yet are extremely superstitious, and have a strong belief in the power of charms. Lima is 850 m S by E Quito. Lon. 76 49 W, lat. 12 2 S.

Limale, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the Dyle, 13 m SE Brussels.

Limavady; see *Newtown Limavady*.

Limburg, a late duchy and province of the Netherlands, 42 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by the duchy of Juliers, E by the same and the territory of Treves, and S and W by the territory of Liege. It has good arable ground, abounds in a fine breed of cattle, and contains mines of iron and lead. The N part of it belonged to the Dutch, and the S to the house of Auf-

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trial; but the whole is now subject to France, the w part included in the department of Lower Meuse, and the s in that of Ourthe.

Limburg, a town of the Netherlands, capital of the late duchy of that name, with a castle built of marble. Here is a manufacture of woollen cloths, and it is famous for excellent cheese. Near it are many quarries of different kinds of marble, and good mines of calamine and coal. Limburg was taken by the allies in 1703, and ceded to Austria by the treaty of Baden, but the fortifications were destroyed. The French took possession of it in 1794. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Welse, 20 m E Liège. Lon. 6° 1' E, lat. 50° 38' N.

Limburg, a town of Germany, in the territory of Treves, with a fine cathedral. The Austrians defeated the French on the heights near this place, in 1796. It is seated on the Lahn, 26 m NW Frankfurt.

Limethill, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, on the coast of the Forth. It is famous for great lime-works, has a good tide harbour for small vessels, and is 3 m SW Dunfermlin.

Limerick, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 48 m long and 23 broad; bounded on the N by Tipperary and Clare, from which last it is separated by the Shannon, W by Kerry, S by Cork, and E by Tipperary. It is divided into 125 parishes, contains about 170,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It is a fertile country, though the W parts are mountainous.

Limerick, a city of Ireland, capital of the county of Limerick, and generally considered as the capital of the province of Munster. It was formerly well fortified, and reckoned the second city in the kingdom, but at present has lost its rank; not because it flourishes less, but because Cork flourishes more. Limerick is a county of itself, and a bishop's see with Ardferit and Aghadoe united. It is composed of the Irish and English town; the latter standing on Kings island, formed by the river Shannon, which here admits vessels of 500 tons to the quays; and the two towns are united by a stately bridge. The inhabitants are estimated at upward of 40,000; and it sends a member to parliament. The linen, woollen, and paper manufactures are carried on to a great extent; and the export of provisions is considerable. Beside the cathedral and other churches, here are some handsome public structures. King

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William was obliged to raise the siege of this city in 1690; but, in 1691, the garrison surrendered on a very honorable capitulation. It is 46 m SSE Galway, and 112 WSW Dublin. Lon. 8° 31' W, lat. 52° 35' N.

Limestone, or **Mayfeille**, a town of Kentucky, in Mason county, on the river Ohio, at the influx of Limestone creek. This is a trading place; and here the champaign country on the eastern side of the river begins. It is 7 m N by S of the town of Washington, 70 m Frankfort, and 500 by the river below Pittsburg. Lon. 83° 28' W, lat. 38° 25' N.

Limousin, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, on the river Dordogne, 20 m S Perigueux.

Limmat, a river of Switzerland, formed by the junction of the Mat and the Linth; the former issuing from the NW extremity of the lake Wallenstadt, and the latter flowing from the S. The Limmat flows SW, passes through the lake of Zurich, and unites with the Aar, below Baden.

Limne, or **Limpne**, a village in Kent, 3 m SW Hith. It was formerly a port, till choked up by the sands, and its castle is now converted into a farmhouse. Though now a poor place, it has the horn and mace, and other tokens left of its ancient grandeur. The Roman road from Canterbury, called Stanestreet, ended here.

Limoges, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Vienne, and a bishop's see. It is a trading place, and the inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. It stands on the Vienne, 50 m NE Perigueux, and 110 E Bourdeaux. Lon. 1° 26' E, lat. 45° 30' N.

Limousin, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Marche, S by Auvergne, E by Quercy, and W by Perigord and Angoumois. It has forests of chestnut trees, mines of lead, copper, tin, and iron, and abounds in cattle and horses. It now forms the department of Upper Vienne.

Limoux, a town of France, in the department of Aude, with a manufacture of cloth; seated on the Aude, 37 m W by S Narbonne, and 50 SE Toulouse.

Linares, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 22 m NNE Jaen.

Linares, a town of New Spain, in New Leon, 40 m E by S Monterey.

Lincoln, a town of Kentucky, in Mercer county, on the E side of Dick river, a branch of the Kentucky, 12 m SE Danville.

Lincoln, a city and the capital of Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday.

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It is seated on the side of a steep hill, and on the river Witham, which here divides into three streams. It had formerly 50 churches, now reduced to 11, beside the cathedral; and is a bishop's see, the largest diocese in England. The number of inhabitants was 7398 in 1801, and 8861 in 1811. The cathedral stands on the brow of the hill, and is admired for its rich and light architecture. The ruins of the castle are venerable pieces of antiquity; and the ruins of religious houses are so numerous, that the very barns, stables, &c. are built with arched doors and windows. Newport Gate, on the w side of the city, still remains, and is one of the noblest remnants of Roman architecture left in Britain. Upon the plain, without this gate, was fought the famous battle between the partizans of empress Maud and king Stephen, in which that prince was defeated and taken prisoner. Lincoln is a county of itself, governed by a mayor. The chief trade is in coal, brought by the Trent and Fossdike; and oats and wool, which are sent by the Witham. Here is a small manufacture of camlets. It is 31 m NE Nottingham, and 131 N London. Lon. 0 25 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Lincolshire, a county of England, bounded on the N by the Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire, E by the German ocean, SE by the Wash and Norfolk, S by Cambridgeshire and Northamptonshire, SW by Rutlandshire, and W by the counties of Leicestershire and Nottingham. It is 77 m long and 45 broad, containing 1,783,000 acres; is divided into 30 hundreds, and 630 parishes; has one city and 31 market-towns; and sends 12 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 208,557 in 1801, and 237,891 in 1811. The coast is flat, and at low water may be seen the submarine relics of a forest, which is a great natural curiosity. The principal rivers are the Humber, Trent, Witham, Welland, and Ancolm. This county is divided into three districts, called Holland, Kesteven, and Lindsey. The first, which lies in the SE part, consists of fens and marshes; some in a state of nature, others cut by drains and canals, and crossed by causeways, and some kept from constant inundations by vast banks. The fens, in their native state, produce vast quantities of reeds, which are annually harvested for thatch: the drained parts form excellent pasture land, and some even yield large crops of corn. Prodigious quantities of geese are bred in

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this district; and here are many decoys for wild ducks, teal, widgeon, and other fowls of the duck kind. Kesteven contains the W part of the county, from the middle to the S extremity: it includes part of the fens; but the air is more salubrious than the district of Holland, and the soil more fruitful. Lindsey, the largest district and most elevated part, includes all the county that lies N of Lincoln, and the Fossdike, which Henry I cut between the Witham and the Trent. In the SW part, the rivers Trent, Dune, and Idle form an island, called Axholm, which is a rich tract, and produces much flax. To the NE is a large tract of heathy land, called the Wolds, in which great flocks of sheep are bred. The cattle of this county, and the horses and sheep, are all of the largest breed.

Lincolntown, a town of N Carolina, chief of Lincoln county. It is 21 m E by S Morgantown, and 35 W Salisbury.

Lindau, a city of Sussia (ately imperial) with a castle and a wall, deemed to be Roman works. The French took possession of this city in 1796; and it became subject to Bavaria in 1805. It is a trading place, seated on an island of the lake of Constance, joined to the mainland by a long bridge, 22 m ESE Constance, and 75 SW Augsburg. Lon. 9 41 E, lat. 47 32 N.

Lindau, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Zerbst, 5 m N Zerbst.

Lindau, or *Lendow*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 5 m NE Ruppin.

Linde, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a mineral spring, 46 m W Westeras.

Lindenfels; see *Naze*.

Lindenfels, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, 14 m NNE Mannheim.

Lindisfarne; see *Holy Island*.

Lingen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, capital of a county of its name. Here are churches for the three principal religions, and a celebrated Calvinist academy. It was formerly fortified, but is now barely surrounded by a ditch; and a little to the N of it is a passage over the Ems, called the Lingen Ferry. It is seated on the Ems, 48 m NNE Munster. Lon. 7 25 E, lat. 52 32 N.

Lin-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si. It is thinly inhabited; but is of some note, on account of one of its villages being the general mart for all the drugs sold in the empire. It is seated on the

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Yu-ho, 410 m N by E Canton. Lon. 115° 0 E, lat. 27° 58' N.

Linköping, a town of Sweden, capital of E Gothland, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is not half the size of Nordköping, but the streets are more regular, and the houses more elegant. Here are two large and splendid churches; and near the principal one is a magnificent theatre. It is situate on the river Stång, near the lake Roxen, 24 m S W Nordköping. Lon. 15° 40' E, lat. 58° 21' N.

Linlithgow, a borough of Scotland, capital of Linlithgowshire, seated on a rising ground, overlooking a lake at its E end. The chief manufacture is leather and shoes; the woollen trade and bleaching business are also carried on. Here the kings of Scotland had one of their noblest palaces, now in ruins; but the room is still shown in which queen Mary was born. Linlithgow contained 3594 inhabitants in 1801, and 4022 in 1811. It is 17 m W Edinburgh. Lon. 3° 33' W, lat. 56° 0' N.

Linlithgowshire, or *West Lothian*, a county of Scotland, 20 m long and 12 broad; bounded on the N by the frith of Forth, SE by Edinburghshire, SW by Lanerkshire, and NW by Stirlingshire. It is divided into 13 parishes. The number of inhabitants was 17,844 in 1801, and 19,451 in 1811. It sends one member to parliament. The surface is finely diversified with hill and dale; and the chief rivers are the Avon and Amond. It is fertile in corn and pasture, and produces coal, iron, limestone, and lead.

Linne, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne; seated near the Rhine, 35 m NNW Cologne.

Linnhe, *Loch*, an arm of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, which separates, at its northern parts, the counties of Argyle and Inverness. It extends in a NE direction from the sound of Mull to Fort William, where it takes a westerly direction, and acquires the name of Loch Eil. Another branch, in an easterly direction, is called Loch Leven. This lake is bounded on each side by lofty hills. The island of Lismore lies at its entrance, and the Caledonian canal commences at its N extremity.

Linnich, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the river Roer, 5 m NNW Juliers.

Linosfa, an island in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Tunis, near that of Lampedosa. It is 12 m in circuit. Lon. 12° 30' E, lat. 36° 50' N.

Linfelles, a village of the Netherlands,

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in Flanders, 5 m N Lisse. Here, in 1794, the French gained a bloody battle over the allies, but chiefly the English, commanded by the duke of York.

Lin-tein, a city of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chantong, seated on the great canal. Here is an octagonal town, divided into eight stories, the walls of which are covered on the outside with porcelain. It is 187 m S Peking. Lon. 115° 31' E, lat. 36° 56' N.

Linton, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Thursday, 12 m SE Cambridge, and 48 N by E London.

Linton, a town of Scotland, in Peeblesshire, on the river Lync, 12 m NW Peebles, and 15 SW Edinburgh.

Lintz, the capital of Upper Austria, with two castles, the one upon a hill, and the other below it. Here is a hall, in which the states assemble, a bridge over the Danube, and considerable woollen manufactures. The French became masters of it in 1741, and again in 1800. It is seated on the right bank of the Danube, 96 m W Vienna. Lon. 14° 16' E, lat. 48° 21' N.

Lintz, a town and citadel of Germany, in the late electorate of Cologne, seated on the Rhine, 23 m SSE Cologne.

Linwood, a village of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, 2 m WNW Paisley, with an extensive cotton manufacture.

Lipari, the largest and most fertile of the Lipari islands, about 15 m in circuit. It has not suffered from subterranean fires for ages past, though it every where bears the marks of its former volcanic state. It abounds with the currant grape; cotton also grows here; and great quantities of sulphur and pumice are exported. It has a town of the same name, which is a bishop's see, and stands on the SE side of the island, 26 m NNE Patti, in Sicily. Lon. 15° 30' E, lat. 38° 35' N.

Lipari Islands, a cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, which lie to the N of Sicily. They are all of volcanic origin, were feigned to be the residence of Æolus and Vulcan, and formerly called Æolian Islands. They are 12 in number; and nearly as follows in the order of their size; Lipari, Stromboli, Volcano, Salini, Felicuda, Alicuda, Panaria, Volcanello, Vacheluse, Lisca, Dattolo, and Tila Navi. They produce great quantities of alum, sulphur, nitre, cinnabar, and most kinds of fruit, particularly raisins, currants, and figs. Some of their wines are much esteemed, particularly the Malvasia.

Lipno, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ploczko, 33 m NNW Ploczko.

Lipourec, a palatinate of Lippa, a castle, seat of river Maros.

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Lipouree, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 22 m w Cracow.

Lippa, a town of Hungary, with a castle, seated on a mountain, by the river Maros, 22 m NE Temeswar.

Lippe, a river of Westphalia, which flows w by Paderborn, Lippstadt, Ham, and Dorsten, and joins the Rhine above Wesel.

Lippelne, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, 26 m s Cultrin.

Lippfpring, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, near the source of the Lippe, 6 m s Paderborn.

Lippstadt, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Lippe.

In 1632, a bloody battle was fought here between the Swedes and the Austrians, in which the king of Sweden and the Austrian general were both killed. In 1757 it was taken by the French, who kept possession of it 11 months. It has a good trade in timber for building vessels on the Rhine, and stands on the Lippe, 18 m w Paderborn. Lon. 8 28 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Lique, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 m w St. Omer.

Liqueo, Liqueu, s. *Likeo Islands*; see *Licou-kicou*.

Lis, a river that rises in France, in the department of Pas de Calais, flows by Aire, St. Venant, and Armentieres into Flanders, where it passes by Menin, Courtray, and Deynse, and joins the Scheldt at Ghent. It gives name to a new department of France, including the western part of Flanders, of which Bruges is the capital.

Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, and the see of a patriarch and an archbishop, with a university, and a tribunal of the inquisition. It is seated on the s side of the Tajo, 10 m from its mouth, and built on seven hills, not broad, but 6 m in length. The city is walled round, and it has so increased by degrees, particularly toward the west, that the old walls now divide the two dioceses; the e part under the archbishop, and the w under the patriarch. The harbour will contain 1000 ships in the greatest safety, the entrance of which is defended by two forts; and before the entrance to the city is the fort of Belem. Near this is a grand aqueduct between two hills, which conveys water to a great reservoir at one of the extremities of Lisbon. In the middle of the city, on one of the hills, is a citadel, which commands the whole place. The cathedral, on another eminence, is ancient and gloomy; but the riches of the Portuguese have rendered it magnificent. The royal palace fronts the river; it is large and magnificent, and contains a library, collected at vast expense by John v. In 1706, pope Clement xi consecrated a chapel in this palace, as a patriarchal church, and granted it a chapter. It is singularly magnificent, and here the patriarch, who is generally a cardinal, officiates with more pomp than the pope himself. Lisbon was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1755, but has been handsomely rebuilt. It contains many beautiful edifices, 40 parish-churches, 50 convents of both sexes, and about 200,000 inhabitants. There are public walks, two theatres, and a circus for the bull-fights. The trade is very considerable, and many foreign merchants, both catholic and protestant, reside here; this city being the grand magazine of all goods brought from Brazil and other colonies belonging to Portugal. In 1807, this city was entered by the French, who evacuated it in 1808 after the battle of Vimiera, in which they were defeated by the British. It is 178 m w by s Seville, and 255 s by w Madrid. Lon. 9 5 w, lat. 38 42 N.

LIS

Lisburn, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, with considerable manufactures of linen cloth, muslin, and cambric. It sends a member to parliament, and is seated on the Lagan, 8 m sw Belfast.

Lisca, or *Lisca Bianca*, one of the Lipari islands, 3 m sw Stromboli. It is a small desert spot.

Lisieux, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, and lately an episcopal see. It has a good trade, particularly in linen cloth, and is seated on the Touque, 12 m from the sea, and 40 sw Rouen. Lon. 0 14 E, lat. 49 9 N.

Lismore, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, at the entrance of Loch Linnhe, on the coast of Argyleshire. It is a fertile island, 10 m long, and nearly 2 broad, and was anciently the residence of the bishop of Argyle. A great part of the cathedral remains, and the chancel is used as the parish church.

Lismore, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, and a bishop's see united to Waterford. The cathedral is spacious and handsome, but the town is now a small place. It stands on the Blackwater, 30 m NE Cork, and 38 wsw Waterford.

Lisonzo, a river that rises in the duchy of Carniola, passes by Gorz and Gradisca, crosses Friuli, between Monte Falcone and Aquila, and enters the gulf of Venice.

LIT

Lissa, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. Here is a fishery of pilchards and anchovies, and it produces excellent wine. It is 70 m w Ragusa. Lon. 17° 0' E, lat. 42° 52' N.

Lissa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Polesan. In 1707, it was laid waste by the Russians; but it has been rebuilt, with great improvement, and carries on a great trade. It is 50 m w Kalisch. Lon. 16° 50' E, lat. 52° 0' N.

Lissa, a village of Silesia, on the Weistritz, 6 m NW Breslau, where a great victory was gained by the Prussians over the Austrians, in 1757.

Lithay, a town of Germany, in Carniola, on the river Save, 15 m E Laubach.

Lithuania, a country of Europe, formerly governed by its grand dukes, but, in 1569, united to Poland, under one elective king. It is 300 m long and 250 broad; bounded on the S by Volhinia, W by Little Poland, Polachia, Prussia, and Samogitia, N by Courland and Russia, and E by Russia. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Dwina, Niemen, Pripiet, and Berezina. It is a flat country, fertile in corn; and produces honey, wood, pitch, and vast quantities of wool; also excellent little horses, which are never shod, their hoofs being very hard. There are vast forests, in which are bears, wolves, elks, wild oxen, lynxes, beavers, wild cats, &c. and eagles and vultures are very common. In the forests, large pieces of yellow amber are frequently dug up. The country swarms with Jews, who, though numerous in every part of Poland, seem to have fixed their head quarters in this duchy; and this, perhaps, is the only country in Europe where Jews cultivate the ground. The peasants are in a state of the most abject vassalage. The nobility are numerous, some exceedingly rich, but the greater part indigent and poor; and those who are in low circumstances serve the richer sorts as pages, valets, treasurers, &c. In 1772, empress Catharine compelled the Poles to cede to her all that part of Lithuania bordering upon Russia, including at least one third of the country. This was erected into the two governments of Polotsk and Mobslef. In 1793, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, she effected another partition of Poland, in consequence of which she extended her dominion over almost the whole of Lithuania. The capital is Wilna.

Litiz, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, and a settlement of the Moravians, 8 m N Lancaster, and 66 W by N Philadelphia.

LIV

Litjehau, a town and castle of Austria, on the frontiers of Bohemia, 23 m NW Horn.

Littau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, on the river March, 9 m NNW Olmutz.

Livadia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Thessaly, E by the Archipelago, S by the gulfs of Engia and Lepanto, which separates it from Morea, and W by the Mediterranean. It includes ancient Greece properly so called, and the celebrated mountain Parnassus. The capital is Athens.

Livadia, a town of European Turkey, in the province of its name, built on the side of a hill, on the side of the ancient Lebadea, and is now so called by the modern Greeks. On the top of a rock is an old castle, part of which serves as a fortress; and at the bottom is the cave of Trophonius, the last oracle that was heard to utter the decrees of fate. The town contains six mosques and six Greek churches; and has a great trade in wool, corn, and rice. It is 68 m NW Athens. Lon. 23° 20' E, lat. 38° 42' N.

Livenza, a river of Italy, in the territory of Venice, which runs on the confines of Trevisia and Friuli, and enters the gulf of Venice, between the mouth of the Piava and the town of Caorlo.

Liverdun, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, seated on a mountain, near the river Moselle, 8 m NE Toul.

Liverpool, a borough and seaport of England, in Lancashire, with a market on Saturday. It had but one church, which was a chapel of ease to Walton (a village 3 m off), till the year 1699, when an act passed to make the town a distinct parish, and erect a new church; since which time it has gradually advanced in population and trade. The number of inhabitants was 77,653 in 1801, and 94,376 in 1811. Its rise and increase was principally owing to the salt-works; and it is now become, with respect to commerce, the second port in the kingdom. It is seated on the Mersey, and has an excellent harbour, formed with great labour and expense; ships being admitted into noble wet docks, secured by flood-gates. Since the completion of the duke of Bridgewater's canals, a new dock has been formed by the duke above the town. The trade of Liverpool is general; but the principal branch is the African and West Indian trade. The American,

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Baltic, and Portugal commerce is also very great, as well as that of Ireland; many ships are sent to the Greenland whale-fishery; the coasting trade employs a great number of vessels; and many good ships are built here. By the late inland navigations, Liverpool has communication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Humber, Severn, and Thames. The principal manufactures are fine porcelain, earthen ware, watches, and stockings; some glass, iron, salt, and copperas works; many rope-ries, and upward of fifty breweries. Here are eight churches and a chapel, for the established religion, three catholic chapels, several meeting-houses, and a synagogue; also a handsome exchange, a customhouse, and a library. The places of amusement are numerous; and here is a most complete set of baths for sea-bathing. Among the many charitable foundations are an infirmary, almshouses for the widows of mariners killed or lost at sea, or decayed seamen, and an asylum for lunatics. Liverpool is 48 m s Lancaster, and 202 NW London. Lon. 3° 0' W, lat. 53° 22' N.

Liverpool, a town of Nova Scotia, in Queen county, with a harbour at the mouth of a river of its name, 58 m s Halifax. Lon. 64° 15' W, lat. 44° 10' N.

Livingston, a town of New York, in Columbia county, on the E side of the Hudson, at the influx of a river of its name, 71 m s Hudson.

Livonia, a province of Russia, which, with that of Esthonia, has been reciprocally claimed and possessed by Russia, Sweden, and Poland, and, for more than two centuries, has been a perpetual scene of the most bloody wars. It was finally wrested from the Swedes by Peter the great, was confirmed to the Russians by the peace of Nyfstadt, in 1721, and now forms the government of Riga, or Livonia. It is 250 m long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by the government of Esthonia, E by that of Pskof, S by that of Polotk and that of Poland, and W by the gulf of Livonia. The land is so fertile in corn, that it is called the granary of the north; and it would produce a great deal more, if it were not so full of lakes and forests. In the forests are wolves, bears, elks, reindeer, stags, and hares. The domestic animals are numerous; but the sheep bear very bad wool. The principal articles of export are flax, hemp, honey, wax, leather, skins, and potash. The capital is Riga.

L L A

Livorno; see *Leghorn*.

Lizard, a peninsula on the S coast of Cornwall, and the most southern point of land in England. On it are two lighthouses, and the Lizard Point is in lon. 5° 11' W, lat. 49° 58' N.

Lizier, St. a town of France, in the department of Arriege, lately an episcopal see. Here is a chapel, which has been famous for the resort of pilgrims. It is seated on the Salat, 50 m SE Auch. Lon. 1° 9' E, lat. 43° 0' N.

Llanarth, a town of Wales, in Cardiganhire, with a market on Tuesday, 15 m E by N Cardigan, and 223 W by N London.

Llanbeder, a corporate town of Wales, in Cardiganhire, with a market on Saturday, and a considerable traffic in horses, cattle, hogs, salted butter, and tanned and raw hides. It is seated on the Tyvy, over which is an ancient bridge into Carmarthenshire, 23 m E Cardigan, and 211 W by N London.

Llandaff, a city of Wales, in Glamorganshire, though now a very small place, and has no market. The cathedral is singular in not having a cross aisle, and serves for the parish church. Great quantities of vegetables are sent hence to Merthyr Tudfyl and other places. It is seated on the river Taff, 2 m WSW Cardiff, and 163 W London.

Llanddewi Brefi, a village of Wales, in Cardiganhire, on the S bank of the river Buth, 7 m SE Llanbeder. It is famous for the synod held here, in 519, where St. David preached against the Pelagian heresy; and it has a spacious church. A society, of whom the bishop of St. David is president, are building a clerical seminary here.

Llandilowawr, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of flannel. Near it are the picturesque remains of Dinevawr castle. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Towy, 15 m E Carmarthen, and 205 W by N London.

Llandovery, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of a castle, on an insulated rock of some elevation, without any thing of a rocky nature near it, or any rising ground. It is seated near the Towy, 26 m ENE Carmarthen, and 191 W by N London.

Llandyfel, a town of Wales, in Cardiganhire, with a market on Thursday; situate on the Tyvy, 15 m ESE Cardigan, and 225 NNW London.

Llanerchymedd, a town of Wales, in

LLA

Anglesey, with a market on Wednesday, 15 m WNW Beaumaris, and 268 NW London.

Llanelly, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a considerable trade in coal; seated on the Barry, on a creek of the Bristol channel, 16 m SSE Carmarthen, and 222 W by N London.

Llanfair, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Vyrnwy, 12 m NW Montgomery, and 180 London.

Llanfyllin, a corporate town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Thursday; seated in a flat, among hills, near the river Cane, 15 m N by W Montgomery, and 186 NW London.

Llangadoc, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Thursday, 18 m E by N Carmarthen, and 195 W by N London.

Llangollen, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Saturday. Near it, on a steep mountain, are the remains of Castle Dinas, once a strong place; and about 2 m distant is Valle Crucis, an abbey, one of the finest pieces of antiquity in Wales. The town stands on the Dee, over which is an ancient bridge, 11 m SSW Wrexham, and 192 NW London.

Llanidloes, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Severn, 18 m SW Montgomery, and 188 WNW London.

Llanrhaft, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is the center of the business of the vale of Conway, and stands on the Conway, over which is a bridge into Carnarvonshire, 15 m WSW Denbigh, and 226 NW London.

Llanstephan, a village of Wales, 10 m SW Carmarthen, near the mouth of the Towy; noted for the remains of its castle on the summit of a bold hill, whose base is washed by the sea.

Llantrisant, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Friday. It had a castle, which is nearly destroyed. It is 12 m NW Cardiff, and 171 W London.

Llanfarnham, a corporate town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Friday. It stands at the mouth of the Towy, where, on a low rock, are the ruins of an ancient castle; and on the other side the river are the remains of that of Llanstephan. Llanfarnham is 12 m SW Carmarthen, and 245 W by N London.

LOB

Llerena; see *Lerena*.

Lloret, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the SE coast, 20 m NE Mataro.

Lloughor, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with the ruin of a castle on a mount. It has a considerable trade in coal, but no regular market; and stands at the mouth of a river of its name, over which is a ferry into Carmarthenshire, 7 m WNW Swansea, and 212 W London.

Lo, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Manche, with a citadel, and manufactures of serges, shalloons, ribands, and gold and silver lace; seated on the Vire, 12 m E Coutances, and 125 W by N Paris.

Loanda, a town of Congo, capital of Angola, and a bishop's see, with a fort. It stands on the Atlantic, and has a good harbour formed by the island of Loanda, 18 m in length, lying a little off the coast. The town is large and handsome, considering the country, containing 3000 houses, built of stone, and covered with tiles. Beside these, there are a vast number of huts made of straw and earth. It belongs to the Portuguese, and is 260 m SSW St. Salvador. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 8 40 S.

Loango, a kingdom of Congo, bounded on the N by Gabon, E and S by Congo Proper, and W by the Atlantic. The land is so fruitful that it yields three crops of millet in a year; and there are a great number of trees, whence palm wine is drawn. The women cultivate the ground, sow, and get in the harvest. The inhabitants are black, well-made, mild, and tractable.

Loango, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, with a harbour, at the mouth of the Quilla. The streets are wide, and lined with palm-trees, bananas, and bacavas. The houses are oblong, and have only a ground floor; separated from each other, and fenced round with a hedge of palm-twigs, canes, or bulrushes. In the center of the city is a large square, fronting the royal palace, which forms another square, a mile and a half in compass, surrounded by a palisado of stately palm trees. The principal trade consists in elephants teeth, palm-cloth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and slaves. It is 230 m WNW St. Salvador. Lon. 11 45 E, lat. 4 15 S.

Loano, or *Lovano*, a town of the territory of Genoa, near the sea, 6 m SSW Finale.

Lobau, a town of W Prussia, with a

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castle, where the bishop of Culm resides, 56 m E by N Culm.

Lobau, a town of Lusatia, which has a trade in gray, striped, and white linens, 13 m N Gartz.

Lobenstein, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a castle. Great quantities of cloth, stuffs, and yarn, are made here. It is seated on the Lemnitz, 22 m NNE Culmbach. Lon. 11 52 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Loboa, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Guadiana, 22 m E Badajoz.

Lohjandt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Münia, 10 m SSE Leipzig.

Loburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg, 22 m E Magdeburg.

Locana, a town of Piedmont, seated in a fine valley, on the river Orco, 25 m S Aosta.

Locarno, a town of Italy, capital of a bailiwick, lately belonging to the Swiss. It contains three convents, and a small Franciscan monastery, on a rock overhanging the valley, and commanding a view of the Lake Maggiore. Locarno was once situate on the lake, and had a port capable of receiving large barks; but now it stands at the distance of a quarter of a mile, owing to the accumulation of sand brought down by the torrent Magia. It is 56 m N by W Milan. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 46 10 N.

Locco, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, situate on the Pescara, 10 m N Solmona.

Lochcaron, a town of Scotland, in Ross-shire, near the conflux of the river Caron with an arm of the Atlantic ocean, called Loch Caron, 46 m W by S Dingwall.

Lochem, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, seated on the Borkel, 10 m E Zutphen.

Locher Moss, a morass of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, 12 m long and 3 broad, extending down by Dumfries to Solway Frith. Here oak, fir, birch, and hazel trees, also anchors, pieces of vessels, &c. have been dug up.

Loches, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, with a strong castle on a rock. In the collegiate church is the tomb of Agnes Sorel, mistress of Charles VII, to whose patriotic exhortations that monarch owed almost all his glory. Loches is seated on the Indre, near a forest, 15 m S Amboise, and 20 SE Tours.

Lochnaben, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with the ruin of an an-

L O D

cient castle, on the peninsula of a small lake, and a considerable manufacture of coarse linen. It is seated near the Annan, 10 m NNE Dumfries, and 55 m by W Edinburgh.

Lochna, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 90 m S Tornea. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 64 20 N.

Lochwinnoch, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, on a small lake of the same name, from which issues the river Black Cart. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton, and is 6 m SW Paisley.

Lochy, **Loch**, a lake of Scotland, in the SW part of Invernesshire, 12 m long and nearly 2 broad. From the NW the waters of Loch Arkeik descend into this lake. Its outlet is the river Lochy, which, about a mile below, receives the Spean, and then flows by the ancient castle of Inverlochy into the head of Loch Linthe, near Fort William.

Lockartsburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, situate in the point formed by the conflux of the Tioga with the Susquehanna, 60 m NNE Wilkesbarre.

Lockenitz, a town and castle of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, on the river Rando, 20 m NE Prenzlau.

Lockerby, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a trade in linen and woollen cloth; seated near the Annan, 12 m E by N Dumfries.

Locle, a town of Switzerland, in an elevated valley of the same name, in the principality of Neuchâtel, famous for watchmakers, laceweavers, goldsmiths, cutlers, and enamellers. It is 9 m NW Neuchâtel.

Loddon, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, 8 m SE Norwich, and 112 NE London.

Lodésan, a district of Italy, in Milanese, very fertile and populous, and noted for its cheeses. Lodi is the capital.

Lodève, a town of France, in the department of Hérault, and lately a bishop's see. Here are manufactures of hats, and of cloth for the army. It is seated on the Logue, 30 m W by N Montpellier. Lon. 3 20 E, lat. 43 43 N.

Lodi, a town of Italy, in Milanese, capital of Lodésan, and a bishop's see, with a fortress. It has manufactures of porcelain, and the Parmesan cheese made here is esteemed the best of its kind. The French defeated the Austrians at this place, in 1796; in 1799, the former were totally defeated by the

LOI

Russians; but the French regained possession in 1800. It is seated on the Adda, 18 m SE Milan. Lon. 9 26 E, lat. 43 15 N.

Lodomeria; see *Galicja*.

Löffingen, a town of Suabia, in the lordship of Furstenberg, with a medicinal bath, 6 m WSW Furstenberg.

Lofsta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, with a hammer-mill, eight forges, and a smelting furnace. It is 32 m N Upland.

Logierait, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, noted for its distillation of whisky, seated on the Tummel, 22 m NNW Perth.

Logronno, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Ebro, in a country abounding with excellent fruit and good wine. It is 62 m E Burgos, and 155 NNE Madrid. Lon. 2 20 W, lat. 42 22 N.

Loheia, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, on the coast of the Red sea. It has a great trade in coffee, brought from the neighbouring hills; and another hill affords a great quantity of mineral salt. It has no harbour, and small vessels are obliged to anchor at a distance from the town. It is 180 m NNW Mocha. Lon. 42 56 E, lat. 15 42 N.

Loja; see *Loxa*.

Loir and Cher, a department of France, including the late province of Blaisois. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Cher, which cross it; the first joins the Sarthe, above Angers, and the last enters the Loire, 10 m below Tours. Blois is the capital.

Loire, the principal river of France, which rises in the mountains of the Cévennes, in Languedoc. It begins to be navigable at Roanne, passes by Nevers, Orleans, Blois, Tours, Saumur, and Nantes, and enters the bay of Biscay, at Painboeuf.

Loire, a department of France, containing the late province of Forez. It has its name from the river Loire, which flows N through its whole length. Montbrison is the capital.

Loire, Lower, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Bretagne. It has its name from the river Loire, which crosses it, and then enters the bay of Biscay. Nantes is the capital.

Loire, Upper, a department of France, late the province of Velay. It takes its name from the river Loire, which rises near the S boundary. Puy is the capital.

Loiret, a department of France, late the province of Orléanois. It has its

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name from a small river that 3 m below Orleans runs into the Loire. Orleans is the capital.

Loitz, a town of Hither Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Peene, 12 m SW Gripswald.

Loldong, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, on the NE border of the province of Delhi, and on the river Patte-reeah, 8 m above its conflux with the Ganges, and 100 NNE Delhi. Lon. 78 38 E, lat. 29 47 N.

Lombardy, a part of Italy, which comprehended almost all the ancient Cisalpine Gaul. See *Italy*.

Lombes, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Save, 23 m SE Auch, and 27 SW Toulouse.

Lomback, an island of the E Indies, between Bali and Cumbava, 40 m long and 20 broad. It is chiefly inhabited by Gentoos, and on the E side is a town called Bally. Lon. 116 10 E, lat. 3 36 S.

Lomond, Ben; see *Benlomond*.

Lomond, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Dumbartonshire, 26 m long and from 2 to 7 wide. It contains 33 islands, several of them inhabited, and adorned with antique ruins, concealed among ancient yews; and others rise into high rocky cliffs, the habitation of the osprey. On the E side is the lofty mountain Benlomond; and the river Leven issues from the S extremity.

Lonato, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, 12 m ESE Brescia.

Lonearty, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, signalized by the great victory obtained by the Scots over the Danes in 970. It has extensive bleaching grounds, and is seated near the Tay, 5 m N Perth.

London, the metropolis of Great Britain, one of the largest and most opulent cities in the world, mentioned by Tacitus as a considerable commercial place in the reign of Nero. In its most extensive view, as the metropolis, it consists of the City, properly so called, the city of Westminster, and the borough of Southwark, beside the suburbs in Middlesex and Surry, within what are called the Bills of Mortality. London and Westminster are in Middlesex, on the N side of the river Thames; and Southwark is on the opposite bank, in Surry. The extent of the whole, from Limehouse and Deptford to Milbank and Vauxhall, is above 7 m; but the greatest breadth does not exceed 3. The city is divided into 26 wards, each governed by an alderman; and from the alder-

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men, the lord mayor is annually chosen. There are likewise 236 common-councilmen, a recorder, a common-ferjeant, two sheriffs (who are also sheriffs of Middlesex) a chamberlain, a town-clerk, a city-remembrancer, a water-bailiff, and many inferior officers. Westminster, once a mile from London, but now united to it, is governed by a high steward, who is generally a nobleman, chosen by the dean and chapter, and he has an under steward who officiates for him. Next to him is the high bailiff, chosen also by the dean and chapter; whose power resembles that of a sheriff. The suburbs are under the jurisdiction of the magistrates; and those of Middlesex, beside the county-hall on Clerkenwell Green, have an office in Bow-street, long distinguished for public spirit and activity, and several other public offices. Southwark was long independent of London, but Edward III granted it to the city. It was then called the village of Southwark; and afterward named the bailiwick. In the reign of Edward VI it was formed into a twenty-sixth ward, by the name of Bridge Ward Without. On the death of the alderman of this ward, he is succeeded by the next in seniority, to whatever ward he may belong; this ward being considered as a sinecure, and consequently the most proper for "the father of the city." The city has likewise a high bailiff and steward here. Among the churches in the metropolis, the cathedral of St. Paul is the most conspicuous, and a noble fabric. It is now destined to be the receptacle of the monuments of such illustrious men, as may do honour to their country by their talents and their virtues: several are already erected; the first, for that great philanthropist John Howard. Westminster Abbey, the collegiate church of St. Peter, is a noble specimen of Gothic architecture. Here most of the English sovereigns have been crowned, and many of them interred. It contains also a great number of monuments of kings, statesmen, heroes, poets, and persons distinguished by genius, learning, and science. The chapel of Henry VII, adjoining, Leland calls the Wonder of the World. St. Stephen, in Walbrook, is a church of exquisite interior beauty, the masterpiece of sir Christopher Wren. Bow church, in Cheapside; St. Bride, in Fleet-street; and St. Martin in the Fields; are among the other churches most distinguished for fine architecture. The parish churches, in the bills of mortality, amount to 146; namely, 97 within the walls, 16

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without the walls, 23 out parishes in Middlesex and Surry, and 10 in the city and liberties of Westminster. Beside these churches, is one belonging to the Temple, a celebrated seat of law: it was founded by the Knights Templars, in the reign of Henry II, upon the model of that of the Holy Sepulchre, at Jerusalem. There are likewise a great number of chapels for the established church, foreign protestant churches, Roman catholic chapels, meetings for dissenters of all persuasions, and three synagogues for the Jews. The royal palace of St. James is an ancient building, on the N side of a small park; it is mean in external appearance, but the apartments are said to be the best calculated for regal parade of any in Europe. The royal town residence is a house at the W side of St. James' park, built by the duke of Buckingham, and purchased by the king in 1761, when it received the appellation of the Queen's Palace, but is still frequently called Buckingham House. Carlton House, the residence of the prince of Wales, to the E of St. James' palace, is a stately building, on which vast sums have been expended. The Banqueting House, at Whitehall, begun in 1619, is only a small part of the vast plan of a palace, intended to be worthy of the residence of the British monarchs, but left incomplete. Beside the royal palaces, there are many fine houses of the princes of the blood, and of the nobility and gentry. Among the public buildings, which can merely be enumerated here, are Westminster Hall, containing the supreme courts of justice; and adjoining to which are the houses of lords and commons; the Guild-hall of the city; the Sessions House; the Tower, an ancient fortress, in which are some public offices, a magazine and arsenal, the regalia of the kingdom, the mint, and a menagerie; the New Mint, on Little Tower-hill; the Horse-Guards, the Treasury, and the Admiralty, at Whitehall; the noble collection of public offices which form that magnificent structure called Somerset Place; the British Museum; the Royal Exchange; the Bank of England; the Customhouse; the Excise Office; the East India House; the South Sea House; the Mansion House, for the lord mayor; the Monument, in commemoration of the great fire in 1666; the ancient bridge, called London bridge; and the two magnificent modern bridges, of Black-friars and Westminster. The inns of court for the study of the law; the colleges, learned societies, and public seminaries; the

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halls of the different trading companies; the noble hospitals and other charitable institutions; the public places of diversion; with its fine squares and streets, are all too numerous to be here particularly mentioned. Such, on a cursory view of it, is the metropolis of Great Britain, to the extent and opulence of which many causes have contributed. From the openness of the country round, and a gravelly soil, it is kept tolerably dry in all seasons, and affords no lodgement for stagnant air or water. Its cleanliness, as well as its supply of water, are greatly aided by its situation on the banks of the Thames; and the New River, with many good springs within the city itself, further contributes to the abundance of that necessary element. All these are advantages, with respect to health, in which this metropolis is exceeded by few. With regard to the circumstance of navigation, it is so placed on the Thames, and has such extensive wet docks, as to possess every advantage that can be derived from a seaport, without its dangers; and at the same time by means of its noble river, enjoys a very extensive communication with the internal parts of the country, which supply it with all sorts of necessaries, and, in return, receive from it such commodities as they require. London is the seat of many considerable manufactures; some almost peculiar to itself, others in which it participates with the manufacturing towns in general. The most important of its peculiar manufactures is the silk-weaving, established in Spitalfields by refugees from France; a variety, of works in gold, silver, and jewellery; the engraving of maps and prints; and the making of optical and mathematical instruments. The porter-brewery a business of very great extent, is also chiefly carried on in London. To its port are likewise confined some branches of foreign commerce, as the vast E India trade, and those to Turkey and Hudson bay. Thus London has risen to its present rank of the first city in Europe, with respect to opulence; and nearly, if not entirely so, as to number of inhabitants. By the enumeration in 1801, the residents in London, Westminster, and Southwark, and all the out parishes, were 885,577; and by that in 1811, they were 1,001,578. The population of London alone, within the walls, in 1811, was 554,884, which is a decrease of above three-fifths since the year 1700; owing to the diminution of house, by widening streets, and erecting public buildings and warehouses.

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London is a bishop's see, and sends four members to parliament. To enumerate all the events by which this great capital has been distinguished, would greatly exceed our limits; we shall only mention, therefore, the great plague, in 1665, which cut off 68,596 people, and the dreadful conflagration, in 1666, by which the cathedral and many other churches, with 13,200 houses, were destroyed. London is 210 m NNW Paris. Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 51 31 N.

London, New, a seaport of Connecticut, capital of New London county, with the best harbour in the state, defended by two forts. A considerable part of the town was burnt by Benedict Arnold in 1781, but has been rebuilt. It has a considerable trade to the W Indies, and is seated on the Thames, near its entrance into Long Island Sound, 54 m E by N Newhaven. Lon. 72 10 W, lat. 41 19 N.

London, New, a town of Virginia, chief of Bedford county. It is situated on rising ground, 110 m W by S Richmond. Lon. 79 45 W, lat. 37 20 N.

Londonderry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 32 m long and 30 broad, bounded on the W by Donegal, N by the ocean, S and SW by Tyrone, and E by Antrim. It contains about 125,000 inhabitants, is divided into 31 parishes, and sends four members to parliament. It is a fruitful champagne country; and the greater part of it was given by James I to an incorporated company of London merchants. The linen manufacture flourishes through every part of the county.

Londonderry, or *Derry*, a city and seaport of Ireland, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is a county of itself, and stands on the Foyle, over which is a wooden bridge, 1668 feet in length. It was built in the reign of James I, by some London adventurers, and surrounded by a strong wall. Five m below the town is Culmore fort, and there are four castles by the side of the river. The cathedral, the episcopal palace, and the buildings in general are handsome. It sends a member to parliament. The inhabitants are estimated at 10,000; and the trade is considerable, principally to America and the W Indies. This city is celebrated for the long siege it sustained against James II in 1689. It is 136 m NNW Dublin. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 54 58 N.

Londonderry, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, with a manufacture of linen cloth and thread;

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feated near the head of Beaver river, which runs into the Merrimac, 38 m ssw Portsmouth.

Long, Loch, an arm of the sea in Scotland, which, from the frith of Clyde, extends 20 m between the counties of Dumbarton and Argyle, and is nearly 2 m in breadth. Near the middle, on the Argyle side, it sends off a small branch called Loch Goll.

Long Island, one of the Bahama islands. See *Yuma*.

Long Island, an island of the state of New York, separated from Connecticut, by Long Island sound. It extends 2 from the city of New York 140 m, but is not more than 10 broad on a medium; and is divided into three counties, King, Queen, and Suffolk, which in 1790 contained 41,782 inhabitants, of whom 4839 were slaves. Hence are exported to the W Indies, &c. whale-oil, pitch, pine boards, horses, cattle, flax-seed, beef, &c. The produce of the middle and western parts of the island, particularly corn, is carried to New York.

Long Island Sound, a kind of strait in N America, from 3 to 18 m broad and 140 long, extending the whole length of Long Island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the Atlantic at both ends of the island.

Long Lake; see *Rain Lake*.

Longara, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 20 m wnw St. Severino.

Longford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 25 m long and 16 broad; bounded on the nw by Leitrim, ne by Cavan, e and s by W Meath, and w by the river Shannon, which parts it from Roscommon. It is divided into 24 parishes, contains 50,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It is a fertile and pleasant country, in general flat, but toward the n mountainous.

Longford, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name. Much linen is manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, and great quantities of flax sent to other parts. It is seated on the Camlin, 74 m wnw Dublin. Lon. 7 40 w, lat. 53 48 N.

Longforgan, a town of Scotland, in the se corner of Perthshire, on the frith of Tay, 4 m w by s Dundee.

Long-nan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. Its district contains several forts, formerly of great use to prevent the invasions of the Tartars. It stands on the river Mouqua, 710 m sw Peking. Lon. 104 18 E, lat. 32 22 N.

Longnor, a town in Staffordshire,

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with a market on Tuesday, seated near the river Dove, 31 m N by s Stafford, and 161 nsw London.

Longtown, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Thursday, and manufactures of muslin; seated on the Esk, 12 m N Carlisle, and 307 nsw London.

Longueville, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 23 m N Rouen.

Longueon, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a considerable iron forge and cannon foundry, 10 m sw Longwy, and 36 nsw Metz.

Longwood, a town of Ireland, in Meath, on the river Blackwater, 36 m w by N Dublin.

Longwy, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, with a castle. It is divided into the old and new town, the latter of which is fortified. It was taken by the Austrians in 1792, but retaken two months after. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Chiery, 36 m nsw Metz, and 160 ene Paris. Lon. 5 44 E, lat. 49 32 N.

Lons le Saunier, a town of France, capital of the department of Jura, with an abbey of noble Bernardines. It derives its name from the salt springs in the vicinity, and is seated on the Solvan, 30 m ssw Dole. Lon. 5 30 E, lat. 46 37 N.

Loo, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, with a fine palace, 18 m N Arnheim.

Looe, *East* and *West*, two decayed boroughs in Cornwall, separated by a creek, over which is a narrow stone bridge. They are supported chiefly by the pilchard fishery, and send together as many members to parliament as London. The market, held at East Looe, is on Saturday. They are 16 m w Plymouth, and 231 w by s London.

Lookout, Cape, a cape of N Carolina, s of Cape Hatteras, and opposite Core Sound. Lon. 76 51 w, lat. 34 23 N.

Looz, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 17 m w by s Maestricht.

Lopatka, Cape, the s extremity of Kamtschatka. Lon. 156 45 E, lat. 51 0 N. See *Kuriles*.

Lopesco, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 19 m sw Aquila.

Lopo Gonçalve, Cape, a long and narrow peninsula on the coast of Guinea, low, flat, and covered with trees. It affords a good harbour, and near the cape is a village, where provisions are plentiful. Lon. 8 30 E, lat. 0 45 S.

Lora, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadalquivir, 28 m ne Seville.

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Lora, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Hohenstein, 38 m NNE Molhausen.

Lorbus, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, with a castle, and fine remains of antiquity. It is seated in a plain, fertile in corn, 150 m SW Tunis. Lon 9 0 E, lat. 35 35 N.

Lorca, a city of Spain, in Murcia, and a bishop's see. A great quantity of basilla is produced in the vicinity, and there are potteries and saltpetre works. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Guadalquivir, 50 m W Carthagena. Lon 1 55 W, lat. 37 37 N.

Lord Howe Group, an extensive group of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered, in 1791, by captain Hunter, who distinctly described 32 of them, some of considerable extent. They appeared thickly covered with wood, among which the cocoa-nut was very distinguishable. Nine of the natives came near the ship, in a canoe, which was about 40 feet long, badly made, and had an outrigger. They were a stout, clean, well-made people, of a dark copper colour; their hair tied in a knot on the back of the head; and they appeared as if clean shaved. They had an ornament consisting of a number of fringes, like an artificial beard, which was fastened close under the nose; and to this beard hung a row of teeth, which gave them the appearance of having a mouth lower than their natural one. They had holes run through the sides of the nose, into which, as well as through the septum, were thrust pieces of reed or bone. The arms and thighs were tattooed, and some were painted with red and white streaks. They wore a wrapper round their middle. Lon. from 159 14 to 159 37 E, lat. 5 35 S.

Lord Howe Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered, in 1788, by lieutenant King. Many excellent turtle have been caught here on a sandy beach; and it abounds with a variety of birds, which were so unaccustomed to be disturbed, that the seamen went near enough to knock them down with a stick. At the S end are two high mountains, nearly perpendicular from the sea; the southernmost named Mount Gower. About 14 m to the S is a remarkable rock, named Ball's Pyramid, which had much the appearance of a steeple at a distance. The island is near 4 m long, and very narrow. Lon. 159 0 E, lat. 31 36 N.

Loredo, a town of Italy, in Polesino di Rovigo, seated on the Adige, 20 m E Rovigo.

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Loreto, a fortified town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, and a bishop's see. The cathedral contains the Casa Santa, or Holy House, in which it is pretended the virgin Mary lived at Nazareth; according to the legend, it was carried by angels from Galilee into Dalmatia, and thence to the place where it now stands. This house or chapel is 31 feet long, 13 broad, and 18 high; the inner part very old, but cased with marble on the outside. The famous lady of Loreto, who holds the infant Jesus in her arms, stands upon the principal altar, in a nich of silver; this statue is of cedar wood, three feet high, but her face can hardly be seen, on account of the numerous gold and silver lamps around her. She is clothed with cloth of gold, set off with jewels; and the little Jesus, covered with a shirt, holds a globe in his hand, and is adorned with rich jewels. Great numbers frequently go in pilgrimage to Loreto, and every pilgrim, after having performed his devotion, makes the Virgin a present; that the treasury of this chapel is immensely rich. Such was the fate of this sanctuary till it was lately violated by the French, who seized and dispersed these stores of treasure; that no vestige now remains of this valuable collection. The inhabitants of the town subsist principally by agriculture and gardening, and many of them are shoemakers, tailors, and sellers of chaplets. Loreto was taken by the French in 1796, who plundered and retained it till 1799. It is seated on a mountain, 3 m from the gulf of Venice, 12 SE Ancona, and 112 NE Rome. Lon. 13 38 E, lat. 43 27 N.

Loreto, the principal town of California, with a harbour and fort. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the gulf of California, 90 m SW Guatitlan in New Spain. See *Guatitlan*. Lon. 111 45 W, lat. 26 12 N.

Lorgues, a town of France, in the department of Var, seated on the Argens, 16 m W Frejus.

Lorrach, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, 6 m NE Basel, and 30 S Friburg.

Lorraine, a late province of France, 100 m long and 75 broad; bounded on the N by Luxemburg and Treves, E by Alsace and Deux Ponts, S by Franche Comté, and W by Champagne and Bar. It abounds in corn, wine, hemp, flax, and rape-feed; has fine meadows, large forests, mines of iron, silver, and copper, and salt-pits. The principal rivers are the Moselle, Moselle, Seille, Meurthe, and Sare. This province now forms

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the departments of Meurthe, Moselle, and Vosges.

Lorris, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 13 m sw Montargis, and 30 e Orleans.

Lossiemouth, a village of Scotland, in Elginshire, at the mouth of the Lossie, 4 m n Elgin, of which it is the port. The harbour will receive vessels of 80 tons, and hence much corn is exported.

Lot, a river of France, which rises in the department of Lozère, passes by Mende, Cahors, and Agen, and enters the Garonne. It begins to be navigable at Cahors.

Lot, a department of France, including the late province of Quercy. It takes its name from the river Lot. Cahors is the capital.

Lot and Garonne, a department of France, including part of the late province of Guienne. It is so called from two rivers. Agen is the capital.

Lothian, a district of Scotland, now divided into E. sc. Mid. and West Lothian, or *Haddingtonshire*. *Edinburghshire*, and *Lindburghshire*.

Lotzin, a town of Prussia, with a castle, situate on a canal that joins the Angerburg and Leventin lakes, 78 m se Königsberg.

Loudeac, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, with an iron forge and a manufacture of thread, 20 m s St. Brieuc.

Loudun, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on an eminence, 30 m nw Poitiers, and 135 sw Paris.

Loughborough, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday. It has a large church with a handsome tower, and four meeting houses. The chief manufactures are wool-combing and hosiery; and it has a trade in coal, &c. by means of a canal from the Trent. The number of inhabitants was 4546 in 1801, and 5244 in 1811. It is seated near the Soar, 18 m n Leicester, and 109 nww London.

Loughbrickland, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, near a small lake that abounds with speckled trout, 11 m n Newry.

Loughrea, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, on a fine lake of the same name, 20 m sse Galway.

Loubans, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, situate in a kind of island between the rivers Seilles, Salle, and Solman, 18 m se Chalons.

Lovignano, a town of Naples, in Otranto, 12 m ssw Brindisi.

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Louis, Fort, or Fort Fauban, a town and fortress of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, built by Louis XIV, on an island formed by the Rhine. In 1793 it was taken by the Austrians, who were obliged to evacuate it soon after. It is 12 m e Haguenau, and 10 nww Strasbourg.

Louis, St. an island of Africa, at the mouth of the river Senegal, with a fort, built by the French. It was taken in 1758 by the English, and ceded to them in 1763. In the American war, it was taken by the French, and kept by them after the peace of 1783, till the year 1809, when it was again taken by the English. It is flat, sandy, and barren. Lon. 16 31 w, lat. 15 53 n.

Louis, St. a seaport and fortress of St. Domingo, at the head of a bay of its name, on the e side of the peninsula. The chief exports are coffee, cotton, and indigo. The fortress was demolished by admiral Knowles in 1747, but since rebuilt. It is 48 m wsw Leogane. Lon. 73 31 w, lat. 18 15 n.

Louis, St. a town of Louisiana, of which it is deemed the capital, and is a place of considerable trade. The environs are rich in garden grounds. It stands on the Mississippi, 10 m below the influx of the Missouri, and 300 wnw Frankfort, in Kentucky. Lon. 89 28 w, lat. 38 18 n.

Louis de Marannan, St. or St. Philip, a seaport of Brasil, capital of the province of Marannan, and a bishop's see, with a strong castle. It stands on the e side of the Marim, near the Atlantic ocean. Lon. 45 15 w, lat. 2 25 s.

Louisa, a town of Sweden, in Finland, with a fortress, on a bay of the gulf of Finland, 30 m e by n Helsingfors.

Louiburg, the capital of the island of Cape Breton, with a citadel, and an excellent harbour, 12 m in circuit. It was taken by the English in 1745, restored to the French in 1748, taken by the English in 1758, and ceded to them in 1763. It stands on a long strip of land, on the se part of the island. Lon. 59 54 w, lat. 45 57 n.

Louisburg, a town of N Carolina, chief of Franklin county. It is situate on the river Tar, 30 m n by e Raleigh. Lon. 78 40 w, lat. 36 3 n.

Louisiana, a country of N America, estimated to extend 1200 m in length and 640 in breadth; bounded on the e by the Mississippi, s by the gulf of Mexico, w by New Spain and New Mexico, and running indefinitely n. It is situate between the extremes of heat and cold; the climate varying as it extends toward



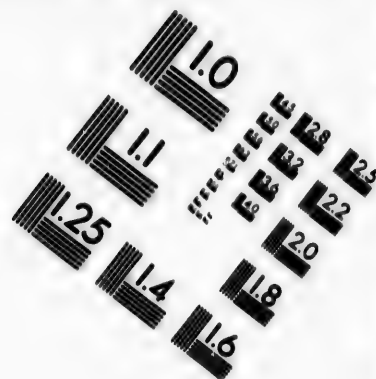
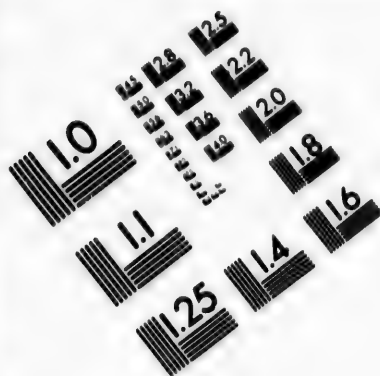
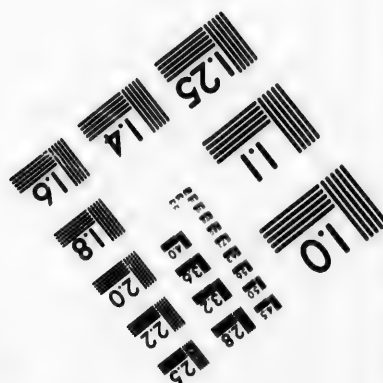
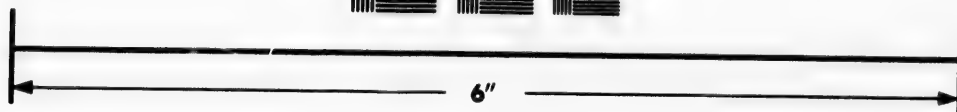
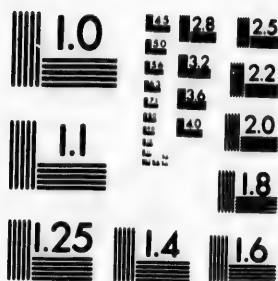


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the ~~wa~~. The timber is as fine as any in the world; and the quantities of oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress, and cedar, are astonishing. The neighbourhood of the Mississippi furnishes the richest fruits in great variety; and here are the chief settlements of the white inhabitants, which at present are few. The soil is particularly adapted for hemp, flax, and tobacco; and indigo is a staple commodity. It is intersected by a number of fine rivers, among which are the Missouri, Arkansas, Moingona, and Natchitoches, which all flow into the Mississippi. The chief articles of trade are indigo, cotton, rice, beans, wax, and lumber. This country was discovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541; traversed by M. de la Salle, in 1682; and settled by Louis XIV, in the beginning of the 18th century. In 1763, it was ceded to Spain; restored to France in 1801, and by France transferred to the United States, in 1803. The population in 1810 was 20,845. St. Louis and New Madrid are the chief towns.

Louisville, the capital of the state of Georgia, and in Burke county. It has a college, with ample and liberal endowments; and is seated on the N side of the Ogeechee, 52 m ssw Augusta, the former capital. Lon. 82 17 w, lat. 32 42 N.

Louisville, a town of Kentucky, capital of Jefferson county, seated on the Ohio, just above its rapids, at the head of which is a fort. A canal, 3 m in length, has been cut on the side of the river, and by this vessels ascend and descend without danger. It is 50 m w Frankfort. Lon. 85 52 w, lat. 38 14 N.

Loule, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, surrounded by antique walls, and seated on the river Loule, 10 m nw Faro, and 22 wsw Travira.

Loungan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chan-si. It is situate near the source of the Tfo-tiang, 270 m ssw Peking. Lon. 112 34 E, lat. 36 42 N.

Lourde, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, with a castle on a rock, 10 m nw Bagneres.

Lourical, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 28 m s by w Coimbra.

Louth, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 29 m long and 13 broad; bounded on the N by Armagh and Carlingford bay, E by the Irish sea, W by Monaghan and E Meath, and S by E Meath, from which it is parted by the river Boyne. It is a fertile country, contains 50 parishes, and about 57,750 in-

LOW

habitants, and sends four members to parliament. Drogheda is the capital.

Louth, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, 18 m nnw Drogheda.

Louth, a corporate town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and a manufacture of blankets and carpets. Here is a noble Gothic church, with a lofty spire, and a free-school founded by Edward VI. It has a navigation, by means of the river Lud and a canal, to the German ocean, at Tetney creek. It is 28 m NE Lincoln, and 144 N London.

Loutzk; see *Lucks*.

Louvain, a city of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an old castle, and a celebrated university. Its walls are nearly 7 m in circuit, but within them are many gardens and vineyards. The churches, convents, and public buildings are magnificent. Large quantities of cloth were formerly made here, but it is now chiefly noted for good beer. It was taken by the French in 1746, 1792, and 1794. It is seated on the Dyle, 14 m E by N Brussels, and 40 NE Mons. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 50 53 N.

Louviers, a fortified town of France, in the department of Eure, with a considerable manufacture of fine cloths; seated on the Eure, 10 m N Evreux, and 55 NW Paris.

Louvo, a town of the kingdom of Siam, with a royal palace, 50 m N Siam. Lon. 100 52 E, lat. 14 56 N.

Louvres, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 21 m N Paris.

Loewenburg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, seated on the Bober, 21 m wsw Lignitz.

Loewenstein, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, 9 m ESE Heilbron, and 21 NNE Stutgard.

Loewenstein, a fort and ancient castle of S Holland, at the w end of the island of Bommelwert. In this castle, in 1618, Hugo Grotius was confined, and after three years imprisonment was conveyed away by a stratagem of his wife, in a returned box used for the purpose of carrying books. It is 16 m E Dort.

Lowestoff, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday. The chief trade is in the mackerel and herring fisheries; and it is much frequented for sea-bathing. Here are forts and batteries for protecting ships in the roads. It stands on a cliff, the most easterly point of Great Britain, 10 m S Yarmouth, and 117 NE London. Lon. 1 44 E, lat. 52 29 N.

Looves-a mile long and It is of no with pike a all the other from N to Mellbreak, Cromach w.

Lowitz, a latinate of R seated on the and 30 N R.

Lowositz, circle of Leu est part of i engagement Prussians.

m wsw Leu *Lova*, or Granada, w salt-work, a on the side of Xenil, 28 m.

Lova, or pital of a ju famous for and cochine tured here stands at the Amazon, 18 78 46 w, lat.

Loyne, of which rises Kirby Lons after enters

Lozere, a cluding the It is mount its name fr mountains.

Lu, a tow rat, 8 m s *Luarca*, near the sea.

Luban, vernment N end of 70 m E by 56 55 N.

Luban, palatinate Sluck.

Lubben, a district veral chur and a large ble. It swampy Lon. 13

Lubec, Saxony, lately th prince of the fa

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Loues-water, a lake in Cumberland, a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. It is of no great depth, but abounds with pike and perch. In opposition to all the other lakes, it has its course from N to S, and, under the lofty Mellbreak, runs into the S end of Cromach water.

Lowitz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Rava, with a strong fortress; seated on the Bzura, 21 m S Plocksko, and 30 N Rava.

Lowositz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz. In 1756, the greatest part of it was burnt in an obstinate engagement between the Saxons and Prussians. It is seated on the Egra, 5 m WSW Leutmeritz.

Lova, or *Loja*, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a Moorish castle, a royal salt-work, and a copper forge; seated on the side of a mountain, by the river Xenil, 28 m W Granada.

Lova, or *Loja*, a town of Quito, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, famous for producing fine Jesuits bark and cochineal. Carpets are manufactured here of remarkable fineness. It stands at the head of a NW branch of the Amazon, 180 m SSE Guayaquil. Lon. 78 46 W, lat. 4 15 S.

Loyne, or *Lune*, a river of England, which rises in Westmorland, flows S by Kirby Lonsdale to Lancaster, and soon after enters the Irish sea.

Lozere, a department of France, including the late territory of Gevaudan. It is mountainous and barren, and has its name from the principal ridge of mountains. Mende is the capital.

Lu, a town of Piedmont, in Montferat, 8 m S Casal, and 8 W Alexandria.

Luarca, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the seacoast, 30 m NW Oviedo.

Luban, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, seated near the N end of a lake of the same name, 70 m E by S Riga. Lon. 26 36 E, lat. 56 55 N.

Luban, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, 20 m SE Sluck.

Lubben, a town of Lusatia, capital of a district of the same name. It has several churches, a castle, a noble hospital, and a large edifice where the diets assemble. It is seated on the Spree, in a swampy country, 40 m SSE Berlin. Lon. 13 55 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Lubec, a city and seaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, and lately the see of a bishop, who was a prince of the empire. It was the head of the famous hanseatic league, formed

LUC

here in 1164, and the most commercial city of the north; but it now has lost great part of its trade. The doors of the houses are so large as to admit carriages into the hall, which frequently serves for a coachhouse. The townhouse is a superb structure, and has several towers; there is also a fine councilhouse and an exchange. There are four large churches, beside the cathedral, in which is a handsome statue of the virgin Mary, a curious clock, and a prodigious large organ. There were formerly four convents; that of St. John has still some protestant girls, under the government of an abbess; that of St. Mary is turned into an hospital; that of St. Ann is made a house of correction; and that of St. Catharine is now a handsome college. Lubec is seated at the confluence of some rivers, the largest of which is the Trave, 14 m SW of the Baltic, and 35 NE Hamburg. Lon. 10 49 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Lubec, an island in the Indian ocean, near the island of Madura. Lon. 112 22 E, lat. 5 30 S.

Lubecke, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Minden, with a trade in yarn and linen, 14 m W Minden.

Luben, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, seated on the Katzbach, 14 m N Lignitz.

Luben, a town of Lusatia, with a castle, on the river Spree, 20 m NW Cöthbus.

Lubitz, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Elda, 23 m S Güstrow.

Lublentz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppelen, 32 m E Oppelen.

Lublin, a city of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. Three annual fairs are held here, each lasting a month, which are frequented by great numbers of German, Russian, Turkish, and other traders and merchants. It is seated on the Weiprz, 95 m SE Warsaw. Lon. 22 45 E, lat. 51 14 N.

Lublyg, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, 56 m SE Cracow.

Luc, a town of France, in the department of Var, 25 m NE Toulon.

Luc, a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the river Drome, 34 m SE Valence.

Lucanas, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Guamanga, which gives name to a jurisdiction, containing rich silver mines, and feeding great droves of cattle. It stands near one of the head branches of the Apurimac, 80 m S Guamanga. Lon. 74 3 W, lat. 14 30 S.

LUC

Lucar, Cape St. the s end of the peninsula of California. Lon. 109 31 w, lat. 22 53 N.

Lucar de Barameda, St. a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fine harbour, well defended, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir. It is 42 m ssw Seville, of which it is the port. Lon. 5 54 w, lat. 36 58 N.

Lucar de Guadiana, St. a strong town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the river Guadiana, 76 m wnw Seville. Lon. 7 18 w, lat. 37 28 N.

Lucar la Mayor, St. a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadamar, 14 m w Seville.

Lucaya Islands; see *Babama*.

Lucca, a republic of Italy, lying on the E coast of the gulf of Genoa. It is 40 m long and 16 broad, and in general mountainous; but it produces plenty of cattle, wine, oil, silk, wool, and chestnuts; the oil, in particular, is in high esteem. The common people usually eat chestnuts instead of bread; and they are the most industrious of any in Italy, for no spot of ground is neglected. The government was aristocratic; but in the recent revolutions of Italy this state adopted a consular constitution, under the protection of France.

Lucca, a city of Italy, capital of the republic of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It is nearly 3 m in circuit, surrounded by a rampart planted with lofty trees, and contains 40,000 inhabitants. The state palace is a large building, and includes the arsenal. Here are considerable manufactures of silk, and gold and silver stuffs. Lucca was entered by the French in 1796, evacuated in 1799, and re-entered in 1800. It is seated in a fruitful plain, near the river Serchio, 10 m NE Pisa, and 37 w Florence. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Luce, a spacious bay on the s coast of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, lying E of the promontory called the Mull of Galloway. The river Luce enters its NE extremity, at the town of Glenluce.

Lucena, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 36 m sse Cordova, and 42 wnw Granada.

Lucera, a city of Naples, capital of Capitanata, and a bishop's see. The town is small but populous, and has a manufacture of cloth. It is 75 m NE Naples. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 41 28 N.

Lucern, one of the cantons of Switzerland, 30 m long and 20 broad; bounded on the E by the cantons of Underwalden, Schweiz, and Zug, and on all the other sides by the canton of Bern. The air is mild, and the soil un-

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commonly fertile. Freedom and openness of manners characterize the inhabitants, who are Roman catholics, and computed at 100,000. The government was aristocratical, with a certain mixture of democracy.

Lucern, the capital of the canton of the same name, in Switzerland. It is divided into two parts by a branch of the Reuss, which here enters the lake of Lucern. It has no manufactures of consequence, and little commerce; the merchants being principally engaged in the commission business, upon goods passing between Italy and Germany, over Mount St. Gothard and the Waldstadter see. In the cathedral is an organ of an extraordinary size; the centre pipe is 40 feet long. The bridges that skirt the town, round the edge of the lake, are the fashionable walk of the place; being covered at the top, and open at the sides, they afford a constant view of the romantic country. Lucern is 30 m sw Zurich, and 35 E Bern. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 47 0 N. See *Waldstadter See*.

Lucerna, a town of Piedmont, in a valley of its name, 15 m sw Turin.

Luchow, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, situate on the Jetze, 11 m s by E Danneberg.

Luchowice, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, 40 m sse Novogrodeck.

Lucia, St. one of the windward Caribbe islands, 27 m long and 12 broad. It consists of plains well watered with rivulets, and hills furnished with timber; and has several good bays and commodious harbours. By the peace of 1763, this island was allotted to France. In 1779 it was taken by the English, restored in 1783, taken again in 1794, evacuated in 1795, and again taken in 1796. There are two high mountains, by which this island may be known at a considerable distance. The N end is 21 m s of Martinico. Lon. 60 51 w, lat. 14 0 N.

Lucia, St. one of the Cape Verd islands, to the w of that of St. Nicholas. Lon. 24 32 w, lat. 16 45 N.

Lucia, St. a town of Paraguay, in the province of Plata, on a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Parana, 340 m N by w Buenos Ayres. Lon. 60 54 w, lat. 29 30 S.

Lucia, St. a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, on a river of the same name, 18 m w by s Messina.

Luciana, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 8 m wnw Ecija.

Luciano, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 19 m w Ciudad Real.

Lucito, a town of the county of Moravia.

Luckau, the capital of the province of Brandenburg. The inhabitants are Vandals. The handicraft business is in a swampy country, 28 m wnw Cöpenhagen. 51 52 N.

Luckenavale, a town in the Middle of its name; s Potsdam.

Lucknow, the capital of Oude Hindostan, and the palace of the king. The houses are built with thatch; and bamboo straw; and brick. The streets are wide and worse than in the dry season, but tolerable; in the rainy season, it is so deep, and the elevated court, contains a great number of shopkeepers, and there are many ancient edifices. NNW Allahabad. 50 N.

Lucko, or *Luckow*, the capital of Vorpommern, with a citadel. It is a part of it was seated on the river and 175 st. lat. 51 13 N.

Luco, a town of Citra, on the coast of Cilicia, 9 m s from Tarsus.

Luçon, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, 10 m s of La Roche-sur-Yon, 9 m s of Nantes.

Luconia, a town of the Philippines. It is 350 m from Manila, on a peninsula that shoots out into the sea. It is not so fertile as being well watered and the people cultivate all the plain, and the mountains in the hot spring region, silk, wax, nuts, rice, faloes, and formed a

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Lucito, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, 11 m NE Molise.

Luckau, the capital of Lower Lusatia. The inhabitants, many of whom are Vandals, subsist by brewing and handicraft businesses. It is seated in a swampy country, on the rivulet Geila, 28 m WNW Cöthlen. Lon. 13 46 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Luckenwold, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, capital of a circle of its name; seated on the Nute, 23 m S Potsdam.

Lucknow, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Oude. It is without walls, and the palace of the nabob stands on a high bank near the Goomty. The houses are chiefly mud walls, covered with thatch; many are entirely of mats and bamboos, thatched with leaves or straw; and very few are built with brick. The streets are crooked, narrow, and worse than most in India. In the dry season, the dust and heat are intolerable; in the rainy season, the mire is so deep, as to be scarcely passable; and the elephants of the nabob and his court, continually passing the streets, are a great annoyance to passengers and shopkeepers. The houses of the merchants are of brick, lofty and strong; and there are some, but not many, magnificent edifices. Lucknow is 110 m NNW Allahabad. Lon. 81 20 E, lat. 26 50 N.

Luko, or *Loutzk*, a town of Poland, capital of Volhynia, and a bishop's see with a citadel. In 1752, the greatest part of it was destroyed by fire. It is seated on the Ster, 75 m NE Lemberg, and 175 SE Warsaw. Lon. 25 00 E, lat. 51 13 N.

Luco, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the W bank of the lake Celano, 9 m SSW Celano.

Luçon, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and lately an episcopal see; seated in a morass, 17 m N Rochelle, and 50 S Nantes.

Luconia, or *Luzon*, the chief of the Philippine islands, in the Pacific ocean. It is 350 m long and 140 broad, beside a peninsula of very irregular breadth that shoots out 180 m at the SE angle. It is not so hot as might be expected, being well watered by lakes and rivers, and the periodical rains, which inundate all the plains. There are several volcanoes in the mountains, and a variety of hot springs. The produce is wax, cotton, silk, wild cinnamon, sulphur, cocoanuts, rice, gold, copper, horses, buffaloes, and game. Philip II of Spain formed a scheme of planting a colony in

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the Philippine islands, which had been neglected since the discovery of them by Magellan, in 1521. Manila, in this island, was the station chosen for the capital of the new establishment. Hence an active commercial intercourse began with the Chinese, a considerable number of whom settled here, under the Spanish protection. These supplied the colony so amply with the valuable productions and manufactures of Asia, as enabled it to open a trade with America, by a direct course of navigation, more than one third of the circumference of the globe. This trade, at first, was carried on with Callao, on the coast of Peru; but it was afterward removed to Acapulco, on the coast of New Spain. From this port formerly sailed two large ships, or galleons, annually, one at a time, at stated periods; but latterly smaller vessels are used. The ships are permitted to carry out silver to the amount of 500,000 crowns, in return for which they bring back from Manila spices, drugs, China and Japan wares, calicos, chintzes, muslins, silks, &c. Luconia is divided into provinces, most of them subject to the Spaniards; the principal are Ilocos, Camarinas, Paracale, Cagayan, and Balayan; and there are several others, Pangasinan, Bahi, Balacan, &c. The inhabitants are a mixture of several nations, beside Spaniards; and they all produce a mixed breed, called Mestizos. The blacks have long hair, and good features; and there is one tribe, called Pintados, who prick their skins, and draw figures on them, as they do in most other countries where they go naked. See *Manilla*.

Lucrino; see *Licola*.

Ludencheid, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with manufactures of iron and cloth, 44 m E by S Dusseldorf.

Ludgershall, a borough in Wiltshire, which has now no market, 15 m N Salisbury, and 71 N by W London.

Ludlow, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Monday. It is encompassed by a wall, having seven gates; and has a castle, where all business was formerly transacted for the principality of Wales. This castle and town were held for empress Maud against king Stephen, and besieged by him. Edward V resided here, at the death of his father, and was carried hence to London. Arthur, prince of Wales, son of Henry VII, held a court, and died here. Ludlow has a stately church (formerly collegiate) and an elegant townhouse. It is seated on the

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Tend, 20 m N Shrewsbury, and 142 NW London. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 52 23 N.

Ludwigburg, a town of Sussia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with manufactures of cloth, damask linen, and marble paper. Here is a hunting seat belonging to the duke, called Favorita. It is 6 m N Stuttgart.

Ludwigburg, a town of Hither Pomerania, near the Baltic sea, 10 m ENE Gripswalde.

Luga, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on a river of the same name, 80 m S Petersburg. Lon. 29 39 E, lat. 51 49 N.

Lugan, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronetz. Here are iron-works and a cannon foundry belonging to the crown, and artillery is sent hence by water to the Black sea. It is seated on the Donetz, at the influx of the Lugan, 240 m S Voronetz. Lon. 39 48 E, lat. 49 10 N.

Lugano, a town of Italy, capital of a bailiwick, lately belonging to the Swiss cantons. It is built round a gentle curve on the SW part of the lake Lugano, and backed by an amphitheatre of hills. It is the emporium of the greatest part of the merchandise that passes from Italy over the mountains St. Gothard and Bernardin. Most of the houses are built of tuffstone, and on an eminence above the town is the principal church. It is 17 m SW Como. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 45 54 N.

Lugano, a lake of Italy, 25 m in length and from two to four in breadth, of an irregular form, bending into continual sinuosities, and in some places of an immense depth. It lies between the lakes Como and Maggiore, but is 180 feet higher than either of them. It is enclosed between two steep mountains, covered for the most part with wood; but their rocky bases frequently descend so perpendicularly into the water, as not to allow shelter for a boat, or footing for a human being. Its outlet is the river Tresa into the lake Maggiore.

Lugde, or **Lude**, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, seated on the Emmer, 24 m NNE Paderborn.

Lugo, a city of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see. It was once the metropolis of Spain, but is now chiefly celebrated for hot medicinal springs. It is seated on the Minho, 50 m ENE Compostello. Lon. 7 32 W, lat. 43 4 N.

Luis, St. a town of Tucuman, in the province of Cordova, 140 m WSW Cordova. Lon. 67 52 W, lat. 32 10 S.

LUN

Lula, St. a town of New Mexico, in New Navarre, on the river St. Maria, 90 m N Cafagrande.

Luis de la Paz, St. a town of New Spain, in the province of Mechoacan, 120 m N by E Mechoacan.

Luis Potosi, St. a city of New Spain, in Mechoacan, the see of an archbishop, and the capital of a province containing rich mines, and all the comforts of life. It is also the seat of an intendancy, which comprehends its own province, and those of New Leon, New Santander, Cohatruila, and Texas. The city stands in a plain, and is of modern structure. The streets are neat and straight, and the churches magnificent. It is 85 m N by E Guanajuato. Lon. 100 41 W, lat. 22 2 N.

Lui-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong. It is seated in a fertile country, near the sea, 315 m SW Canton. Lon. 109 25 E, lat. 20 58 N.

Lula, a seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, with a good harbour. Near it is a mountain of iron ore. It stands on the river Lula, at the NW extremity of the gulf of Bothnia, 115 m NNE Uma. Lon. 22 12 E, lat. 65 32 N.

Lumberton, a town of N Carolina, chief of Robeson county. It is situate on Drowning creek, 32 m S Fayetteville, and 64 NW Wilmington.

Lumello, a town of Italy, in Milanese, which gives name to a district called Lumelline, lately subject to the king of Sardinia. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Lombardy, but is now a small place, situate on the Gogna, 26 m SSW Milan.

Lunan, a town of Scotland, in Forfarshire, situate on a bay of its name, at the influx of the river Lunan, 5 m SSW Montrose.

Lund, a town of Sweden, capital of Schonen, and a bishop's see. It carries on but little trade, and is principally supported by its university, founded by Charles XI. Here likewise is a Royal Physiographical Society, incorporated in 1778. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. It is 25 m E Copenhagen, and 44 SW Christianstadt. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 55 42 N.

Lunden, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Eyder, 22 m W Rendsburg.

Lundy, an island at the entrance of the Bristol channel, about 12 m from the Devonshire coast. It is 3 m long and a mile broad, and supplies fowls and eggs to the inhabitants of Devonshire. In the N part is a high pyrami-

dical rock called the **Lune**, 38 W, lat. 50 58 N. **Lune**, a river of France, in the circle of the Rhine, subject to the sea, including Zeland, by the duchy of Brabant, 2 denburg, 2 Verden. It is watered by the Ilmenau, and forests, and fertile.

Luneburg, Saxony, the same name are three palaces, the zine, the demy, and St. Michael ancient dukedom, this place, salt; and it honey, wburg is seat Hamburg. 10 39 E, lat.

Lunel, a department of France, in the Rhodourle, cadine wine.

Lunen, a county of the Zeland, by W Munster.

Lunenburg, a department where the kept their Stanislau racks. The canons in Stanislau large library, 1801, a here bet Lunenburg the river, 230 E, lat. 63 30 E, lat.

Lung, a labria, Greeks, **Lupos**, on a river Stolpe. **Lure**, a department for a la

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diol rock called the Constable. Lon. 4
38 W, lat. 51 18 N.

Lune; see *Loyne*.

Luneburg, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, lately subject to the elector of Hanover. Including Zell, it is bounded on the N by the duchies of Holstein and Lawenburg, E by the marquisate of Brandenburg, S by the duchy of Brunswick, and W by the duchies of Bremen and Verden. It is 100 m long and 70 broad, watered by the rivers Aller, Elbe, and Ilmenau. Part of it is full of heaths and forests, which abound with wild boars; but near the rivers it is pretty fertile.

Luneburg, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of the same name. The chief public edifices are three parish churches, the ducal palace, the townhouse, the salt magazine, the anatomical theatre, the academy, and the conventual church of St. Michael, in which are interred the ancient dukes. The salt springs near this place produce great quantities of salt; and it has also a trade in lime, wax, honey, wool, flax, and linen. *Luneburg* is seated on the Ilmenau, 30 m SE Hamburg, and 45 S by W Lubec. Lon. 10 39 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Lunel, a town of France, in the department of Herault, near the river Ridourle. It produces excellent muscadine wine, and is 16 m E Montpellier.

Lunen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, situate at the conflux of the Zefick with the Lippe, 20 m S by W Munster.

Luneville, a town of France, in the department of Meurte. Its castle, where the dukes of Lorraine formerly kept their court, as did afterward king Stanislaus, is now converted into barracks. The church of the late regular canons is very handsome; and here Stanislaus founded a military school, a large library, and a fine hospital. In 1801, a treaty of peace was concluded here between France and Germany. *Luneville* is seated in a plain between the rivers Vezouze and Meurte, 14 m ESE Nancy, and 62 W Strasburg. Lon. 6 30 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Lungro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, chiefly inhabited by Greeks, 35 m NNW Cosenza.

Lupow, a town of Further Pomerania, on a river of the same name, 15 m E Stolpe.

Lure, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, celebrated for a late abbey of Benedictines, con-

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verted, in 1764, into a chapter of noble canons. It is seated near the Ougnon, 30 m W Befançon.

Lurgan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, with an extensive linen manufacture, 17 m NE Armagh.

Lusatia, a marquisate of Germany, 90 m long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg, E by Silesia, S by Bohemia, and W by Misnia and Saxony Proper. It is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Lusatia abounds more in mountains and hills than the Lower, in which are many boggy and moorish tracts, yet it is the most fruitful. The breeding of cattle is very considerable, and there is plenty of game; but the products of the country do not supply the necessities of the inhabitants. This want is compensated by its numerous manufactures, particularly those of cloths and linens. Bautzen and Luckau are the capitals.

Lusignan, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Vonne, 13 m SSW Poitiers.

Luso, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Urbino, crosses part of Romagno, and enters the gulf of Venice, 10 m W Rimini.

Lutange, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 8 m SE Thionville, and 11 NNE Metz.

Lutkenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 11 m N by E Ploen.

Luton, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of straw hats, &c. On the edge of the downs, a little to the S, is Luton Hoe park, the seat of the marquis of Bute. *Luton* is situate on the river Lea, 18 m S Bedford, and 31 N by W London.

Luttenberg, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Stantz, 42 m E by N Marchburg.

Lutter, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 10 m NW Goslar.

Lutterberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 20 m S Goslar.

Lutterworth, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Thursday. It has a large church, with a beautiful steeple, of which Wiclif, the first reformer, was rector, and he died here in 1385. Here is an extensive cotton manufacture, and many hands are employed in the stocking trade. It is seated on the river Swift, 14 m S Leicester, and 88 NW London.

Lutzelstein, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a

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strong castle, seated on a mountain, 30 m n w Strasbourg.

Lutzen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle. Near this place, in 1632, Gustavus Adolphus king of Sweden was killed in a battle, at the moment of victory. It is seated on the Elster, 7 m w w Leipzig.

Luxemburg, a late duchy and province of the Netherlands; bounded on the E by Treves, S by Lorraine, W by Champagne and Liege, and N by Liege and Limburg. It lies in the forest of Ardennes, and in some places is covered with mountains and woods; but, in general, is fertile in corn and wine, and has a great number of iron mines. The principal rivers are the Moselle, Sour, Ourte, and Semoy. It belonged to the house of Austria; but the whole country submitted to the French in 1795, and this duchy now forms the department of Forêts.

Luxemburg, a strong city of the Netherlands, capital of the department of Forêts, lately the duchy of Luxembourg. In 1713, it was given to the Dutch, as a barrier town; ceded to the house of Austria in 1715; and surrendered to the French in 1795. It is divided, by the Alstz, into the upper and lower towns; the former almost surrounded by rocks, but the lower seated in a plain. It is 22 m w w Treves. Lon. 6 12 E, lat. 49 37 N.

Luxeuil, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone. Near it are some mineral waters and warm baths; also an abbey, founded by St. Columban, an Irishman. It is seated at the foot of the Voiges, 14 m NE Vesoul.

Luzara, a strong town of Italy, in Mantuan, near the conflux of the Crostolo with the Po. Here a battle was fought between the Austrians and the French and Spaniards, in 1702, when each side claimed the victory. It is 18 m s w Mantua.

Luzarches, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 15 m N Paris.

Luzon; see *Luconia*.

Luzzi, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the river Craté, 3 m S Bisignano.

Lydd, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is a member of the cinque port of Romney, and seated in Romney Marsh, 25 m s w Dover, and 72 SE London.

Lyge, a town of Norway, near a lake of the same name, 16 m n w Christianland.

Lygum, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleswick, 14 m w Apenrade.

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Lyme, or *Lyme Regis*, a borough and seaport in Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It is seated on the side of a craggy hill, on the river Lyme, at the head of a little inlet; and the harbour is formed by two very thick walls, called the Cobbe. It has a Newfoundland and coasting trade, and is noted for sea-bathing. Here the duke of Monmouth landed, in 1685, for the execution of his design against James II. Lyme is the birthplace of Thomas Coram, the benevolent patron and contriver of the Foundling-hospital. It is 28 m E by S Exeter, and 243 W by S London. Lon. 3 4 W, lat. 50 41 N.

Lymford, a gulf of Denmark, in N Jutland, which has a narrow entrance from the Categat, and extends 18 m across the country, widening gradually, and forming several branches. The W end is 20 m long, and separated from the North sea by a narrow bank.

Lynnington, a borough in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on a river of its name, a mile from the sea, and the harbour will admit vessels of 300 tons burden. The chief trade is in salt; and it has two sets of baths, much frequented in the summer. Near it are the remains of a Roman camp; and in 1744 two urns were discovered that contained nearly 100 pounds weight of their coins. It is 13 m s w Southampton, and 94 s w London. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 50 45 N.

Lynchburg, a town of Virginia, in Bedford county, on the S side and near the head of James river, 120 m W Richmond.

Lyndhurst, a village in Hampshire, on the N side of the New Forest, 8 m w w Southampton. Here are the king's house and stables, the latter very large; and all the forest courts are held here.

Lynn, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, with a considerable manufacture of women's silk and cloth shoes. It is 9 m s w Salem, and 10 N Boston.

Lynn, or *Lynn Regis*, a borough and seaport in Norfolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It has two churches; and a large market-place, with an elegant cross. By the Ouse, and its associated rivers, it supplies most of the midland counties with coal, timber, and wine; and, in return, exports malt and corn in great quantities: it also partakes in the Baltic trade and Greenland fishery. The number of inhabitants was 10,096 in 1801, and 10,359 in 1811. It is 42

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Lyon, a city of France, capital of the department of Rhone, and the see of an archbishop. Many antiquities evince its Roman origin; and before the recent calamities, it was deemed the second city in France, in beauty, size, and population, but superior to Paris in trade, commerce, and manufactures. It contained above 100,000 inhabitants, and upward of 30,000 of them were employed in various manufactures, particularly rich stuffs of the most exquisite workmanship, in silk, gold, silver, &c. The quays were adorned with magnificent structures; the cathedral was a majestic gothic edifice; and the town-house was one of the most beautiful in Europe. The other principal public buildings were the exchange, the custom-house, the palace of justice, the arsenal, a theatre, a public library, two colleges, and two hospitals. The bridge, which unites the city with the suburb de la Guillotiere, is 1360 feet long; and there are three other principal suburbs, six gates, and several fine churches. Such was Lyon in June 1793, when it revolted against the national convention. Being obliged to surrender, in October, the convention decreed that the walls and public buildings should be destroyed, and the name of the city changed to that of Ville Franchie. The chiefs of the insurgents had fled, but several of them were afterward taken; and of 3528 persons, who were tried before the revolutionary tribunal, 1682 were either shot or beheaded. In 1794, however, on the destruction of the faction of the jacobins, the convention decreed that the city should resume its ancient name, and that measures should be taken to restore its manufactures and commerce. In 1795, the friends of those who were so wantonly put to death in 1793 avenged their fate by a general massacre of the judges of the revolutionary tribunal, and of all the jacobins who were then confined in the prisons of Lyon. This city is seated at the conflux of the Saone with the Rhone, 15 m N Vienne, and 220 SE Paris. Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 45 46 N.

Lyonnois, a late province of France, lying on the W side of the Saone and Rhone, 130 m in length and 17 in breadth. This province and Beaujolois now form the department of Rhone.

Lysé, a town of Norway, 8 m ssw Bergen.

Lyfobyski, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin, 20 m nsw Lublin.

Lyth, a village of N Yorkshire, on

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the seacoast, 4 m wsw Whitby, noted for its extensive alism works.

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Mabra, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the gulf of Bona, 10 m W Bona.

Macao, a town of China, in an island, at the entrance of the bay of Canton. It is defended by four forts. The Portuguese have been in possession of the harbour since 1640. The inhabitants, principally Chinese, pay a tribute for the liberty of choosing their own magistrates, exercising their religion, and living according to their own laws; and here, accordingly, is a Portuguese governor, as well as a Chinese mandarin, to take care of the town and the neighbouring country. Lon. 113 37 E, lat. 22 13 N.

Macarjca, a seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. In the vicinity are many subterraneous grottos. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 25 m SE Spalatro. Lon. 18 7 E, lat. 43 19 N.

Macas, a town of Quao, and the capital of a district, which produces much fruit, tobacco, sugar-canes, cotton, cinnamon, and copal. It is seated on one of the sources of the Amazon, 170 m S by E Quao. Lon. 78 45 W, lat. 2 40 S.

Macassar, the principal town of Celebes, whence that island is sometimes called Macassar. It is a Dutch settlement, with a respectable fort and good harbour, but the latter is of difficult access. The houses are of wood, and the roofs covered with very large leaves; they are built on thick posts, to guard against inundations, and are ascended by ladders. The rajah of the Maloya tribe resides here, and pays tribute to the Dutch. The tribe employs a great number of fishing proas; and their country abounds in sheep, cattle, horses, and goats, and produces much rice. Macassar is seated at the mouth of a river, on the seacoast, and at the end of the strait of Macassar, which separates Celebes from Borneo. Lon. 119 49 E, lat. 5 9 S.

Macclesfield, a town in Cheshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It has manufactures of mohair, twist, hatbands, buttons, and thread, and mills for the winding of silk. Here are two churches, and a grammar school founded by Edward VI. The number of inhabitants was 8743 in 1801, and 12,299 in 1813. It is seated at the edge of a forest, near the

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river Bolin, 36 m N Chester, and 167 m W London. Lon. 2 17 W, lat. 53 15 N.

Masduff, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, with a good harbour, on the frith of Moray, 2 m E Banff.

Macedonia, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N by Serbia and Bulgaria, E by Romania and the Archipelago, S by Livadia, and W by Albania. The soil is for the most part fertile, and the coasts in particular abound in corn, wine, oil, and every thing desirable for use and pleasure. Salonica is the capital.

Maceira; see *Maziera*.

Macerata, an episcopal town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, with a university. It is generally considered as the capital of the province, and has about 10,000 inhabitants. The principal gate is built in the form of a triumphal arch. In 1797 it was taken by the French. It is seated on a hill, by the river Chiento, 22 m S by W Ancona. Lon. 13 27 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Machala, a town of Peru, in the audience of Quito. The environs produce great quantities of excellent cacao; also great numbers of large mangrove-trees, the wood of which is very durable, and so heavy as to sink in water. It stands near the bay of Guayaquil, 80 m S Guayaquil.

Machecoul, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, seated on the Tenu, 20 m SW Nantes.

Macherry, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Mewat, 70 m SW Delhi.

Machia, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, 12 m SW Molise.

Machian, one of the Molucca islands, 20 m in circumference, and the most fertile of them all. It rises like a conic mountain from the sea, and produces the best cloves. The Dutch have here three inaccessible forts. Lon. 126 55 E, lat. 6 28 N.

Machias, a seaport of the district of Maine, capital of Washington county. In 1792 Washington academy was established here. The trade is considerable in fish, lumber, and hewed timber. It stands on a bay of its name, 65 m ENE Castine. Lon. 67 17 W, lat. 44 48 N.

Machicaco, Cape, a promontory of Spain, in the bay of Biscay. Lon. 2 43 W, lat. 43 28 N.

Machidas, an inland kingdom of Africa, lying to the S of Abyssinia, between Ajan and Gingiro. It is watered by the Magadoxa, but little known to the Europeans.

Machlin, a town of Scotland, in Ayr-

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shire, with a castle, seated on an eminence near the river Ayr, 9 m ENE Ayr.

Madynleth, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Wednesday; seated on the Dyff, over which is a bridge into Merionethshire, 27 m W Montgomery, and 207 m W London.

Macon, or *Mafcon*, a town of France, capital of the department of Saone and Loire, and lately a bishop's see. It is celebrated for good wine, and seated on the side of a hill, near the Saone, 35 m N Lyon, and 108 SE Paris. Lon. 4 48 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Macreddin; see *Carysfort*.

Maeri, or *Macari*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, seated on a gulf of its name, in the Mediterranean. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and an old fort, and numerous remains of Greek inscriptions. It is 150 m SE Smyrna. Lon. 29 24 E, lat. 36 56 N.

Macro, or *Macronisi*, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia, 20 m E Athens. Lon. 24 16 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Macroom, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, with an ancient castle, which was partly burnt in the wars of 1641, and is now altered into a neat mansion. It is situate on the Sullane, 18 m W Cork.

Maflan; see *Matan*.

Macula, a seaport of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut, 150 m SW Shibam. Lon. 47 50 E, lat. 13 25 N.

Maczua, a small island in the Red sea, near the coast of Abex.

Madagascar, a large island in the Indian ocean, discovered by the Portuguese, in 1492. It lies 40 leagues E of the continent of Africa, from which it is separated by the strait of Mosambique. It extends 900 m from N to S, and is from 200 to 300 broad. The inhabitants are divided into a number of tribes, and their number is upward of four millions. The natives, who are called Melagaches, are commonly tall, well made, of an olive complexion, and some of them pretty black. Their hair is black, but not woolly, and for the most part curls naturally; their nose is small, though not flat, and they have thin lips. They have no cities or towns, but a great number of villages a small distance from each other. Their houses are pitiful huts, without windows or chimneys, and the roofs covered with reeds or leaves. Those that are dressed in the best manner have a piece of cotton cloth, or silk, wrapt

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round their middle; but the common sort have scarce sufficient to hide their nakedness. Both men and women are fond of bracelets, necklaces, and ear-rings. Their ordinary food consists of rice, beans, peas, yams, oil, fruit, cabbages, beef, mutton, goats, poultry, fish, and porcupines. The flesh of hogs is only eaten by hunters and their families; and ginger, green leaves, garlic, and white pepper compose their sauces. They have little knowledge of commerce, and exchange among themselves goods for goods: gold and silver coins brought by Europeans are immediately melted down for ornaments, and no currency of coin is established. There are a great many petty kings, whose riches consist in cattle and slaves, and they are always at war with each other. It is hard to say what their religion is, for they have neither churches nor priests. They have no rules relating to marriage: for the men and women cohabit together for some time, and then leave each other as freely again. Here are a great number of locusts, crocodiles, cameleons, and other animals common to Africa, but no elephants, tigers, lions, nor horses. Insects are numerous, and many of them troublesome. Beside the products already mentioned, the country yields several sorts of gums and honey; as also minerals and precious stones. There are only some parts of the coast yet known. The chief settlement on the coast is Port Dauphin, and the place most visited by the Europeans is Tamatave.

Madain; see *Modain*.

Madalena, a river of Terra Firma, which rises in the mountains to the E of Popayan, takes a northerly course of above 600 m, and enters the Caribbean sea, by several mouths, between Carthagena and St. Martha.

Madeira, an island in the Atlantic ocean, 37 m long and 11 broad, and 250 N by E of Teneriff. The Portuguese discovered this island in 1419, which they found uninhabited and covered with wood, and on that account called it Madeira. Prince Henry, the next year, settled a colony here; and not only furnished it with plants and domestic animals, but procured slips of the vine from Cyprus, and plants of the sugar-cane from Sicily. These thrive so profusely, that the sugar and wine of Madeira quickly became articles of some consequence in the commerce of Portugal. The sugar-works have since been removed, but the wine is now in the highest estimation. This island is also

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celebrated for sweetmeats, all kinds of fruit being here caudied in the most exquisite perfection. The scorching heat of summer, and the icy chill of winter, are here unknown: for spring and autumn reign continually, and produce flowers and fruits throughout the year. The cedar tree is found in great abundance, and the dragon tree is a native of this island. Flowers nuried in the English greenhouses grow wild here in the fields; the hedges are mostly formed of the myrtle, rose, jasmín, and honeysuckle; and the larkspur, fleur-de-lis, lupin, &c. spring up spontaneously in the meadows. There are few reptiles to be seen in the island; the lizard is the most common. Canary birds and goldfinches are found in the mountains. Hogs are the food most relished; they are suffered to range among the mountains, and are hunted and caught by dogs. Salted cod is imported from America, and is the chief diet of the poor. Madeira is well watered and populous. The British factory settled in this island consists of upward of twenty commercial houses, and have considerably more of its trade than the Portuguese. In 1808, it surrendered, conditionally, to the English. Funchal is the capital.

Madeley Market, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, held at the foot of Colebrook Dale bridge. Here are some iron-works; and a work for obtaining fossil tar, from the smoke of coal. It is 9 m N Bridgenorth, and 147 N W London.

Madhugiri, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a strong hill fort. In the vicinity much iron is smelted, and a great number of cattle are bred. It is seated amid hills and fertile vallies, 22 m N Sera.

Madian, or *Median*, a town of Arabia Petraea, on the E side of the eastern arm of the Red sea. The Arabians call it Megar el Schuaid, the Grotto of Schuaid (or Jethro) and suppose it to be the place where Moses tended the flocks of his father-in-law. It is 50 m N Moilah, and 80 S Acaba.

Madras, or *Fort St. George*, the principal settlement of the English E India Company on the E side of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the coast of Coromandel. The fortress is of great strength, and a regular square, about 100 yards on each side. It stands in the middle of the White or English town, which has three straight streets to the N, and the same number to the S of the fort. The houses are covered with

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a stucco called chunam, which is nearly as compact as the finest marble, and bears as high a polish: they consist of long colonades, with open porticoes, and flat roofs; and few of them exceed one floor. The inner apartments of the houses are not decorated, presenting to the eye only white walls; which, however, from the marble-like appearance of the stucco, give a freshness grateful in so hot a country. Ceilings are very uncommon in the rooms; it being impossible to find any which will resist the ravages of the white ants. Opposite the w side of the fort is a barrack, for the soldiers when off guard; and adjoining it is a convenient hospital. At the other end of the barrack is a mint, where the Company coin gold and silver. The whole is surrounded by a strong wall, and defended by batteries, bastions, &c. well supplied with cannon, stores, and other necessities. The Black town, which is also walled and fortified, is inhabited by Gentoos, Mohamedans, Armenians, and Jews. The streets are wide, with trees planted in some of them, which afford shelter from the sun. Some of the houses are of brick; the rest are mean cottages in external appearance, but all within is neat and decent. The city stands in a flat country, on a fine sandy beach, and in common with all the European settlements on this coast, has no port for shipping; the coast forming nearly a straight line, and being incommoded also with a high and dangerous surf. Madras was settled by the English about the year 1640. It was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. The present fort, erected since the destruction of Fort St. David in 1758, is one of the best fortresses in the possession of the British. It is 290 m E. by S Seringapatam. Lon. 80 29 E, lat. 13 5 N.

Madre de Dios, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Patagonia, 180 m in circumference. Lon. 42 0 W, lat. 51 0 S.

Madre de Popa, a town of Terra Firma, with a celebrated convent. It is much resorted to by pilgrims; and they pretend that the image of the Virgin has done a great many miracles in favour of seafaring people. It is seated on the Madelena, 50 m E Carthagen.

Madrid, the capital of Spain, in New Castile. It was formerly an inconsiderable place, belonging to the archbishop of Toledo; but the purity of the air engaged the court to remove hither, and it is now the largest and finest

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town in the kingdom; but its form of government does not admit it to be termed a city. It contains 77 churches, 66 convents, 15 gates of granite, and about 140,000 inhabitants. The houses are mostly built of stone; the streets are long, broad, and straight, and adorned, at proper distances, with handsome fountains. There are above 100 towers or steeples in different places, which contribute greatly to the embellishment of the place. It stands in a plain, surrounded by mountains, and has a high wall built of mud. The royal palace being burnt down in 1734, another was erected on a large scale: each front is 470 feet long and 100 high, so that this immense pile towers over all the country; and no palace in Europe is fitted up with more royal magnificence. The churches and monasteries contain many paintings, by the most celebrated masters. The finest square in Madrid is the Plaza Mayor, 1536 feet in circuit, surrounded by houses, five stories high, all of an equal height; every story being adorned with a handsome balcony, and the fronts supported by columns, which form very fine arcades. Here the *auto de fes* were formerly celebrated, with all their terrible apparatus; and it is still the theatre of bull fights, which are given at the royal feasts. Casa del Campo is a royal house of pleasure, about half a mile from Madrid, with fine gardens, pleasant walks, and a great many uncommon animals. La Retiro is another royal palace near the city, and is a pleasant retreat in the heat of summer, there being a great number of fish-ponds, grottos, tents, groves, and hermitages: it also includes a fort called la China. Madrid has royal manufactures of china, cards, saltpetre, &c. but it has little trade, and chiefly prospers by the presence of the court. It is seated on the river Manzanares, which, though small, is adorned with a magnificent bridge. In March 1808, Madrid was entered by the French, under Murat, and the royal family retired into France: on July 20th, Joseph Bonaparte entered it as king of Spain; but the usurper and his adherents deemed it prudent to retreat on the 31st, taking with them such treasure as they had the means of conveying: in December following, it surrendered, without resistance, to the French, under Napoleon. In 1812, after the battle of Salamanca, the city was entered by the allied army, and fort la China capitulated; but the army retreated after the failure of the siege of

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Burgos. In 1813, the French evacuated the city on May 28, and on June 4 it was entered by the allies. Madrid is 165 m NE Lisbon, and 625 SW Paris. Lon. 3 54 W, lat. 40 35 N.

Madrid, New, a town of Louisiana, capital of a settlement, which, from its situation, is likely to become a place of great trade. It is seated on the Mississippi, 50 m below the influx of the Ohio, and 50 W Frankfort, in Kentucky. Lon. 89 43 W, lat. 36 34 N.

Madrigal, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated in a plain, fertile in excellent wine, 10 m NE Medina del Campo.

Madrigal, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Popayan, 130 m S by E Popayan. Lon. 75 45 W, lat. 6 50 N.

Madriso, a town of Italy, in Friuli, 30 m N Venice.

Madroagan, the capital of Moesranga, with a spacious royal palace. The upper part of the houses is in the shape of a bell. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 18 0 S.

Madura, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name, in the Carnatic. It is fortified with square towers and parapets, and has one of the most superb pagodas in Hindoostan. It is 130 m NNE Cape Comorin, and 270 SW Madras. Lon. 78 12 E, lat. 9 55 N.

Madura, an island in the Indian ocean, 75 m long and 12 broad, lying to the N of the E end of the island of Java. In 1811, it was taken by the British, out of the power of the French and Dutch, who were all made prisoners. It is governed by a sultan, and exceedingly fertile, especially in rice. The chief town is of the same name, situate on the S coast. Lon. 112 59 E, lat. 12 30 S.

Maeler, a lake of Sweden, 80 m long and 20 broad, extending from Kongsoeur, in Westmania, to Stockholm. It contains several fine islands, is usually frozen over during a few weeks in winter, and then opens an easy communication, by sledges, between the interior parts of Sweden and the city of Stockholm.

Maelstrom, a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Norway, in 68 N lat. and near the island of Moskoe, whence it is also named Moskoe from. When it is flood, the stream runs up the country with a boisterous rapidity; but the roar of its impetuous ebb to the sea is scarcely equalled by the loudest cataracts. The whirlpool is of such an extent and depth, that if a ship comes within its attraction, it is inevitably absorbed and beat to pieces against the rocks below; and when the water re-

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laxes, the fragments come up again. The intervals of tranquillity are only at the turn of the ebb and flood, and calm weather; they last but a quarter of an hour, its violence gradually returning. When the stream is most boisterous, and its fury heightened by a storm, vessels have been reached by it at the distance of five miles.

Maerna, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, 23 m W Trent.

Maejagt, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, on the river Meuse, 10 m SW Ruremonde.

Maylandjuy, a town of 8 Holland, near the mouth of the Meuse, 10 m W Rotterdam.

Mastricht, a city of the Netherlands, about 4 m in circumference, seated on the Meuse, opposite Wyck, with which it communicates by a stone bridge. The number of inhabitants is estimated at 18,000. It has fine long streets, many churches and convents, a college formerly belonging to the jesuits, a council-house with its library, and manufactures of cloth and firearms. Near it is the lofty mountain of St. Peter, with a fortress; and a stone quarry, with such a number of subterranean passages as to be capable of containing 40,000 persons. The other fortifications and the situation of Mastricht are such, that it is deemed one of the strongest places in Europe. This city revolted from Spain in 1570, and was retaken by the prince of Parma in 1579. In 1632, the prince of Orange reduced it after a memorable siege, and it was confirmed to the Dutch in 1648. Lewis XIV took it in 1673; William prince of Orange invested it in vain, in 1676; but, in 1678, it was restored to the Dutch. In 1748, it was besieged by the French, who were permitted to take possession of it on condition of its being restored at the peace then negotiating. At the commencement of 1793 it was unsuccessfully attacked by the French, but they became masters of it toward the end of the following year; and it is now the capital of the department of Lower Meuse. It is 14 m NNE Liege, and 58 E Brussels. Lon. 5 48 E, lat. 50 49 N.

Mafra, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a college founded in 1772. Near this place, in a sandy and barren spot, John V erected a building of extraordinary magnificence. This was done in pursuance of a vow, made in a dangerous fit of illness, to found a convent for the use of the poorest friary in the kingdom; which was found at Mafra, where twelve Fran-

MAG

Ciscans lived together in a hut. The town is seated near the sea, 18 m *nnw* Lisbon.

Magadi, or *Maghery*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, seated in a hilly country abounding in timber-trees, stone, and iron. 24 m *w* Bangalore.

Magadono, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Ajan, with a citadel, and good harbour. It stands at the mouth of a river of its name, which is supposed to have a long course, having regular inundations that fertilize the country to a great extent. The king and his court are Mohamedans: his subjects, of what race soever (some being white, others tawny and olive, and others quite black) all speak the Arabic tongue; they are stout and warlike, and among other weapons use poisoned arrows and lances. This city is a place of great commerce, receiving from Adel and other parts cotton, silk, spices, and drugs, in exchange for gold, ivory, wax, and other commodities. Lon. 46 25 E, lat. 2 10 N.

Magdalen Islands, a group of seven small isles, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, lying NE of the E point of the island of St. John. They are inhabited by a few families, whose chief support is derived from fishing.

Magdalena, a river of Louisiana, which rises in the mountains that separate Louisiana from New Mexico, and runs into the Pacific ocean, to the sw of the bay of St. Lewis.

Magdeburg, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the N and E by Brandenburg, S by Anhalt and Halberstadt, and W by Brunswick. It is divided into four circles, Holz, Saal, Jerich, and Ziefar. The country is in general level, and the parts that are not marshy and overgrown with wood are very fertile. The salt springs are of such richness, that they can supply all Germany with salt. This duchy belonged to the king of Prussia, but by the treaty of Tilsit in 1807, he gave up that part lying on the left side of the Elbe.

Magdeburg, a fortified city, capital of the duchy of the same name. It has a handsome palace, a citadel with a fine arsenal, and a magnificent cathedral, which contains the superb mausoleum of Otto the great. The inhabitants are computed at 26,000. Here are manufactures of cotton and linen goods, stockings, gloves, porcelain, and tobacco; but the principal are those of woollen and silk. It is well situate for trade, on the left bank of the Elbe, by

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which it has an easy communication with Hamburg. It was taken by storm, in 1631, by the Austrians, who burnt the town, except the cathedral and a few houses adjacent, and massacred above 10,000 of the inhabitants; but it was soon handsomely rebuilt. In 1806 it surrendered to the French. It is 40 m *sw* Brandenburg, and 120 *se* Hamburg. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Magellan, a strait of S America, discovered, in 1520, by Ferdinando Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain. It has since been sailed through by several navigators; but the passage, upward of 300 m, being dangerous and troublesome, they now sail round Cape Horn. The Spaniards call the country to the S of this strait Tierra Magellanica, and reckon it a part of Chili.

Maggeroe, or *Mageron*, a large island, on the coast of Norway, and the most northern land in Europe. It is separated from the continent, on the S, by a narrow channel; and its N extremity is an enormous rock, called North Cape. Lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 16 N.

Maggiore, or *Verbano*, a lake lying principally in the duchy of Milan, in Italy, and the N extremity in the canton of Tessin, in Switzerland. It is 36 m long and 4 broad, but 7 where a branch on the W side extends to the NW. The river Tessino runs S through its whole length; and in the widest part are the celebrated Borromeo isles, three in number; which are covered with orange and lemon trees, and laid out in gardens and pleasure grounds. The mountains on its banks have an intermixture of vineyard and forest, and the chain is frequently broken by rich intervening plains and expansive vallies.

Maghera, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, 28 *se* Londonderry.

Magherafelt, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, with a considerable linen manufacture, 17 m *w* Antrim, and 36 *se* Londonderry.

Magia, a river of Switzerland, in the canton of Tessin, which runs S, with rapidity, through a narrow valley of its name, and enters the lake Maggiore, near Locarno.

Magia a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Tessin, on the river Magia, 10 m *nnw* Locarno.

Magliano, a town of Italy, capital of the province of Sabina, seated on a mountain, near the Tiber, 28 m *N* Rome. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 42 25 N.

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Magnavacca, a town and fort of Italy, in Ferrarese, at the mouth of the lake of Comacchio, in the gulf of Venice, 3 m SE Comacchio.

Magnisa; see *Manachia*.

Magny, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 32 m NW Paris.

Magotzo, a town of Italy, in Milanese, at the W end of a small oval lake, which by a streamlet communicates with that of Maggiore. It is 12 m SSE Domo d'Ossola, and 36 NNW Novara.

Magra, a river of Italy, which rises in the Apennines, on the S confines of Parma, and flows by Pontremoli and Sarzana into the gulf of Genoa.

Mahaleu, a town of Egypt, capital of Garbia. It carries on a considerable trade in linen, cottons, and sal-ammoniac; and the inhabitants have ovens to hatch chicken. Lon. 30 31 E, lat. 31 30 N.

Mahanada, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the NE part of Berar, crosses Orissa, and enters the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, below Cuttack. These mouths form an assemblage of low woody islands; and at the mouth of the principal channel, near False Point, is a fortified island, named Cajung or Codjung.

Mahdia; see *Medea*.

Mahe, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, taken from the French, in 1793, by the English, and now the chief place of the Company's commerce in the province. Black pepper and cardamons are the chief articles of export; but the greater part of these are brought from the country above the Gault. Mahe is situate on high ground, at the mouth of a river, 5 m SSE Tellichery.

Mahlberg, a town and castle of Suabia, in Brisgau, 17 m N Friburg.

Mahmoodabad, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 17 m SSE Amedabad.

Mahmudpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 80 m NE Calcutta.

Mahomdy, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude, 70 m NW Lucknow, and 150 ESE Delhi.

Mahon, a seaport of Minorca, at the SE end of the island. The harbour, called Port Mahon, is upward of 4 m long, and deemed one of the finest in the world. The town contains about 7000 inhabitants, and stands on a number of rocks on the W side of the head of the harbour, 27 m SE Cittadella. Lon. 4 18 E, lat. 39 51 N.

Mahrattas, two powerful states of Hindoostan, which derive their name from Mahrat, an ancient province of

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the Deccan. They are called the Poonah, or Western Mahrattas, and the Berar, or Eastern. Collectively, they occupy all the S part of Hindoostan Proper, with a large proportion of the Deccan, Malwa, Orissa, Candeish, and Vissapour; the principal parts of Berar, Guzerat, and Agimere; and a small part of Dowlatabad, Agra, and Aliahabad. These territories comprise their empire, which extends from sea to sea, across the widest part of the peninsula; and from the confines of Agra northward to the river Kistna southward; forming a tract of 1000 m long and 700 broad. The western state, the capital of which is Poonah, is divided among a number of chiefs, or princes, whose obedience to the pashwah, or head, is merely nominal at any time; and in some cases, an opposition of interests produces wars, not only between the members of the state, but also between the members and the head. Nagpore is the capital of the Eastern Mahrattas. Both these states, in 1792, were in alliance with the English in the war against Tippoo, from whose territories they gained some acquisitions, which were ceded to them in 1799. Their armies are principally composed of light horse.

Mahrburg; see *Marchburg*.

Mahur, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of its name, in the country of Berar. It is seated on the Chin Gonga, which flows into the Godavery, 140 m SW Nagpore. Lon. 78 34 E, lat. 19 24 N.

Maida, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. On the plain near this place, in 1806, a victory was obtained by 5000 British troops over 8000 French. It is 9 m WNW Squillace.

Maidenhead, a town in Berkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, and a good trade in malt, meal, and timber. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a bridge, 12 m E by N Reading, and 26 W by N London.

Maidensi, an island in the Pacific ocean, 36 m long and 9 broad. In the NW part of it native copper is found. Lon. 167 10 E, lat. 54 40 N.

Maidstone, a borough and the county-town of Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It has a brisk trade in exporting the commodities of the county, particularly hops, of which there are numerous plantations around; here are likewise paper-mills and a manufacture of linen. The number of inhabitants was 8027 in 1801,

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and 9443 in 1811. It is seated on the Medway, over which is a bridge, 20 m w Canterbury, and 34 ESE London. Lon. 0 38 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Maillestay, a lofty fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, and one of the most celebrated places of Hindoo worship. The large temple is a square building of great dimensions, and the jewels belonging to it are very valuable. Here, in 1772, Hyder was completely routed by the Mahrattas. It is 17 m N Seringapatam.

Maillezais, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, seated in an island formed by the Seure and Autize, 7 m S Fontenay le Comte, and 22 NE Rochelle.

Maina, a seaport of European Turkey, in Morea, which gives name to a mountainous district that lies between two bays of the Mediterranean sea. Its products are oil, silk, gall-nuts, honey, wax, cotton, and kermes; and considerable quantities of wool and raw hides are exported. The Mainotti could never be subdued by the Turks, on account of their vigilance and valour, and the defiles of their mountains. The town is seated on the SE part of the bay of Coron, 46 m S by W Mistra. Lon. 22 10 E, lat. 36 34 N.

Mainburg, a town of Bavaria, situate on the Ambs, 18 m ESE Ingoldstadt, and 32 NNE Munich.

Maine, a district belonging to the state of Massachusetts, 200 m long and 100 broad; bounded on the NW by the high lands, which separate the rivers that flow into the St. Lawrence and those that flow into the Atlantic; on the E by the river St. Croix, and a line drawn due N from its source to the said high lands, which divides this territory from New Brunswick; on the SE by the Atlantic; and on the W by New Hampshire. It is divided into five counties, York, Cumberland, Lincoln, Hancock, and Washington. The chief rivers are the Penobscot, Kennebec, Saco, Androscoggin, St. John, and St. Croix; and it has several small lakes. Though an elevated tract, it cannot be called mountainous, and a great proportion of the lands are arable and exceedingly fertile. Hops are the spontaneous growth of this country. The trees are white pine, spruce, maple, beech, white and gray oak, and yellow birch; these, as ship timber, boards, and every species of split lumber, are the principal exports of the country. The heat in summer is intense, and the cold in winter extreme; all the lakes

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and rivers are usually passable on ice from Christmas till the middle of March. In 1810, the number of inhabitants was 228,705. Portland is the capital.

Maine, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Normandy, E by Orleans, S by Touraine and Anjou, and W by Bretagne. It now forms the departments of Mayenne and Sarthe.

Maine, a river of Germany, which rises in Franconia, flows by Bamberg, Wurzburg, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, and Frankfurt, and joins the Rhine a little above Mentz.

Maineville, a town of France, in the department of Eure, 24 m ESE Rouen.

Mainland, the largest and most southern of the Shetland isles, 60 m long and in some places 16 broad; but it projects into the sea with many irregular promontories, and is indented by numerous bays and harbours. The face of the country exhibits a prospect of black craggy mountains and marshy plains, interperised with some verdant spots, which appear smooth and fertile. Neither tree nor shrub is to be seen, except the juniper and the heath. The mountains abound with various kinds of game. Lofty cliffs, impending over the ocean, are the haunts of eagles, falcons, and ravens. The deep caverns underneath shelter seals and otters; and to the winding bays resort swans, geese, scarfs, and other aquatic birds. The seas abound with cod, turbot, and haddock; and, at certain seasons, with shoals of herrings. Lobsters, oysters, muscles, &c. are also plentiful. The hills are covered with heaves and sheep of a small breed; the horses are also of a diminutive size, but remarkably strong, and called Shetland ponies. The rivulets and lakes abound with salmon, trout, &c. No mines have been wrought, but there are visible appearances of various metallic ores. The inhabitants are hardy, docile, and ingenious. They manufacture linen and woollen cloth for their own use; and worsted stockings, some of fine texture and great value, for exportation; but their principal occupation is fishing. Lerwick is the capital.

Mainland, the principal of the Orkney islands. See *Pomona*.

Maintenon, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loire, with a collegiate church, and a priory, seated between two mountains, on the river Eure, 5 m N by E Chartres.

Majambo, a country on the coast of Guinea, between Biakara and Gabon, of which little is known.

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Majorca, the largest of the Balearic islands, 60 m long and 45 broad, lying in the Mediterranean sea, between Iwica and Minorca. The whole coast is lined with strong towers. The sw part is mountainous; the rest produces good corn, olive-trees, fine honey, fruit, and delicate wine; and it abounds in rabbits, hares, quails, partridges, snipes, and thrushes. It has no rivers, though there are a great many fine fountains and wells. The inhabitants are robust and lively, and make good sailors. The capital is Palma.

Maire, Le, a strait of S America, between Staten island and Terra del Fuego, in lat. 35 s.

Maifcy, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, 5 m N Iligni, and 27 wnw Caen.

Maitto, a town of European Turkey, in Rumania, seated on a deep bay in the strait of Gallipoli, immediately above the Dardanelles, 24 m sw Gallipoli.

Majumba; see *Mayamba*.

Maixent, St. a town of France, in the department of Two Sevrés, with a Benedictine abbey, and a trade in corn, stockings, and woollen stuffs; seated on the Sevre, 26 m sw Poitiers.

Makarev, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, situate on the Volga, 24 m ene Niznei Novogorod.

Makarief, or *Makureu*, a town of Russia, capital of the province of Unza, in the government of Kostroma. It is situate on the river Unza, 80 m E Kostroma. Lon. 44 14 E, lat. 58 50 N.

Maker, a village in Cornwall, 7 m se St. Germans, on an eminence, forming the w point of the entrance of Hamoaze, at Plymouth. On the heights is a very strong battery; and the steeple of the church, called Maker Tower, is a noted seamark. Lon. 4 10 w, lat. 50 21 N.

Makoonda, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad, 66 m s Allahabad, and 110 nne Gurrh. Lon. 84 37 E, lat. 24 33 N.

Makran; see *Mecran*.

Malabar, a province on the w coast of the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between those of Canara and Cochin. Including the districts of Coorg and Wynaad, above the Gault, it is 130 m in length, and 60 in breadth. It was divided among several petty princes who were subdued by Hyder; and on the termination of the war with Tip-poo, in 1792, it was ceded to the English. The land is well cultivated;

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and there are many forests. Oxen and buffalos are numerous, but of a diminutive size. No horses, asses, sheep, nor goats are bred; but common poultry are in abundance. It is well watered by rivers; but none have any peculiar appellation, each portion being called by the name of the remarkable place near which it flows. The capital is Calicut. The whole coast from the northern part of this province to the southern extremity of Hindoostan is called the coast of Malabar. The natives are all blacks, or at least of a dark olive complexion, with long black hair, and tolerable features. In some places they are distinguished into tribes, all of which are brought up to the same employment as their parents. These are the Gentoos, of whom see an account under the article *Hindoostan*.

Malacca, or *Malaya*, a peninsula of Asia, containing several petty kingdoms; bounded on the N by Siam, E by the ocean, and sw by the strait of Malacca, which separates it from Sumatra. It is 560 m in length, and 150 in breadth. The chief commodities for trade are tin and elephants teeth; but there are a great many excellent fruits and roots, pepper and other spices, with some precious gums and woods. The pineapples are the best in the world; and the cocoa nuts have shells that will hold an English quart. There is but little corn, and sheep and oxen are scarce; but hogs and poultry are plentiful. The Malays are rather below the middle stature, their limbs well shaped, but particularly slender at the wrists and ancles. Their complexion is tawny, their eyes large, their noses rather flat, and their hair long, black, and shining. They are fond of navigation, war, plunder, emigration, adventures, and gallantry. They talk incessantly of their honour and bravery, and speak the softest language of Asia; yet they are deemed the most treacherous ferocious people on the face of the globe. Their religion is a mixture of Mohamedanism. The inland parts are possessed by a savage and barbarous people, who take delight in doing mischief to their neighbours.

Malacca, a seaport and the capital of a kingdom of the same name, in the peninsula of Malaya. The Portuguese had a settlement here, which was taken by the Dutch in 1640; and it was taken from them by the English in 1795. Malacca is seated on the strait of its name, 480 m se Acheen. Lon. 102 5 E, lat. 2 12 N.

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Malaga, a city of Spain, in Granada, and a bishop's see, with two castles, and a good harbour. The cathedral is a stupendous pile, begun by Philip II while married to Mary of England, and their united arms are over the gate. Its commerce is principally in figs, raisins, oil, and excellent wines; and it has manufactures of silks, velvets, shag, stockings, hats, soap, paper, &c. The inhabitants are about 54,000. It is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by hills, and rich valleys, 70 m wsw Granada. Lon. 4 10 W, lat. 36 35 N.

Malamecco, a small island and town in the Lagunes of Venice, 5 m s Venice.

Malatia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, and a bishop's see; seated on the Euphrates, 100 m s Sivas, and 200 m s Adana. Lon. 38 10 E, lat. 37 28 N.

Malaswully, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore, with a large mud fort, separated into two parts by a transverse wall. Here is a fruitgarden, of great extent, planted by the late sultans. It is 27 m e Seringatam.

Malaya, a peninsula of Asia, whose natives are called Malays. See **Malacca**.

Malazkird, a town of Turkish Armenia, situate on the Aras, near its conflux with the Euphrates, 90 m s Erzerum.

Malchin, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Peene, where it forms the lake Camrow, 22 m sse Gustrow.

Malcho, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, between the lakes Calpin and Plau, 23 m sse Gustrow.

Malden, a borough in Essex, with a market on Saturday, seated on an eminence, by the river Blackwater. It has two parish churches; and a third, which it had formerly, has been long converted into a free-school. Vessels of a moderate burden come up to the town, but large ships are obliged to unload at a distance below, in Blackwater bay. The custom of Borough-English is kept up here, by which the youngest son, and not the eldest, succeeds to the burgage tenure, on the death of his father. This town carries on a considerable trade, chiefly in corn, salt, coal, iron, deals, and wine. It is 10 m e Chelmsford, and 37 n London.

Maldives, a cluster of small islands, in the Indian ocean, lying sw Cape Comorin. The northernmost, called Head of the Isles, or Kelly, is in lon. 73 4 E, lat. 7 5 N; and Maldiva, in which the king resides, is in lon. 75 35 E, lat. 4 15 N. They are innumerable; but all

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low and sandy, and most of them uninhabited. They are divided into 13 attollons, or provinces, each having its separate governor, who rules with great oppression. The subjects are miserably poor, and appear to be a mixture of Arabs and Hindoos from Malabar. They supply ships with sails and cordage, cocoa-nuts, oil, honey, dry fish, tortoise-shell, and especially couries. The king assumes the title of Sultan of the Maldives, king of thirteen provinces, and twelve thousand isles.

Maleherbes, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 11 m sse Pluviers.

Malefroit, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, on the river Oust, 17 m ene Vannes.

Malham, a village in W Yorkshire, 6 m e Settle. It has mountains and rising grounds on every side, abounding in natural curiosities: and among them, on a high moor, is a circular lake, about a mile in diameter, which is the source of the river Aire.

Malin, a village of Ireland, 23 m n Londonderry. Here is a mineral spring; and to the ne is Malin Head, the most northern cape of Ireland. Lon. 7 25 W, lat. 55 16 N.

Malin, a village of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, on a bay of the same name, 15 m w Killabegs. Here is a very ancient ecclesiastical building, said to have been a monastery.

Malines; see **Mechlin**.

Malio, Cape, or **St. Angelo**, a cape of European Turkey, in Morea, at the entrance of the gulf of Napoli, 15 m s Malvasia.

Malivagonga, a river of Ceylon, which rises among the hills to the s of Candy, nearly encompasses that city, and, after many windings among mountains, enters the sea at Trincomale. It is so deep as to be fordable only toward the source, but the rocks which every where break its course prevent it from being navigated.

Malkar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, 22 m s Calberga, and 54 w Hydrabad.

Malleville, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 15 m nw Nantes.

Mallicollo, one of the largest of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. It extends 20 leagues from nw to s. The inland mountains are very high, and clad with forests. The vegetable productions are luxuriant, and in great variety, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, bananas, sugar-canes, yams, eddoes, turmeric, and oranges. Hogs and com-

mon poults. The inhabitants totally different language, and different. They use New Guinea colour and most naked lively, but and tie a

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Malmesbury, a strong citadel manufacture on the Sound by s Cope 55 36 N.

Malmesbury, Sudermania

Malmesbury, with a woollen manufactory formerly a large cemetery. It is seated on the Avon by the Avon bridges, 26 London.

Malo, St. department lately an episcopal harbour, dis of the rocks trading place defended by a banded by without succ in Cancale

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mon poultry are the domestic animals. The inhabitants appear to be of a race totally distinct from those of the Friendly and Society islands. Their form, language, and manners, are widely different. They seem to correspond in many particulars with the natives of New Guinea, particularly in their black colour and woolly hair. They go almost naked, are of a slender make, have lively, but very irregular ugly features, and tie a rope fast round their belly. They use bows and arrows as their principal weapons, and the arrows are said to be sometimes poisoned. They keep their bodies entirely free from punctures, which is one particular that remarkably distinguishes them from the other tribes of the Pacific ocean. At the SE end of the island is a port, named Sandwich Harbour. Lon. 167 53 E, lat. 16 25 S.

Malling, West, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday, 6 m W Maidstone, and 20 E by S London.

Mallock, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Here are considerable linen manufactures, and a fine spring of tepid water. It sends one member to parliament, and is seated on the Blackwater, 17 m NNW Cork.

Malmedy, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a Benedictine abbey, and some mineral springs equal to those of Spa. It is seated on the Recht, 13 m S by E Limburg.

Malmo, a fortified seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, with a large harbour and a strong citadel. It has fine streets, and manufactures of woollen; and is seated on the Sound, 10 m SW Lund, and 18 E by S Copenhagen. Lon. 13 7 E, lat. 55 36 N.

Malmjas, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, 23 m WNW Nikoping.

Malmbsury, a borough in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, and a woollen manufacture. Here was formerly a large abbey; and at the end of the cemetery are two ancient churches. It is seated on a hill, almost surrounded by the Avon, over which it has six bridges, 26 m E by N Bristol, and 96 W London.

Malo, St. a seaport of France, in the department of Ile and Vilaine, and lately an episcopal see. It has a large harbour, difficult of access, on account of the rocks that surround it; and is a trading place, of great importance, defended by a strong castle. It was bombarded by the English in 1693, but without success. In 1758, they landed in Canceille bay, went to the harbour by

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land, and burnt above 100 ships. St. Malo is seated on an island, united to the mainland by a causeway, 44 m NNW Rennes. Lon. 2 2 W, lat. 48 39 N.

Malofarogian, a town of Russia, in the government of Kaluga. Here was a desperate battle on October 24, 1812, in which the French were defeated, on their retreat from Moscow; the town was taken and retaken eleven times, and finally burnt to ashes. It is 36 m N Kaluga, and 66 SW Moscow.

Malpartida, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 24 m W Truxillo.

Malpas, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Monday, seated on a high hill, near the river Dee, 15 m SE Chester, and 165 NW London.

Malplaquet, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, 7 m S by E Mons; famous for a victory gained over the French, by the duke of Marlborough, in 1709, and sometimes called the battle of Blaregnies, from an adjacent village.

Malsejana, a town of Italy, in Venetia, 18 m NNW Verona.

Malta, an island of the Mediterranean, between Africa and Sicily. 60 m S of the latter, and the most southern island in Europe. It is 20 m long and 12 broad; contains two cities and 22 villages, and has several good harbours on the coast opposite Sicily. The port of St. Paul, toward the NE end, is so called from a tradition that the vessel in which St. Paul was sent prisoner to Rome was wrecked on the N point of its entrance. The island is divided into two very unequal parts; the one to the E, the other to the W, of the old city. The western part, which is the smallest, has no villages, and little land capable of cultivation, but it abounds with odoriferous plants, and has considerable salt-works. The other part, containing two-thirds of the island, is fertile; and here are cultivated large quantities of cotton, lemons, almonds, olives, and vines. The number of the inhabitants is said to be 90,000. The common people speak Arabic, but the better sort Italian. Emperor Charles V, in 1526, gave this island (with the smaller one of Gozo) to the order of St. John of Jerusalem, or knights of Rhodes, who removed hither in 1530, and hence they are now called knights of Malta. The island is extremely well fortified; the ditches, of a vast size, are all cut out of the solid rock, and extend many miles. See *Citta Vecchia*, and *Valetta*.

Malton, New, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are three churches, and some consider-

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able remains of a monastery. It is seated on the Derwent, over which is a stone bridge to the village of Old Malton, 18 m NE York, and 213 N by W London.

Maltoy, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar, seated at the source of the Tapti, 68 m NW Nagpour. Lon. 78 57 E, lat. 21 44 N.

Malva, or *Mallooiha*, a river of Barbary, which has its rise in the desert, and flows N into the Mediterranean, separating the kingdoms of Algiers and Fez. Thirteen miles from its mouth are three uninhabited islands, between which coasting vessels may lie in safety.

Malvasia, a small island of European Turkey, on the E coast of Morea, celebrated for its rich wine, called Malmsey. See *Napoli di Malvasia*.

Malvern, *Great* and *Little*, two villages in Worcestershire. The former is 8 m W by S Worcester, and had once an abbey, of which nothing remains but the gateway of the abbey, and the nave of the church, now parochial. The latter is seated in a cavity of the Malvern hills, three miles from Great Malvern. Henry VII, his queen, and his two sons, were so delighted with this place, that they adorned the church with painted glass windows, part of which remain, though in a mutilated state. Between Great and Little Malvern are two noted chalybeate springs, one of them called the Holy Well.

Malvern Hills, a range of hills in the SW of Worcestershire, extending from N to S about 7 m, and dividing this part of the county from Herefordshire. The highest point is 1444 feet above the level of the sea; and they appear to be of limestone and quartz. On the summit of one of these hills, are the immense works of the Herefordshire Beacon, one of the strongest hill fortresses in this island; its construction is ascribed to the Britons, as a place of permanent security for a whole district, with all their possessions, in case of any sudden emergency.

Malung, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, 55 m W Fahlun. Lon. 15 20 E, lat. 60 30 N.

Malwa, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the W by Guzerat, N by Agimere, E by Allahabad and Orissa, and S by Candeish. It is one of the most extensive, elevated, and diversified tracts in Hindoostan, and divided among the chiefs of the Poorah Maharrattas. Ougein and Indore are the principal towns.

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Malzeu, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 20 m NNW Mende.

Mamari, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, seated on the Dive, 14 m W Bellefme.

Mamora, a town and fort of the kingdom of Fez, seated on an eminence on the S bank of the Sebou, near its entrance into the Atlantic. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing for thebbel, a species of salmon, of which they take an incredible quantity. It is 15 m NNE Sallee, and 90 WNW Fez.

Man, an island in the Irish sea, 30 m long and 12 broad. It contains 17 parishes; and the chief towns are Castletown, Douglas, Peel, and Ramsey. The air is healthy, and the soil produces more corn than is sufficient to maintain the inhabitants, who are denominated Manks, and estimated at more than 30,000. They have a bishop, called the bishop of Sodor and Man; but he has no seat in the British parliament. The commodities of the island are wool, hides, butter, tallow, black marble, slate, limestone, lead, and copper. Some manufactures of coarse hats, cotton goods, and linen cloth, are carried on in different parts; but the principal trade arises from the herring fishery. The duke of Athol was lord of this island, the sovereignty of which he held, in 1765, to the crown. It is 37 m S Scotland, 37 N Wales, 27 W England, and 47 E Ireland.

Manaar, a small island in the Indian ocean, on the NW side of Ceylon. From this island a reef of rocks runs over to the continent of Hindoostan, called Adam's Bridge, which can only be passed by boats. The sea to the S of this, between the continent and the island of Ceylon, is called the Gulf of Manaar. The Portuguese got possession of the island of Manaar in 1560; the Dutch took it from them in 1658; and the English took it from the Dutch in 1795. Lon. 79 30 E, lat. 9 0 N.

Manachia, or *Magnia*, the ancient Magnesia, a city of Natolia, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It was formerly the capital of the Ottoman empire, and is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Sarabat, 22 m S Smyrna. Lon. 27 6 E, lat. 38 45 N.

Manado, a town of Celebes, and a Dutch settlement, on the NE part of the island, defended by a fort. It surrendered to the British in 1810. Lon. 124 30 E, lat. 1 8 N.

Manapar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Tinevelly, situated on a

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point of land projecting into the gulf of Manaar, 40 m SE Palamcotta.

Manbed, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 150 m SSE Isfahan.

Manbona, the capital of the kingdom of Sabia, situate on the seacoast, 60 m S Sofala. Lon. 35 39 E, lat. 21 15 S.

Manchester, a village in Warwickshire, near Atherstone and the river Anker. It was a Roman station on the Watling-street, and here several coins have been dug up.

Mancha, a territory of Spain, in New Castile, between the river Guadiana and Andalusia. It is nearly surrounded by mountains, producing antimony, vermilion, and mercury. The country is an immense plain, intersected by ridges of low hills and rocks; not an enclosure of any kind, except mud walls about the villages, nor scarcely a tree to be seen; but it is well cultivated in corn and vines. The inhabitants are affable, and great lovers of music and dancing; and it was here that Cervantes made his hero, Don Quixote, perform his chief exploits. The capital is Ciudad Real.

Manche, a department of France, including the W part of the late province of Normandy. It is almost surrounded by the English channel. Coutances is the capital.

Manchester, a large town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday, seated between the rivers Irk and Irwell, and a place of great antiquity, though neither a corporation nor a borough. It has been long noted for various branches of the linen, silk, and cotton manufactures, and is now principally conspicuous as the centre of the cotton trade. The labours of a very populous neighbourhood are collected at Manchester, whence they are sent to London, Liverpool, Hull, &c. These consist of a great variety of cotton and mixed goods, fitted for all sorts of markets, both at home and abroad, spreading over a great part of Europe, America, and the coast of Guinea. The manufactures of tapes and other small wares, of silk goods, and of hats, are also carried on at Manchester; from which various sources of wealth it has attained greater opulence than almost any of the trading towns in England. Its chief ornaments are the college, the exchange, the collegiate church, another large church, and a spacious marketplace. The churches and chapels of the establishment are 22 in number, with as many places of worship for different sects of dissenters. In respect to

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population it ranks next to London, the number of inhabitants being 84,000 in 1801, and 98,573 in 1811. By the Irwell it has a communication with the Mersey, and all the late various extensions of inland navigation. It is 36 m E by N Liverpool, and 182 NNW London. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 53 27 N.

Manchester, a town of Vermont, in Bennington county, situate on Batten river, which flows into the Hudson, above Saratoga. It is 22 m N Bennington, and 35 S Rutland.

Manchester, a town of Virginia, on James river, opposite Richmond, with which it is connected by a bridge.

Manciet, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 17 m SW Condom.

Mandal, a town of Norway, capital of a province in the government of Bergen; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 60 m WSW Christianfand. Lon. 7 42 E, lat. 58 2 N.

Manderscheid, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 26 m NNE Treves.

Mandingo, a country in the W part of Negroland, at the sources of the rivers Niger and Senegal. Not only the inhabitants of this state, but the bulk of the people in many other districts in the western part of Africa, are called Mandingos, probably from having originally emigrated from this country. The Mandingos, in general, are of a mild, sociable, and obliging disposition: the men are above the middle size, well-shaped, strong, and capable of enduring great labour; the women are goodnatured, sprightly, and agreeable. The dress of both sexes is composed of cotton cloth, of their own manufacture; that of the men is a loose frock, with drawers that reach half way down the legs, and a white cap on their heads; and they wear sandals on their feet. The women's dress consists of two pieces of cloth, about six feet long and three wide; one of these is put round the waist, and hangs down to the ankles; the other is thrown negligently over the bosom and shoulders. See *Kamalia*.

Mandshurs, or *Mancheus*, a branch of the Mongul Tartars, whose ancestors conquered China in the thirteenth century, but were expelled by the Chinese in 1368. They inhabit the three provinces of Eastern Tartary, and retain the customs they brought from China.

Manfredonia, a seaport of Naples, in Capitanata, and an archbishop's see,

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with a castle and a good harbour. All sorts of vegetables are in abundance, and most of the corn exported from the province is shipped here. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, 30 m ENE Lucera. Lon. 16 12 E, lat. 41 13 N.

Mangalore, a town of Hindoostan, capital of Canara. It is seated between the two arms of a fine lake of salt water, each of which receives a river from the Gaus; but the bar at the entrance into this harbour will not admit vessels drawing more than ten feet. The town is built along the sides of the peninsula, and in the elevated center are the remains of a fort, which the late sultan Tippoo ordered to be demolished. It is a place of great trade, and the principal exports are rice, betel-nut, black pepper, sandal wood (from the country above the Gaus) cinnamon, and turmeric. In this town a treaty of peace was signed between Tippoo and the English, in 1784. It is 130 m NNW Calicut, and 190 SSE Goa. Lon. 75 4 E, lat. 12 50 N.

Mangeea, an island in the Pacific ocean, five leagues in circumference. In the interior parts it rises into small hills, and captain Cook represents it as a fine island; but did not find a landing place. Some of the inhabitants came on board, and they seemed to resemble those of Otaheite, in the beauty of their persons and general disposition. Lon. 158 16 W, lat. 21 27 S.

Manheim, a strong city of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, almost surrounded by the Neckar and the Rhine. The streets are all straight, intersecting each other at right angles; and it has three noble gates, adorned with basso-relievos. The palace is a magnificent structure, with a cabinet of natural curiosities and a gallery of pictures. The inhabitants are computed at 24,000. Manheim has been frequently taken and retaken by the French and Austrians in the late wars. In 1802, it was ceded to the margrave of Baden. It is 17 m N Spire, and 42 S Frankfort. Lon. 8 34 E, lat. 49 29 N.

Manica, an inland kingdom of Cafferia, bounded on the N by Mocaranga, E by Sofala and Sabin, and S and W by unknown regions. It is said to abound with mines of gold, and has a river and capital of the same name; but it is little known to the Europeans.

Manickdurg, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Berar, 3 m SE Chanda.

Manickpour, a town of Hindoostan,

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in the country of Oude, 30 m NW Allahabad, and 68 SSE Lucknow.

Manilla, the capital of the island of Luconia, as well as of the other Philippine islands, and the see of an archbishop, who is commonly the Spanish viceroy. It is well fortified, and defended by the castle of St. Philip. The number of Christian inhabitants is estimated at 12,000. Most of the public structures are built of wood, on account of the frequent earthquakes, by one of which, in 1617, a mountain was levelled; and in 1625, a third part of the city was overthrown by another, when 3000 persons perished in the ruins. This city is seated near the lake Batia, on the E side of a bay, on the SW coast. The bay is a circular basin, 10 leagues in diameter, and great part of it land-locked; but the port peculiar to the city, called Cavete, lies 9 m to the SW, and is the usual station of the ships employed in the Acapulco trade; for an account of which, see *Luconia*. This city abounds with convents; and there is also an inquisition. On account of the pure and mild temperature of the air, it is deemed the most healthy of all the European settlements in the East. In 1762, the English took this city by storm, and humanely suffered the archbishop to ransom it for about a million sterling; but great part of the ransom never was paid. Lon. 120 52 E, lat. 14 56 N.

Manningtree, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. The principal imports are deals, corn, coal, and iron. It is seated on a branch of the Stour, called Manningtree-water, 11 m W Harwich, and 60 ENE London.

Monosque, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, with a castle; seated on the Durance, 23 m NE Aix.

Manpurry, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the country of Doobab, 24 m E Agra.

Manrej, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a castle and several convents; seated at the conflux of the Cardenero with the Llobregat, 15 m SE Cardona, and 20 NW Barcelona.

Mans, a city of France, capital of the department of Sarthe, and the see of a bishop. It was formerly very populous; but the inhabitants now scarcely amount to 12,000. It has excellent poultry, and its wax and stiffs are famous. It is seated on a high hill, by the Sarthe, near its conflux with the Huifne, 20 m S Alençon, and 75 W by N Orleans. Lon. 0 9 E, lat. 48 0 N.

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Manasar, a lake of Tibet, from which the southernmost head of the Ganges is supposed to issue. It is 115 m in circumference, and lies about 79 ° lon. and 34 ° lat.

Manfeld, a town of Upper Saxony, in a county of its name, with a decayed castle on a high rock, 8 m *nnw* Eisleben.

Manfield, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Thursday, a trade in corn and malt, and a manufacture of stockings. The number of inhabitants was 5988 in 1801, and 6816 in 1811. It is seated on the edge of the forest of Sherwood, 14 m *n* Nottingham, and 138 *n* by *w* London.

Manfilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 14 m *sse* Leon.

Manjora, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated near the mouth of the Guir, 60 m *w* Mequinez.

Manjoura, a town of Egypt, which has a considerable trade in rice and falmoniac. Here are likewise vast chicken ovens. It is seated on the *e* side of the Nile, 24 m *sse* Damietta, and 60 *n* Cairo.

Manjura, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irac-Arabi, situate on the Euphrates, at the influx of a branch of the Tigris, 110 m *nnw* Bassora.

Montata; see *Mataca*.

Mantes, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a bridge over the Seine, the great arch of which is 120 feet wide. The wines of its vicinity are famous. It is 31 m *nw* Paris.

Mantua, or *Mantuan,* a duchy of Italy, lying along the river Po, which divides it into two parts. It is bounded on the *w* by the Cremonese, *n* by the Veronese, *e* by the Ferrarese, and *s* by the duchies of Reggio, Modena, and Mirandola. It is 50 m long and 30 broad, and fruitful in corn, pasture, flax, fruit, and excellent wine. Charles IV, duke of Mantua, having taken part with the French, in the dispute relating to the succession of Spain, was put under the ban of the empire, and died in 1708. Having no heirs, the house of Austria kept possession of the Mantuan till 1800, when the French obtained it, after the battle of Marengo.

Mantua, a city of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on an island in the middle of a lake, 20 m in circumference and two broad, formed by the Mincio; and so very strong by situation as well as by art, that it is one of the most considerable fortresses in Eu-

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roye. The only way into the city is by two moles or bridges, each of which is defended by a fort and other works. In the heat of summer, when the lake is low, the air becomes noxious, and the better sort of the inhabitants leave the city for some time. The citadel is partly free from this inconvenience, and in it is always kept a strong garrison. The streets are in general broad and straight, and the houses handsome. The cathedral has a noble dome, decorated with pilasters and fine paintings; the church of St. Anthony is famous for relics; and the Franciscan church is one of the most elegant of that order in Italy. Here are many other churches, numerous convents, a synagogue for the Jews who live in a distinct quarter, a university, the ancient ducal palace, with its gallery of paintings, &c. It was greatly noted for its silks, and silk manufactures, which are now much decayed, and the inhabitants reduced to about 12,000. Virgil was born at a village near this city. Mantua surrendered to the French in 1797, after a siege of eight months; and it was attacked by the Austrian and Russian army, in 1799, to which it surrendered after a short siege. It is 35 m *ne* Parma, and 90 *sse* Milan. Lon. 10 30 *e*, lat. 45 10 *n*.

Manzanares, a town of Spain, in New Castle, near the source of a river of the same name, 27 m *nnw* Madrid. —Another, in the district of Mancha, famous for its wine, seated near the river Azuer, 28 m *e* by *n* Ciudad Real.

Maouna, one of the Navigators islands in the Pacific ocean. Here, in 1787, Perouse met with his first fatal accident; captain Langle, Lemonon the naturalist, and nine sailors being sacrificed by the natives. Lon. 169 0 *w*, lat. 14 19 *s*.

Mapimis, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, with a fortress, 130 m *n* Durango.

Maracai, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caracas, near the *e* extremity of the lake Tocarigua, 20 m *nnw* Valencia.

Maracaybo, a lake of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, 120 m long and 60 where broadest. It is navigable for large vessels, and communicates with the gulf of Venezuela by a strait, which is defended by strong forts. Several Spanish towns are seated on its borders. The *e* side is mostly sterile; and to the *ne* of its margin is a hollow containing an inexhaustible quantity of mineral pitch, which, mixed with tal-

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low, gives a good bottom to vessels. The vapour that rises from this mine becomes inflamed in the air, and in the night produces the effect of phosphoric lights, which are called by sailors the Maracaybo Lanterns.

Maracaybo, a city of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela. It carries on a great trade in skins, chocolate, and fine tobacco; and ships are built here, which go to all parts of America, as even to Spain. It is seated on the side of the outlet of the lake of its name, 60 m wsw Venezuela. Lon. 70 30 E, lat. 10 30 N.

Maraga, a town of Persia, in Aderbijan, surrounded by a wall. It is well built, has a spacious bazar, and a glass manufacture; and stands on a river, 10 m N of its mouth in lake Urmia, and 60 s by W Tabriz. Lon. 46 23 E, lat. 37 20 N.

Marannam, a northern province of Brazil, which comprehends a fertile populous island, of the same name, 112 m in circumference, at the mouth of three rivers. The French settled here in 1612; but they were soon expelled by the Portuguese. St. Louis de Marannan is the chief town.

Maranon; see *Amazon*.

Marano, a fortified seaport of Italy, in Friuli, seated on the gulf of Venice, 27 m s by E Udina. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 45 52 N.

Marans, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a considerable trade in salt, malt, corn, and meal. It is situate on the Sevre, in the midst of salt marshes, 12 m NNE Rochelle, and 21 W Niort.

Marant, or *Amarant*, a town of Persia, in the province of Aderbijan, containing 2500 houses each with a garden, situate near a river, and watered by canals. Cochineal is found in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants say that Noah was buried here. It is 30 m N Tauris. Lon. 47 46 E, lat. 39 7 N.

Marasa, a town of Negroland, in Wangara, on the N side of the Niger, 160 m NE Ghanara. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 15 50 N.

Marasch, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, capital of a sangiacate, and the see of a bishop. It is 30 m E Adana. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 37 2 N.

Marathon, a village of European Turkey, in Livadia, formerly a city, 10 m NNE Athens. It is famous for the victory obtained on its plain by Miltiades, with 10,000 Athenians, over 120,000 Persians, who lost above 10,000 men, and also many of their ships.

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Maravi, a lake in the SW part of Africa, known to extend N 300 m in length, and probably much more; the breadth about 30 m. At its S extremity is a town of the same name. Lon. 33 10 E, lat. 13 10 S.

Marawar, a country of Hindooistan, in the Carnatic, to the S of Tanjore, about 60 m long and 40 broad. The chief places are Ramanad and Tripa-

Marawinna, a river of Guayana, which separates Surinam from Cayenne. It is noted for a curious pebble, known by the name of the Marawina diamond, which, when polished, is often set in rings, &c. It enters the Atlantic in lon. 53 48 W, lat. 5 58 N.

Marazion, or *Market Jew*, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Thursday, seated on a creek of Mount bay, 4 m E Penzance, and 278 W by S London.

Marbach, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Neckar, 9 m NNE Stutgard.

Marbella, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated near the mouth of the Rio Verde, at the foot of high mountains, 28 m wsw Malaga.

Marblehead, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, with a harbour protected by a sea wall, and defended by a battery and citadel. It has three churches, and stands on a neck of land, in Massachusetts bay, 19 m NE Boston. Lon. 70 50 W, lat. 42 27 N.

Marburg, a strong town of Germany, capital of Upper Hesse. It has a fortified castle on the top of a mountain, a university, and an academy. The church of St. Elizabeth is a fine edifice, and near it is the house of the Teutonic order, in which the commander over the canton of Hesse resides. Marburg was taken by the French in 1757, but it surrendered to the allies in 1759; and in 1760, it was taken again by the French. It is seated on the Lahn, 47 m SW Cassel. Lon. 8 50 E, lat. 50 48 N.

Marcellin, St. a town of France, in the department of Here, seated on the Here, at the foot of a hill, in a country that produces excellent wine, 30 m SE Vienne.

March, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Friday. In 1730 three urns full of burnt bones and some small Roman coins were dug up near this place. It is seated on the Nen, in the middle of the isle of Ely, 26 m NNW Cambridge, and 81 N London.

Marchburg, or *Mahrburg*, a town of Germany, in Stiria, capital of a circle

of its name, vicinity is on the Drav 15 38 E, lat. *Marchdorf*, territory of stance.

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of its name, with two castles. In the vicinity are good vineyards. It is seated on the Drave, 36 m SSE Gratz. Lon. 15 38 E, lat. 46 38 N.

Marchdorf, a town of Suabia, in the territory of Constance, 11 m NE Constance.

Marche, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Berry, S by Auvergne, W by Angoumois, and E by Limosin. It is 55 m long and 25 broad, and fertile in corn and wine. It now forms the department of Creuse.

Marche, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, near the source of the Mouzon, 20 m S Neufchateau, and 40 S by W Toul.

Marche en Famenne, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, seated on the Marlette, 23 m SE Namur.

Marcheck, a town of Austria, with an old castle, seated on the March, on the frontiers of Hungary, 23 m E by N Vienna.

Marchena, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated in the middle of a plain, fertile in olives, 38 m ENE Seville.

Marchiennes, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Sambre, 4 m W Charleroy.

Marchiennes, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated in a morass on the river Scarpe, 7 m ENE Douay.

Marcanisi, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 13 m NNE Naples.

Marcigny, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, near the river Loire, 31 m W Macon, and 43 S by W Autun.

Marcholsheim, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 25 m S Straßburg.

Marco, St. a seaport of E Florida, on a river of the same name, at its entrance into Apalache bay, 180 m WNW St. Augustin. Lon. 84 38 W, lat. 30 18 N.

Marco, St. a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, seated on the Senito, 22 m N Cosenza.

Marcou, St. two small islands in the English channel, near the coast of France, 7 m E Cape la Hague.

Mardike, a village of France, in the department of Nord, seated on a canal, to which it gives name, 4 m W by S Dunkirk.

March, a town of Arabia, capital of a district, in the province of Yemen. It is 100 m SE Sanaa. Lon. 47 30 E, lat. 15 44 N.

Marce, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Rosshire, 18 m long, and, in some parts, 4 broad. It contains many small islands,

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and abounds with salmon, char, and trout.

Marengo, a village, lately of Italy, in Milanese, seated in a plain, 3 m SE of Alexandria. It is famous for a decisive victory gained over the Austrians in 1800, by which the French became conquerors of Italy. It now belongs to France, and gives name to a new department, including part of Milanese and Piedmont, of which Alexandria is the chief town.

Martino, an island in the Mediterranean, on the W coast of Sicily, 12 m in circumference. It has a castle, with a few farm-houses, and produces much honey. Lon. 12 35 E, lat. 38 5 N.

Margam, a town of Wales, in Glamorganhire, which has extensive copper-works, a Saturday market holden adjacent to them, and the remains of a large abbey. It is situate at the foot of a mountain covered with oaks, 10 m SE of Neath, and 188 W London.

Margarita, an island near Terra Firma, 40 m long and 15 broad, discovered by Columbus in 1498. The continual verdure renders it pleasant, being rich in pasture; but it has no fresh water. It was taken in 1626 by the Dutch, who demolished the castle; since which time it has been in a manner abandoned by the Spaniards, and is now principally inhabited by the natives. Lon. 64 10 W, lat. 11 10 N.

Margate, a town in Kent, in the Isle of Thanet, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the side of a hill, has a stone pier, and is a member of the port of Dover. It has a great resort of company for sea bathing, and the buildings for their accommodation are numerous and handsome. Great quantities of corn are exported hence, and there are regular passage boats to and from London. It is 17 m ENE Canterbury, and 71 E by S London. Lon. 1 22 E, lat. 51 24 N.

Margozza, a town of Italy, in Milanese, near a small lake of its name, 40 m NW Milan.

Maria, St. an island in the Indian ocean, near the E side of Madagascar. It is 45 m long and 7 broad, well watered, and surrounded by rocks. The air is extremely moist, for it rains almost every day. It produces rice, sugar-canes, legumes, pineapples, tobacco, &c. and on the coasts are found white coral and ambergris. The inhabitants call it Ibrahim. Lon. 50 20 E, lat. 17 0 S.

Maria, St. the most southern island of the Azores, which produces plenty of

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wheat, and has about 5000 inhabitants. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 25 9 W, lat. 36 37 N.

Marin, St. a town of Terra Firma Proper, in the audience of Panama, built by the Spaniards after they had discovered the gold mines that are near it, and soon after taken by the English. It is seated on the gulf of St. Michael, at the influx of a river of the same name. Lon. 78 12 W, lat. 76 43 N.

Marin, St. a town of Congo, capital of the kingdom of Matamba. It stands on a river that flows into the Coanza, 310 m E Loanda. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 8 50 N.

Mariagalante, one of the leeward Caribbe islands, belonging to the French. It extends 16 m from W to E, and 4 from E to W. On the E shore are lofty perpendicular rocks; and about half its surface is barren mountains. It is indifferently watered, but produces cotton, coffee, and sugar. It was taken by a British frigate in 1808. The S end is 30 m N by E Dominica. Lon. 61 18 W, lat. 15 53 N.

Mariager, a seaport of Denmark, in the diocese of Arhusen. The chief trade is in stone and lime. It stands on the S side of a gulf, which communicates with the Categar, 35 m N by W Arhusen. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 56 42 N.

Marian Islands; see *Ladrones*.

Mariello, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 6 m NW Gravina.

Marie aux Mines, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, divided into two parts by the river Leber. It is famous for silver mines, and 25 m NW New Brissach.

Marienburg, a strong town of W Prussia, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated on the E branch of the Vistula, 24 m SE Dantzic. Lon. 19 8 E, lat. 54 9 N.

Marienburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which are mines of silver, iron, vitriol, and sulphur. It has manufactures of fine lace, and a medicinal bath, and is 15 m SSE Chemnitz.

Marienburg, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 12 m N Rocroy.

Marienslad, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, at the SE end of the lake Wenner, 26 m NNE Scara.

Marienwerder, the capital of W Prussia, with a spacious palace, built in the old Gothic taste. The cathedral is the largest church in Prussia, being 320 feet long; and by its strong breastworks seems to have formerly served as a for-

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treffs. In 1709, Peter the great, and Frederic I of Prussia, had an interview at this place. It is seated near the Vistula, 94 m SW Konigsberg. Lon. 18 31 E, lat. 53 50 N.

Marieladi, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, on the lake Wenner, 70 m SW Orebro.

Marietta, a town of the state of Ohio, situate on the Muskingum, near its conflux with the Ohio. Here is a church, court-house, and public academy. The town is laid out in spacious streets and squares; but only a small portion is yet erected. The Campus Martius is an elevated public square, founded by the Ohio Company in 1718; the fortification is all of hewn timber, of superior excellence. Marietta is a commercial place, and has a dockyard on the Muskingum, at the mouth of which is a fort. In the vicinity was discovered, in 1800, a beautiful tessellated pavement, a large human skeleton, and other curious antiquities. It is 80 m E Chillicothe, and 240 W by N Washington. Lon. 81 37 W, lat. 39 16 N.

Marignano, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on the Lambro, 10 m SE Milan.

Marina, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 10 m NNE Rome.

Marino, St. a strong town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, capital of a small republic, lately under the protection of the pope. It is seated on a mountain, 17 m NW Urbino. Lon. 12 33 E, lat. 43 54 N.

Marissa, or *Maritz*, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Mount Scardus, in the SW part of Bulgaria, flows by Bazardgik to Philippopolis, where it becomes navigable; then enters Romania, and flows by Adrianople, Trajanopolis, and Eno, into the Archipelago.

Mark, a territory of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded on the N by the principality of Munster, E by the duchy of Westphalia, and S and W by that of Berg. Ham is the capital.

Mark, St. a seaport on the W side of St. Domingo, on a bay to which it gives name. The houses are built of freestone, which is abundant in the neighbourhood. It was taken by the English and royalists in 1794, and is 38 m NW Port-au-Prince. Lon. 72 45 W, lat. 19 4 N.

Market Hill, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, 8 m E by S Armagh.

Market Jew; see *Marazion*.

Marlborough, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on

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Saturday. In 1267, a parliament was held in the castle, which enacted several laws, called the Statutes of Marlebridge. Of the walls and ditch of this castle there are still some remains; and it has been a Roman station. The town contains two churches, and is seated on the Kennet, 16 m N Salisbury, and 74 W London.

Marlborough, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, with a manufacture of Spanish brown, from a kind of loam found in the neighbourhood. It is 25 m W by S Boston.

Marlborough, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, 70 m W by S Portsmouth.

Marlborough, Port, an English factory, on the W coast of the island of Sumatra, 3 m E Bencoolen.

Marlborough, Lower, a town of Maryland, in Calvert county, on the E side of the Patuxent, 24 m SE Washington.

Marlborough, Upper, a town of Maryland, chief of Prince George county, situate on the Harvill, a principal branch of the Patuxent, 15 m E Washington.

Marlow, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of black silk-lace. It stands near the Thames, over which is a bridge into Berkshire, 17 m S Aylesbury, and 31 W London.

Marly, a village of France, 4 m N Versailles. Here is a palace, noted for its fine gardens and water-works, there being a machine on the Seine, which not only supplies them with water, but also those of Versailles.

Marmande, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, which has a great trade in corn, wine, and brandy. It is seated on the Garonne, 40 m SE Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 44 20 N.

Marmora, or *White Sea*, the ancient Propontis, an inland sea between Europe and Asia, 120 m in length and 50 in breadth. It communicates with the Black sea by the strait of Constantinople, and with the Archipelago by the strait of Gallipoli.

Marmora, an island in the sea of Marmora, 30 m in circumference. Here are marble quarries that supplied many of the public edifices in Constantinople. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 27 34 E, lat. 40 28 N.

Marmora, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 16 m W St. Severino.

Marne, a department of France, including the late province of Cham-

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pagne. It takes its name from a river, which rises near Langres, and flows SW to the Seine, a little above Paris. Rheims is the archiepiscopal see, but Chalons is the capital.

Marne, Upper, a department of France, including part of the late province of Champagne. Chaumont is the capital.

Marne, a town of Persia, in Chorasan, 200 m S Herat.

Mars, a town of Italy, in the principality of Oneglia, seated in a valley, 6 m SW Oneglia.

Mars, see *Morocco*.

Marogna, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see; seated near the Mediterranean, 70 m SW Adrianople. Lon. 25 41 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Marquartstein, a town of Bavaria, with an ancient castle, seated near the river Acha, 23 m W Salzbürg.

Marquesas, five islands in the Pacific ocean, named St. Christina, Magdalena, St. Dominica, St. Pedro, and Hood. The first four were discovered by Quiros in 1595, the last by Cook in 1774. St. Dominica is much the largest, about 48 m in circuit. Captain Cook, in his second voyage, lay some time at St. Christina, in lon. 139 9 W, and lat. 9 55 S. It is high and steep, but has many valleys, which widen toward the sea, and are covered with fine forests to the summits of the interior mountains. The products of these islands are bread fruit, bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, scarlet beans, paper mulberries (of the bark of which their cloth is made) casuarinas, with other tropical plants and trees, and hogs and fowls. The Marquesans are of large stature, well made, strong, and active; of a tawny complexion, but look almost black, by being tattooed over the whole body. The men always go naked; for the small piece of cloth, which some of them occasionally wear round their loins, cannot be considered as clothing. Their arms consist of clubs, spears, and slings; and the persons killed and taken in war are devoured. Some of the women are nearly as fair as Europeans, and among them tattooing is not common, and then only on the hands and arms. Their drink is water only, cocoa-nuts being rather scarce. Their language much resembles that of the Society islands. To the SW of the Marquesas is a group sometimes called the New Marquesas; see *Ingraham Islands*.

Marjal, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, with considerable salt-works; seated on the Selle, in a

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marsh difficult of access, 17 m ENE Nancy.

Marja's, a city of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, built on the ruins of the ancient Lilybæum, at the most western point of the island, and surrounded by a wall, with six bastions. Its fine port was destroyed by John of Austria, in 1562, to prevent the entrance of the Turkish galleys; but a long reef of rocks still form a temporary shelter for small vessels. The town is well built, and of considerable importance from the productive country around. It is 38 m WSW Palermo. Lon. 12 34 E, lat. 37 55 N.

Marjanne, a town of France, in the department of Drome, 8 m NNE Montelimar.

Marjaquiver, a strong seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, belonging to the Spaniards, who took it in 1732. It is seated on a rock, near a bay of the Mediterranean, 3 m from Oran.

Marjasoufa, a seaport of Barbary, in Barca, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 42 m W Derna. Lon. 21 2 E, lat. 32 47 N.

Marfeh; see *Moraw*.

Marden, a village in W Yorkshire, near the source of the Colne, and on the Huddersfield canal, 7 m SW Huddersfield. Here are some extensive cotton mills.

Marseilles, a city of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, and lately an episcopal see. It was so celebrated in the time of the Romans, that Cicero styled it the Athens of the Gauls, and Pliny called it the Mistress of Education. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the upper end of a gulf, covered and defended by many small islands. It is divided into the old town, or the city, and the new town. The first is built on the side of a hill; but the houses are mean, and the streets dirty, narrow, and steep: in this part is the principal church, built by the Goths, on the ruins of the temple of Diana. The new town is a perfect contrast to the city, with which it has a communication by one of the finest streets imaginable; and the other streets, squares, and public buildings are beautiful. With respect to commerce, Marseilles has been called Europe in Miniature, on account of the variety of dresses and languages which are here seen and heard. The port is a spacious basin of an oval form, and is defended by a citadel and fort. In 1720, the plague raged with great violence, and

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carried off 50,000 of the inhabitants. In 1793, Marseilles revolted against the French national convention, but was soon reduced. It is 13 m NW Toulon, and 362 S by E Paris. Lon. 5 22 E, lat. 43 18 N.

Marshfield, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Cotswold hills, 11 m S Bristol, and 103 W London.

Marisco Nuovo, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 21 m NNE Policastro.

Marisco Vecchio, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Acre, 23 m NE Policastro.

Marilly, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 10 m S Suzanne.

Marstrand, a rocky island of Sweden, in the Categat, lying N of the mouths of the Gotha. It is 2 m in circumference; and on account of its strength, is called the Gibraltar of Sweden. The town stands on the E side, and has a secure and commodious harbour. The castle stands on a rock, and is used as a state prison. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by the herring fishery, by the number of ships that in bad weather take refuge in the harbour, and by a contraband trade. It is 20 m NW Gotheborg. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 57 52 N.

Marta, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on a river of the same name, where it issues from the lake Bolsena, 10 m E Castro.

Martaban, a city of Pegu, capital of a province of the same name, fertile in rice, fruits, and wines of all kinds. It was a rich trading place before the king of Birmah conquered the country, who caused a number of vessels to be sunk at the mouth of the harbour, so that it is now only to be entered by small vessels. The chief trade is in earthen ware and fish. It is seated on the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of the Thaluau, 120 m SE Pegu. Lon. 97 56 E, lat. 16 30 N.

Martago, a town of Spain, in Leon, 10 m SSE Ciudad Rodrigo.

Martapura; see *Metapura*.

Martel, a town of France, in the department of Lot, seated near the Dordogne, 18 m E Sarlat.

Martha, St. a province of Terra Firma, bounded on the N by the Caribbean sea, E by Venezuela, S by New Granada, and W by Carthage. It is a mountainous country, and the land very high. It abounds with fruits proper to the climate, and there are mines of gold and precious stones, and salt-works. Here the famous ridge of moun-

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Martha, St. the capital of a province of the same name, in Terra Firma, and a bishop's see. The harbour is surrounded by high mountains. It was once flourishing and populous, but has much declined since the Spanish fleets no longer touch here. The houses are built of canes, and covered mostly with palmeto leaves. It has been frequently pillaged and ruined by the English, the Dutch, and the buccaneers. It is seated on one of the mouths of the Madalena, 100 m w by s Rio de la Hacha. Lon. 74 4 w, lat. 11 27 N.

Martha Vineyard, an island near the s coast of Massachusetts, a little to the w of Nantucket. It is 21 m long and 6 broad; and with Chabaquiddic, Nomans isle, and Elisabeth isles, constitute Duke county. The inhabitants subsist by agriculture and fishing. Edgarton is the chief town.

Martbalen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, seated near the Rhine, 6 m s Scaffhausen.

Martigao, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 22 m NE Coimbra.

Martignana, a town of Piedmont, seated near the Po, 5 m w Saluzzo.

Martigues, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone; seated near a lake 12 m long and 5 broad, which produces excellent salt, 20 m NW Marseilles.

Martin, Cape, a promontory of Spain, in Valencia, which separates the gulf of Valencia from that of Alicant. Lon. 0 36 E, lat. 38 54 N.

Martin, St. a town of France, in the isle of Re, with a harbour, and strong citadel, 12 m WNW Rochelle. Lon. 1 20 W, lat. 46 13 N.

Martin, St. one of the leeward Caribee islands, in the W Indies, 44 m in circumference. It has neither harbour nor river, but several salt-pits, and its tobacco, the chief commodity cultivated, is reckoned the best in the Caribee islands. It was long jointly possessed by the French and Dutch; but was taken by the British in 1810. The w end is 5 m s Anguilla. Lon. 63 8 W, lat. 18 4 N.

Martinach, a town of Swisserland, in Valais, on the river Dranse, 12 m SW Sion.

Martinico, one of the windward Caribee islands, 60 m long and 30 broad. The French possessed it from 1535 till 1762, when it was taken by the British; and it was again taken by them in 1794 and 1809. There are high mountains

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covered with trees, several rivers, and many fertile valleys, yet they will neither bear wheat nor vines; but the former is not much wanted, for the natives prefer cassava to wheat bread. It produces sugar, coffee, cotton, ginger, indigo, chocolate, aloe, pimento, plantains, and other tropical fruits; but sugar is the principal commodity, of which a considerable quantity is exported. The island is populous; and it has several safe and commodious harbours, well fortified. It suffered great damage by a tremendous hurricane in 1806. Fort royal is the capital.

Martinsburg, a town of Virginia, capital of Berkeley county. It has two churches, and stands in a fertile country, 10 m WNW Shepherdstown, and 22 NE Winchester.

Martinville, a town of Virginia, chief of Henry county. It is 25 m s by W Rocky Mount, and 66 W Halifax.

Martinville, a town of N Carolina, capital of Guilford county. Near this place, in 1781, lord Cornwallis defeated general Green. It is seated on Buffalo creek, a branch of Haw river, 45 m W by N Hillsborough, and 50 NE Salisbury.

Martock, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday, 7 m s Somerton, and 130 W by s London.

Martorano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 8 m from the sea, and 15 s Cosenza.

Martorel, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, at the conflux of the Noya and Llobregal, 18 m NW Barcelona.

Martos, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fortress on a rock, 10 m W by s Jaen.

Maru; see *Meru*.

Marvao, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 8 m NE Portalegre.

Marvejols, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, seated on the Colange, 10 m NW Mende.

Marville, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the Othein, 3 m N Jametz.

Mary, St. a small seaport of the state of Georgia, in Camden county, near the mouth of St. Mary river, 70 m s by W Newport. Lon. 81 40 W, lat. 30 45 N.

Mary River, St. a river of the state of Georgia, which rises in the Okefokoke swamp, and thence forms the southern boundary of the United States to the ocean, which it enters at the town of St. Mary, between the points of Amelia and Cumberland islands. It is navigable for vessels of considerable burden for 90 m, and its banks afford

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immense quantities of fine timber suited to the W India market.

Mary Strait, *St.* a strait in N. America, which forms the communication between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. It is about 60 m long, containing a variety of islands; and at the upper end is a rapid, which, by careful pilots, can be descended without danger. At the foot of the rapid, on the N side, is a factory belonging to a company at Montreal, consisting of storehouses, a saw-mill, and a bateau-yard.

Maryborough, a borough of Ireland, capital of Queen county, with the remains of a castle. It is not large, but considerable for its woollen manufactures, and seated on the Barrow, 47 m WSW Dublin. Lon. 7 12 W, lat. 53 0 N.

Maryland, one of the United States of America, 134 m long and 110 broad; bounded on the N by Pennsylvania, E by the state of Delaware, S by the Atlantic and Virginia, and W by Virginia. It is divided into 19 counties, 11 of which are on the western, and 8 on the eastern shore of the Chesapeake: those on the W side are Hartford, Baltimore, Ann Arundel, Frederic, Allegany, Washington, Montgomery, Prince George, Calvert, Charles, and St. Mary; those on the E, Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann, Caroline, Talbot, Somerset, Dorchester, and Worcester. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of this state, which, in most respects, resembles Virginia. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 380,546. Annapolis is the capital, but Baltimore is the mart of trade.

Maryport, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Friday, and a good harbour. In 1750 it was only a poor fishing town; but it has now upward of 3000 inhabitants, who employ many vessels, from 50 to 250 tons burden, in the coal or coasting trade. Here are two ship-yards and a cotton manufacture, and close by is the Roman station, Virofidum, where several altars and statues have been dug up. Maryport is situate at the mouth of the Ellen, in the Irish sea, 27 m SW Carlisle, and 297 NNW London. Lon. 3 22 W, lat. 54 35 N.

Marxa Siroco, a gulf on the SE side of the isle of Malta. The Turks landed here in 1565, when they went to besiege Valetta. It is now defended by three forts, two at the entrance of the gulf, and one at the point of land that advances into the middle of it.

Marzilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, near the river Aragon, 30 m S Pamplona.

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Mas d'Agenois, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Garonne, 24 m NW Agen, and 50 SE Bourdeaux.

Mas d'Afil, a town of France, in the department of Arriège, with a Benedictine abbey; seated on the rivulet Rife, 8 m SW Pamiers.

Masafuero, an island in the Pacific ocean, 80 m W Juan Fernandez. It is high and mountainous, but lowest to the N, and at a distance appears like one hill or rock. It is of a triangular form, about 25 m in circumference, and uninhabited, except by numerous seals and goats. There is also plenty of wood, but difficult to be got off, as the heavy surf allows of no good landing place. Lon. 81 40 W, lat. 33 40 S.

Masbate, one of the Philippine islands, almost in the centre of them. It is 80 m in circumference, and the natives are tributary to the Spaniards. Lon. 122 25 E, lat. 11 36 N.

Masbrough, a village in W Yorkshire, on the river Don, adjoining the bridge of Rotherham. Here are considerable iron-works, where all sorts of hammered and cast iron goods are made, from the most trifling article to a large cannon, of which great quantities are exported.

Mascara, the western province of the kingdom of Algiers. 370 m long and 130 broad. It is dry, barren, and mountainous, except on the N side, where there are plains abounding in corn, fruit, and pasture. The S parts are inhabited by independent wandering tribes, particularly the Angad tribe.

Mascara, the capital of the province of the same name, in the kingdom of Algiers, with a strong castle in which the bey resides. In 1732 it was an inconsiderable place; but is now the only one in the kingdom, which, under the domination of the Turks, perceptibly increases in prosperity and extent. It is not so large as Tremeslan, but surpasses it in beauty, having a great number of good houses and newly erected mosques. It stands in the centre of a fertile and populous district, 45 m ESE Oran, and 190 SW Algiers. Lon. 0 40 E, lat. 35 54 N.

Mascat, a seaport of Arabia Felix, and the chief town in the province of Oman, with an excellent harbour. It has a castle on a rock, and is very strong both by nature and art, though the buildings are mean. It was taken, in 1508, by the Portuguese, who retained it for a century and a half. The cathedral, built by the Portuguese, is now the king's palace. There is no vege-

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tation to be seen on the seacoast near it, and only a few date-trees in a valley at the back of the town, though the inhabitants have all things in plenty. The air is so hot from May to September, that no people are to be seen in the streets from ten till four. The bazars are covered with the leaves of date-trees, laid on beams which reach from the house tops on one side to those of the other. The religion of the inhabitants is Mohamedanism; and yet, contrary to the custom of the Turks, they suffer any one to go into their mosques. The products of the country are horses, dates, brimstone, coffee, and ruinosa, a root that dies red. Masfat is seated at the foot of a range of mountains on a small bay of the Arabian sea. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 23 30 N.

Masbam, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river Ure, 9 m NW Rippon, and 7 18 m NW London.

Masbangur, a town of Candahar, in the province of Cabul, situate on the Seward, 48 m N Attock, and 130 ESE Cabul. Lon. 71 7 E, lat. 33 54 N.

Masbelyne Isle, a small beautiful island in the Pacific ocean, lying off the SE point of Mallicollo, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 167 59 E, lat. 16 32 S.

Masmunster, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 25 m SSW Colmar.

Maso, the most northern seaport of Norway, at the head of a bay, where vessels may winter in perfect safety. It is 25 m SW of the North Cape. Lon. 25 2 E, lat. 71 0 N.

Masovia, a province of Great Poland, containing the two palatinates of Czerk, or Masovia Proper, and Plocko. This province was seized by Prussia, in the general division; but at the peace of Tilsit it was given up to Saxony. Warsaw is the chief city.

Massa, a town of Italy, capital of a small principality of the same name, on the gulf of Genoa, which is famous for its quarries of fine marble. The town and its territory belonged to Tuscany, but was given in 1806 to Lucca. It is seated on the Frigida, 3 m from the sea, and 24 NNW Pisa. Lon. 10 10 E, lat. 44 2 N.

Massa, a town of Tuscany, in the Siennese. Borax and lapis lazuli are found in the neighbourhood. It is seated on a mountain near the sea, 35 m SW Sienna. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 43 5 N.

Massa, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, on the S side of the bay of Naples, 30 m WSW Salerno.

M A S

Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, 150 m long and from 60 to 90 broad; bounded on the N by New Hampshire and Vermont, W by New York, E by Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the Atlantic ocean, and S by that ocean and Massachusetts bay. It is divided into 12 counties; namely, Suffolk, Norfolk, Essex, Middlesex, Hampshire, Worcester, Plymouth, Barnstable, Duke, Nantucket, Bristol, and Berkshire. There are five other counties in the district of Maine, which district belongs to Massachusetts. This state is well watered by a number of small rivers; produces plenty of maize, wheat, flax, hemp, copper, and iron; and has manufactures of iron, paper, leather, linen and woollen cloth. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 700,745. Boston is the capital. See *Maine*.

Massachusetts Bay, a bay of N America, which spreads eastward of Boston, and is comprehended between Cape Ann on the N, and Cape Cod on the S. It is so named, as well as the state of Massachusetts, from a tribe of Indians that formerly lived round this bay.

Massafra, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 16 m NW Taranto.

Massagano, a town of Congo, in Angola, capital of a province of its name. It is seated on the Coanzo, 140 m ESE Loanda. Lon. 14 30 E, lat. 9 40 S.

Massapa, a town of Mocaranga, near which are rich mines of gold. The Portuguese are settled here. It is seated on a river, 300 m NW Sofala. Lon. 31 55 E, lat. 18 5 S.

Masserano, a town of Piedmont, lately the capital of a small principality of the same name. It is 40 m NNE Turin. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 45 38 N.

Masserbe, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 14 m S Auch.

Masso, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle, 10 m N New Stargard.

Massuah, a town of Abyssinia, situate on an island on the coast of the Red sea, with an excellent harbour, distributed into three divisions. The houses, in general, are built of poles and bent grass, as in the towns of Arabia; and a few are of stone, some of them two stories high. Lon. 39 36 E, lat. 15 35 N.

Massvaux, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 10 m N Belfort.

Massulipatam, a city and seaport of Hindoostan, in the Circar of Condapilly. It is a place of considerable trade for chintzes and painted linens, and seated near one of the mouths of the Kistna, 73 m SW Rajamundry. Lon. 81 15 E, lat. 16 10 N.

M A T

Mata, a town of Spain, in Valentia. Near it is a lake of the same name, noted for the immense quantity of salt that it produces. The town stands on the sea-coast, 28 m ssw Alicant.

Mataca, or **Manteca**, a commodious bay on the s coast of the island of Cuba, 33 m s Havana. Lon. 81 16 w, lat. 23 12 N.

Matala, a town and cape on the s coast of the island of Candia, 30 m s Candia. Lon. 24 58 E, lat. 34 46 N.

Matamba, a kingdom of Congo, bounded on the N by Congo Proper, E by parts unknown, S by Bemba and Benguela, and W by Angola. The chief town is St. Maria.

Matan, or **Mañan**, one of the Philippine islands, on the E side of Zebu. It is small, but noted for being the place where Magellan was killed, in 1521, after he had conquered Zebu.

Matanzas, a town of Cuba, situate on the N coast, on a bay of the same name, which is one of the most capacious and safe ports in the W Indies, defended by a castle. The town is small, and now of poor commerce, though formerly considerable. At the back of it is a very lofty mountain in the shape of a sugar-loaf, which is a seamount. It is 63 m E Havana. Lon. 81 30 W, lat. 23 3 N.

Matapan, **Cape**, the most southern promontory of Morea, between the gulf of Coron and that of Colochina. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 36 25 N.

Mataram, a town of Java, capital of a kingdom. It is strong by situation, and seated in a fertile and populous country, surrounded by mountains. Lon. 111 55 E, lat. 7 15 S.

Mataro, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with manufactures of cotton, silk, lace, and glass, and the best red wine made in the province; seated on the Mediterranean, 17 m NE Barcelona.

Matcowitz, a strong town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Scepus, seated on a mountain, 185 m NE Presburg.

Matelica, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, 15 m S Jesi.

Matera, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, the see of an archbishop. It is seated on the Canapro, 45 m WNW Taranto. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Materia; see *Heliopolis*.

Mathan, a town of the empire of Bornou, with a royal palace, forming a kind of citadel; situate on a small river, 100 m SW Bornou.

Matlock, a village in Derbyshire, situate on the Derwent, 4 m N Wirksworth. It is an extensive straggling place, built in a romantic style, on the

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steep side of a mountain; and near the bridge are two chalybeate springs. A little to the S is Matlock-bath, famous for its warm baths, which are much frequented from April to October. There are good accommodations for the company who resort to the baths. Near the western bank of the river is a petrifying spring; and the poorer inhabitants are supported by the sale of petrifications, spars, &c.

Matsehevitz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, memorable for a great victory obtained by the Russians over the Poles in 1794. It is 32 m E Warsaw.

Matsumay, a seaport of the island of Jesso, capital of a province of the same name, tributary to Japan. It stands on the W coast of the narrow part of the island, and is the principal settlement of the Japanese in this usurped territory. Lon. 139 55 E, lat. 41 0 N.

Mattheo, **St.** a town of Spain, in Valencia, 10 m from the Mediterranean, and 38 NNE Valencia.

Matthew, **St.** an island in the Atlantic, 420 m S by W of Cape Palmas, on the coast of Guinea. It was planted by the Portuguese, but is now deserted. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 1 24 S.

Matthew, **St.** a small island in the Indian ocean. Lon. 123 51 E, lat. 52 3 S.

Matzfe, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, 12 m N Salzburg.

Matura, a seaport of Ceylon, with a small fort. The country round is exceeding wild, and abounds in elephants, which are here principally caught for exportation. It is situate on a river, nearly at the southmost point of the island, 25 m ESE Galle. Lon. 80 28 E, lat. 5 53 N.

Matura, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, 22 m NE Agra, and 70 SSE Delhi.

Maubal, a town of the country of Candahar, 70 m NNE Candahar.

Maubeuge, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord. In 1793, the Austrians formed the blockade of this place, but were driven from their position. It is seated on the Sambre, 15 m S Mons, and 22 ESE Valenciennes.

Mauldah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, situate on a river that communicates with the Ganges. It arose out of the ruins of Gour, which are in the neighbourhood, and is a place of trade, particularly in silk, 170 m N Calcutta. Lon. 88 16 E, lat. 25 3 N.

Maule, a province of Chili, extending from the Andes to the ocean, 120 m in breadth. It abounds in grain, wine,

fruit, and best cheese.

Mauleon, a department of France, with its capital at Oint, 50 m Poitiers.

Mauleon, a department of France, with its capital at Pau.

Mauleon, a department of France, with its capital at Tarbes.

Maura, a ranean, ab forms part of the islands. It is British. In 15 m N.

Maurer, a department of France, with its capital at Tours, and

Mauriac, a department of France, with its capital at dogne, 29 Flour.

Maurice, in Vallais, into Lower is situate a high mountain.

Mauritius, a Maurus, in the Pacific.

Mautern, a side of the with which wooden bridge.

Maws, which has ket. Hence opposite to security of E side of the Grampoun.

Maxem, Misnia, celebrated by the 4 in 1759, where they is 10 m S.

Maximin, the department of Argens, 21

May, a the mouth of the lighthouse, is the near

May, Ca

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fruit, and gold; and here is made the best cheese in all Chili. The principal river is the Maule, and the capital is Talca.

Mauleon, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, with an ancient castle on a rock; seated near the river Oint, 25 m NE Rochelle, and 32 NW Poitiers.

Mauleon, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, 20 m WSW Pau.

Mauleon, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, 28 m SE Tarbes.

Maura, *St.* an island in the Mediterranean, about 50 m in circuit, which forms part of the republic of Seven Islands. In 1810 it was taken by the British. It lies near the coast of Albania, 15 m W of the island of Cephalonia. Lon. 20 46 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Maure, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, 17 m S Tours, and 148 SW Paris.

Mauriac, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, famous for excellent horses; seated near the Dordogne, 29 m E Tulle, and 38 WNW St. Flour.

Maurice, *St.* a town of Switzerland, in Vallais. It guards the entrance into Lower Vallais, from Bern; and is situate on the Rhone, between two high mountains, 16 m NW Martigny.

Mauritius; see *France, Isle of*.

Maurua, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean, 14 m W Bolobola. Lon. 152 32 W, lat. 16 25 S.

Mautern, a town of Austria, on the S side of the Danube, opposite Stein, with which it is connected by a long wooden bridge. It is 11 m N by W St. Polten.

Maws, *St.* a borough in Cornwall, which has no church, chapel, nor market. Henry VIII built a castle here, opposite Pendennis castle, for the better security of Falmouth. It is seated on the E side of Falmouth haven, 12 m SSW Grampound, and 262 W by S London.

Maxem, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, celebrated for a victory obtained by the Austrians over the Prussians, in 1759, when 20,000 Prussians surrendered themselves prisoners of war. It is 10 m S Dresden.

Maximin, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Var, seated on the Argens, 21 m N Toulon.

May, a small island of Scotland, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, with a lighthouse, 6 m SE Anstruther, which is the nearest part of the coast.

May, Cape, a cape of New Jersey,

MAY

on the W side of the entrance of Delaware bay. Lon. 74 54 W, lat. 38 57 N.

Mayamba, or **Majumba**, a town of the kingdom of Loango, capital of a district of the same name. The chief trade is in logwood. It stands at the mouth of the Banna, 110 m NW Loango. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 3 20 S.

Maybole, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a manufacture of blankets, seated on an eminence, almost surrounded by hills, 8 m S Ayr.

Mayen, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a castle and a collegiate church; seated on the Nette, 20 m W by N Coblenz.

Mayence; see *Mentz*.

Mayenne, a department of France, including part of the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river, which flows S, by the cities of Mayenne and Laval, to that of Angers, where it receives the Sarthe, and soon after joins the Loire. Laval is the capital.

Mayenne, a city of France, in the department of the same name, with a castle on a rock. It is seated on the river Mayenne, 45 m WNW Mans. Lon. 50 43 W, lat. 48 18 N.

Mayenne and Loire, a department of France, which includes the late province of Anjou. It has its name from two rivers. Angers is the capital.

Maynooth, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare. Here is a royal college for students intended for the Romish church; and a college for lay students of the same persuasion. It is 12 m W Dublin.

Mayo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 62 m long and 52 broad; bounded on the E by Roscommon, S by Galway, W and N by the Atlantic, and NE by Sligo. It is divided into 68 parishes, contains about 140,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. The W coast is mountainous, and thinly inhabited; but the interior produces excellent pasturage, and is watered by several lakes and rivers. The principal town is Castlebar.

Mayo, a village of Ireland, once the capital of the county of its name, and famous for its university, but now a poor place, 10 m SE Castlebar.

Mayo, one of the Cape Verd islands, 17 m in circumference. The NE end is low, and the land rises gradually till it arrives at a volcanic mountain, to the SW of which is irregular ground, soon followed by a high disorderly peak much

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more lofty than the volcanic cone. The soil in general is barren, and water scarce; but there are plenty of beeves, goats, and asses; as also some corn, yams, potatoes, plantains, figs, and watermelons. The chief commodity is salt, with which many English ships are freighted in the summer time. Pinosa is the principal town. Lon. 23 5 W, lat. 15 10 N.

Mayorga, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, near the Atlantic, 20 m w by N Leira, and 78 N Lisbon.

Mayorga, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the Cea, 33 m SSE Leon.

Mayville; see *Limestone*.

Maywar; see *Oudipour*.

Mayzafran, a river of the kingdom of Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, 30 m w Algiers. At its entrance into the sea it is a considerable river, little inferior to the Shellif.

Mazagan, a strong town of the kingdom of Morocco, seated at the s extremity of a bay of its name, 120 m NW Morocco. Lon. 8 15 W, lat. 32 12 N.

Mazalquivir, a seaport of Algiers, lately subject to Spain. See *Oran*.

Mazanderan, a province of Persia, the ancient Mauritania; bounded on the N by the Caspian sea, E by Chorasan, S by Irak, and W by Ghilan. The mountains on the s boundary are covered with timber trees; and the vallies produce silk, fruit, much sugar, and abundance of the finest rice. Sari is the capital.

Mazara, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, and a bishop's see. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Sefinuntum, and remarkable for its numerous churches and convents, and for excellent wine. Here is a considerable export of wine, brandy, oil, soda, &c. It is 58 m SW Palermo. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 37 46 N.

Mazarino, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 46 m WSW Catania.

Mazatlan, a seaport of New Spain, in Culiacan, on a river of its name, at the entrance of the gulf of California, 120 m S Culiacan. Lon. 106 58 W, lat. 23 15 N.

Maziera, or *Maceira*, an island in the Arabian sea, on the coast of Oman, 50 m long, and from four to eight broad. Lon. 59 30 E, lat. 20 30 N.

Meadia, a town of Hungary, in the baunat of Temeswar. It was taken by the Turks in 1738 and 1789, and is 13 m N Orsova.

Meao, a small island, one of the Moluccas, in the Indian ocean, with a good harbour. Lon. 127 5 E, lat. 1 12 N.

Mearns; see *Kincardineshire*.

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Meath, or *East Meath*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 36 m long and 35 broad; bounded on the N by Cavan and Louth, E by the Irish sea and county of Dublin, S by that county and Kildare, and W by W Meath. It is divided into 147 parishes, contains about 112,400 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It formerly contained several small bishoprics, which were gradually united into one see, and received the name of Meath in the 12th century. There is no cathedral, and the episcopal palace is at Ardbracon, a village near Navan. The soil of Meath is various, but generally rich, producing abundance of corn, and feeding numerous sheep and cattle. Trim is the capital.

Meath, *West*, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 m long and 24 broad; bounded on the W by Cavan, NE and E by E Meath, S by King county, W by Roscommon, from which it is separated by the Shannon, and NW by Longford. It is divided into 62 parishes, contains about 70,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It is very fertile in pasture and corn, and has several small lakes and rivers. Mullingar is the county-town.

Meaux, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, and a bishop's see. The market-place is a peninsula, contiguous to the town, which was formerly well fortified, and, in 1421, stood a siege of three months against the English. It is seated on the Marne, 25 m NE Paris. Lon. 2 53 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Mecca, a city of Arabia Deserta, famous for being the birthplace of Mohamed. It is seated in a barren valley, surrounded by many little hills, consisting of a blackish rock. The buildings are very mean, and its support is the great resort of pilgrims at a certain season of the year; for, at other times, the shops are scarcely open. The temple of Mecca has 42 doors, and its form resembles the Royal Exchange in London, but it is near ten times as large. The area in the middle is covered with gravel, except in two or three places that lead to the Beat-Allah through certain doors; and these are paved with short stones. The Beat-Allah, in the middle of the temple, is a square structure, each side about 20 paces long, and 24 feet high; covered all over with a thick sort of silk, embroidered with gold, and the door covered with silver plates. This Beat is the principal object of the pil-

grims devoted from it is the they pretend erected the one of the n where they retired to p hither, they the Koran gel Gabriel is the hill w to offer up h verved by a prince, and the donation In 1801, a Wahabites, Wahab, en great devali tombs on t couraged id Jidda, its s dina. Lon

Mechadel men, 72 m 14 7 N.

Mechlin, Netherland bishop's see islands m which are cathedral i very high s dery for or best Braba carpets, a Mechlin s borough in French in 1792, it s evacuated ed it in 17 10 m NNE Lon. 4 29

Mechoa in the aud the N by I Mexico, by Guada ing in all of silver a much silk odoriferous *Mechoa* New Spain Mechoa inhabitant it is supp modern a the fourc Mexico.

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grims devotion; and about 12 paces from it is the sepulchre of Abraham, as they pretend; and they affirm that he erected the Beat-Allah. On the top of one of the neighbouring hills is a cave, where they pretend Mohamed usually retired to perform his devotions; and hither, they affirm, the greatest part of the Koran was brought him by the angel Gabriel. Two m from the town is the hill where they say Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac. Mecca is governed by a sheref, who is a temporal prince, and his revenue is increased by the donations of Mohamedan sovereigns. In 1803, a warlike fanatical sect called Wahabites, from their founder Abdul Wahab, entered this city, committed great devastation, and destroyed the tombs on the pretence that they encouraged idolatry. Mecca is 34 m ENE Jidda, its seaport, and 200 s by R Medina. Lon. 40 55 E, lat. 21 40 N.

Mechadeb, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 72 m S Sana. Lon. 44 15 E, lat. 14 7 N.

Mechlin, or *Malines*, a city of the Netherlands, in Brabant, and an archbishop's see. It consists of several small islands made by artificial canals, over which are a great many bridges. The cathedral is a superb structure, with a very high steeple. Here is a great foundry for ordnance of all kinds; and the best Brabant lace, fine linen, damasks, carpets, and leather are made here. Mechlin submitted to the duke of Marlborough in 1706, and was taken by the French in 1746, but restored in 1748. In 1792, it surrendered to the French, who evacuated it the next year, and re-entered it in 1794. It is seated on the Dyle, 10 m NNE Brussels, and 15 SSE Antwerp. Lon. 4 29 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Mechoacan, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the N by New Biscay, E by Panuco and Mexico, S by the Pacific ocean, and W by Guadalaxara. It is very rich, abounding in all the necessaries of life, mines of silver and copper, plenty of cocoa, much silk, Mechoacan root, and several odoriferous gums and balsams.

Mechoacan, or *Valladolid*, a city of New Spain, capital of the province of Mechoacan, and a bishop's see. The inhabitants are estimated at 18,000, and it is supplied with potable water by a modern aqueduct. It is seated near the source of a river, 130 m W by N Mexico. Lon. 100 52 W, lat. 19 35 N.

Meckenheim, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Co-

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logne: situate on the Esst, 8 m SW Bonn.

Mecklenburg, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony; bounded on the N by the Baltic, E by Pomerania, S by Brandenburg, and W by Holstein and Luneburg. It extends 125 m in length, and 90 where broadest, and abounds in corn, pasture, and game. The country was, for many centuries, under the government of one prince; but on the death of the sovereign in 1592, it was divided between his two sons; the eldest retaining the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, which is considerably the largest share, and the younger obtained the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Schwerin is the capital of the former, and New Strelitz of the latter.

Mecklenburg, a town of Virginia, chief of a county of the same name. It stands near the head of Roanoke river, 70 m SW Petersburg. Lon. 78 50 W, lat. 36 42 N.

Meckley; see *Cassay*.

Mecon, a river, which rises in the NW part of Tibet, and flows SSE through the province of Yunnan in China, and the kingdoms of Lao and Cambodia, into the China sea. At the city of Cambodia it divides into two branches, which run nearly parallel to each other for above 200 m to the sea; the eastern of which is called Cambodia, and the western, Oubequeme.

Meerinos, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 15 m NNE Torre de Moncove, and 24 SE Miranda.

Medea, a town of Algiers, in the province of Titeri, seated in a country abounding in corn, fruit, and sheep, 35 m SW Algiers.

Medea, or *Mahdia*, a town of Tunis, formerly a place of importance, seated on a peninsula in the gulf of Gabes, 100 m S by E Tunis.

Medebach, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, 9 m SW Corbach.

Medellin, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, the birthplace of the celebrated Fernando Cortes; seated on the Guadiana, 24 m SSE Merida.

Medelpadia, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, on the gulf of Bothnia. It is 70 m long and 45 broad, very mountainous and woody, but interspersed with lakes, rivers, and fertile valleys. Sundfvald is the capital.

Medenblick, a seaport of N Holland, with an old castle and good harbour. The chief commerce is in timber brought from Norway and Sweden; and the vicinity is remarkable for rich

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pasture. Medenblick was taken by the English in 1799. It is seated at the entrance into the Zuyder zee, 28 m NE Amsterdam. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Medford, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, noted for distilleries and brick works; seated on the Mystic, 3 m from its mouth, and 4 N Boston.

Medina; see *Madian*.

Medina, a town of Arabia Deserta, celebrated for being the burial-place of Mohamed. It is a small, poor place, but walled round, and has a large mosque. In one corner of the mosque is a place 14 paces square, with great windows, and brass gates; and in the middle was the tomb of Mohamed, enclosed with rich curtains, and lighted by a great number of lamps. But this tomb was destroyed by the Wahabites, in 1803, soon after their devastations at Mecca. Medina is called the City of the Prophet, because here he was protected by the inhabitants when he fled from Mecca; and here he was first invested with regal power. The time of his death was in 639; but the Mohamedan epoch begins in 622, from the time of his flight. Medina is seated on a sandy plain, abounding in palm-trees, 200 m N by W Mecca. Lon. 39 33 E, lat. 24 20 N.

Medina, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, at the foot of a mountain, 25 m WNW Lerena, and 46 SSE Badajoz.

Medina del Campo, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated in a country abounding with corn and wine, 23 m SSW Valladolid, and 48 E Salamanca.

Medina Celi, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated near the Xalon, 40 m NE Sigüenza, and 88 SW Saragossa.

Medina de Rioseco, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated near the Sequillo, 21 m NW Valladolid, and 56 SSE Leon.

Medina Sidonia, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle, 24 m SE Cadiz, and 60 S Seville.

Medingen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, seated on the Ilmenau, 14 m SSE Luneburg.

Mediterranean, a sea that extends between Africa and Europe into Asia, communicating with the Atlantic ocean by the strait of Gibraltar, and with the Black sea by the strait of Galipoli, the sea of Marmora, and the strait of Constantinople. It is of very great extent, but has no tide, and a constant current sets in from the Atlantic, through the strait of Gibraltar. It contains many islands, several of them large, as Majorca, Corsica, Sardinia, Sicily, Candia, and Cyprus. The eastern part of it,

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bordering on Asia, is sometimes called the *Levant Sea*.

Mednikh, a town of Poland, in the province of Samogitia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Warwitz, 40 m E Memel.

Medway, a river of England, which rises in Aithdown forest, in Suffex; entering Kent, it flows by Tunbridge to Maidstone, and is navigable thence to Rochester; below which, at Chatham, it is a station for the royal navy. Dividing into two branches, the western one enters the Thames, between the isles of Grain and Shipsey, and is defended by the fort at Sheerness. The eastern branch, called the East Swale, passes by Queenborough and Milton, and enters the German ocean, below Faversham.

Medawi, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, much frequented on account of its waters, which are vitriolic and sulphureous. The lodging houses form one street of uniform wooden buildings painted red. It stands near the lake Wetter, 3 m from Wadstena.

Medziboz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia, on the river Bog, 20 m S Constantinow.

Meelah, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, surrounded by gardens producing abundance of herbs and excellent fruit, particularly pomegranates. It is 14 m NW Constantina.

Megara, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, formerly very large, but now reduced. It has some fine remains of antiquity, and is 24 m W Athens.

Megen, a town of Dutch Brabant, seated on the Meuse, 15 m WSW Nimeguen.

Megna; see *Burrampooter*.

Mehun, a town of France, in the department of Cher. Here are the ruins of a castle built by Charles VII, as a place of retirement; and here he starved himself, in the dread of being poisoned by his son, afterward Louis XI. It is seated on the Yevre, 10 m NW Bourges.

Mehun sur Loire, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, 10 m SW Orleans.

Meinau, an island in the middle lake of Constance, a mile in length, which produces excellent wine. It is 5 m NW Constance.

Meinröden, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the county of Henneberg, with a fine castle. It is situate amid mountains, on the river Werra, 16 m NW Hildburghausen, and 23 S Gotha. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 50 38 N.

Meissen, Germany, is 100 m long the N by the S, a by conia and T try, produce all the conv

Meissen, capital of name, with mous manu cathedral h the burial-p the year 19 Elbe, burned 1757, has be very handso seated on th tion with t den. Lon.

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Mekran, ed on the M stan, 8 by t Kerman. and 350 in between th abundance part is mo vallies and producing and cotton fertile. K

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M E L

Meissen, or Mispia, a margravate of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 100 m long and 80 broad; bounded on the N by the duchy of Saxony, E by Lusatia, S by Bohemia, and W by Franconia and Thuringia. It is a fine country, producing corn, wine, metals, and all the conveniences of life.

Meissen, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a margravate of the same name, with a castle, in which is a famous manufacture of porcelain. The cathedral has a lofty steeple, and it is the burial-place of the Saxon princes to the year 1539. The bridge over the Elbe, burned down by the Prussians in 1757, has been replaced by another of a very handsome construction. Meissen is seated on the rivulet Meisse, at its junction with the Elbe, 12 m NNW Dresden. Lon. 13 31 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Meissenheim, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; situate on the Glan, 34 m N by E Deux Ponts, and 44 E Treves.

Mekran, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Segistan, E by Hindustan, S by the Indian ocean, and W by Kerman. It is about 500 m in length, and 350 in breadth. The southern part, between the sea and the hills, produces abundance of pasturage; the middle part is mountainous, diversified with vallies and plains, some arid and others producing rice, dates, wheat, barley, and cotton; the northern part is less fertile. Kedge is the capital.

Melassa, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situate on a fertile plain, near a mountain abounding in white marble. It was anciently a city, adorned with many public buildings, especially temples; and is still a large place, but the houses are mean. It is 96 m SSE Smyrna. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 37 15 N.

Melazzo; see *Milazzo*.

Melbourn, a village in Derbyshire, 8 m S by E Derby. Here are the vestiges of an ancient castle; and it has a manufacture of worsted stockings.

Melck, a town of Austria, with a Benedictine abbey on a high rock, near the Danube, 10 m W St. Polten.

Melcomb Regis, a town in Dorsetshire, united to Weymouth as a port, as a corporation, and as a market-town, but is a distinct borough. It is seated on the N side of an arm of the sea, and joined to Weymouth by a timber bridge, which has a drawbridge in the middle, to admit the passage of ships into the western part of the harbour.

M E L

Melcomb has good streets and yards for merchandise, and is 127 m WSW London. See *Weymouth*.

Meldola, a town of Italy, in Romagna, 8 m SW Ravenna.

Meldert, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, 10 m SE Louvain.

Meldorf, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, near the mouth of the Myla, 22 m NNW Gluckstadt.

Meldrum, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, with a manufacture of hosiery and a famous brewery, 17 m NW Aberdeen.

Melfi, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, with a castle on a rock, 20 m NNW Acerenza.

Melgaza, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, with a strong castle; seated on the Minho, 27 m N by E Braga.

Melida, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, and in the republic of Ragusa. It is 30 m in length, and abounds in oranges, citrons, wine, and fish. It has a Benedictine abbey, six villages, and several harbours.

Melilla, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean. It was taken in 1496, by the Spaniards, who built a citadel, and have a garrison here. The vicinity abounds with wax and excellent honey. It is 115 m NE Fez. Lon. 2 57 W, lat. 34 58 N.

Melinda, a kingdom of Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. It produces gold, slaves, elephants teeth, ostriches feathers, wax, aloes, senna, and other drugs; also plenty of rice, sugar, coconuts, and other tropical fruits.

Melinda, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the coast of Zanguebar. Here the Portuguese have 17 churches, nine convents, and warehouses well provided with European goods. It is surrounded by fine gardens, and has a good harbour defended by a fort; but the entrance is dangerous, on account of the great number of shoals, and rocks under water. The inhabitants are Christians and Negros, which last have their own king and religion; and the number of both is said to amount to above 200,000. It is 470 m SW Magadoxa. Lon. 41 48 E, lat. 2 15 S.

Melipilla, the capital of a province of the same name, in Chili, abounding in wine and grain. In the vicinity are several country houses belonging to some of the principal inhabitants of St. Jago. It is beautifully situate, not far from the Maypo, 50 m SW St. Jago. Lon. 70 50 W, lat. 33 40 S.

Melita; see *Malta*.

MEM

Melitto, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 8 m w Leonini.

Melitsopol, a town of Russia, in the province of Tauria, situate on a lake, 12 m from the sea of Asoph, and 108 s Catharinenflaf. Lon. 83 10 E, lat. 46 23 N.

Melisham, a town in Wiltshire, with a market every other Thursday for cattle, and a manufacture of broad cloths, 11 m s Bath, and 96 w London.

Melle, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 15 m s by s Osnaburg.

Melle, a town of France, in the department of Two Sevrés, 12 m sw Niort.

Meller; see *Maier*.

Mellingen, a town of Switzerland, in the bailiwick of Baden, seated on the Reuss, 5 m s by w Baden.

Melnick, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, with a castle. The vicinity yields excellent red and white wine; and near it stands the Augustine convent of Schopka. It is seated on the Elbe, opposite the influx of the Muldau, 18 m n Prague.

Meloui, a town of Egypt, seated on the Nile, with a remarkable mosque, 3 m s Ashmunein.

Melrichstadt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Strat, 22 m n by s Schweinfurt.

Melros, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, with manufactures of linen and woollen cloth. Near it, on the s side of the Tweed, are the magnificent remains of Melros abbey, founded by David 1; part of which is still used for divine service. Alexander 11 is said to be buried under the great altar. Melros is 11 m nw Jedburg, and 31 s Edinburgh.

Melsungen, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, seated on the Fulda, 12 m s Cassel.

Melton Mowbray, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Tuesday. The fine cheese, called Stilton, is chiefly made in its neighbourhood. It is seated on the river Eye, 15 m ne Leicester, and 105 w by w London.

Melun, a city of France, capital of the department of Seine and Marne. It has a trade with Paris in corn, meal, wine, and cheese; and is seated on the Seine, 25 m se Paris. Lon. 2 35 E, lat. 48 30 N.

Membrío, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 21 m wsw Alcantara.

Memel, a strong town of E Prussia, with a castle, the finest harbour in the Baltic, and an extensive commerce. It

MEN

is seated on a river of the same name, at the w extremity of the Curisch Hafl, and on the w side of the entrance into the harbour is a lighthouse. The emperor of Russia and king of Prussia had an interview here in 1802. It is 76 m nne Königsberg, and 140 w Dantzic. Lon. 21 26 E, lat. 55 46 N.

Memmingen, a town of Suabia, defended by art, and surrounded by a morass. It has a considerable trade in fine linen, stuffs, cotton, paper, salt, and hops. Near this place, in 1795, the French republicans defeated the emigrants under the prince of Conde; and in 1800 the French defeated the Austrians, and took the town. It is seated in a fertile plain, near the river Iller, 28 m s by s Ulm. Lon. 10 12 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Menan, a river of the kingdom of Siam, which passes by the city of Siam, and enters the gulf of Siam, below Bangkok. There are several singular fishes in it, and crocodiles; and its fertile shores swarm with monkeys, fire-flies, and mosquitos.

Mendali, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, the residence of a bey. It is situate on the borders of Irak Arabi and Irak Agemi, surrounded with fine gardens, 80 m nne Bagdad, and 100 sse Kerkouk.

Mende, a town of France, capital of the department of Lozere, and a bishop's see. The fountains, and one of the steeples of the cathedral, are remarkable. It has manufactures of lerges and other woollen stuffs, and is seated on the Lot, 35 m sw Puy, and 210 s by s Paris. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 44 31 N.

Mendip Hills, a lofty tract in the ne of Somersetshire, abounding in coal, calamine, and lead; the latter said to be of a harder quality than that of other countries. Copper, manganese, bole, and red ochre, are also found in these hills. At the bottom of a deep ravine, near the village of Berrington, a cavern was discovered in 1793, in which was a great number of human bones, many of them incrustated with a calcareous cement, and a large portion incorporated with the solid rock.

Mendon, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 18 m se Worcester, and 36 sw Boston.

Mendoza, a town of Chili, capital of a jurisdiction, which includes the town of St. Juan de la Frontera. It stands on the s side of the Andes, in a plain adorned with gardens, well watered by canals, 100 m ene St. Jago. Lon. 70 12 w, lat. 34 0 s.

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Mendrah, a province of the kingdom of Fezzan, much of which is a continued level of hard and barren soil; but the quantity of iron, a species of fossil alkali, that floats on the surface, or settles on the banks of its numerous smoking lakes, has given it a higher importance than that of the most fertile districts. It has a town of the same name, 60 m s Mourzouk.

Mendrisio, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, lying between the lakes of Como and Lugano. It contains several convents, and is 7 m w by s Como.

Menebould, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Maine, with a castle on a rock. In 1792, the French gave the first check to the progress of the Prussians at this place, which in the end compelled them to a retreat. It is seated in a morass, on the river Aisne, between two rocks, 20 m sse Chalons.

Mengen, a town of Suabia, in the county of Hohenberg, seated on the Danube, 20 m sse Rothweil.

Mengerlinghausen, a town and castle of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 8 m NE Corbach.

Menin, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It has been often taken; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Lis, 8 m sse Ypres, and 10 m Lille.

Menton, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, seated near the sea, 5 m sse Monaco.

Mentz, a late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the s by Hesse and Wetteravia, e by Franconia, s by the palatinate of the Rhine, and w by the electorate of Treves. It produces much corn, fine garden fruits, and abundance of excellent wines. In 1798, this archbishopric and electorate, then the first state of the empire, was moved to Ratisbon, and all other bishoprics were secularized. In 1800, the small part of this territory lying on the left bank of the Rhine, including the city of Mentz, became subject to France; and the rest was given as indemnities to the neighbouring German princes.

Mentz, or *Mayence*, a city of France, capital of the department of Mont Tonnerre, and a bishop's see; lately a city of Germany, capital of the electorate of Mentz, and an archbishop's see. It is well fortified, and deemed to be a barrier fortress. The palace, called Martinsburg, is a considerable building, partly ancient and partly

MEQ

modern; and opposite the mouth of the Maine is a castle, called Favorita, with fine gardens and water-works. The university, founded in 1477, has lately received considerable improvements. Of the hospitals, that of St. Roch is worthy of notice for its printing-office and manufactures of stuffs and stockings. The city is built in an irregular manner, and plentifully provided with churches. In the cathedral, which is a gloomy fabric, is what they call a treasury, containing a number of clumsy jewels, some relics, and a rich wardrobe of sacerdotal vestments. Mentz is one of the towns which claim the invention of printing; and the growth of the best rhenish wine is limited to a circle of about 5 m round it. The French took this place by surprise in 1792; and the next year it stood a long blockade and siege before it surrendered to the allies. It was twice reattacked by the French in 1793, but they were defeated by the Austrians, who also relieved it from a blockade of two months, in 1796. They soon after resumed the siege, which continued till the signing of the treaty of Udina, in 1797, when it was taken possession of by the French. Mentz is seated on the Rhine, just below the influx of the Maine, and on the opposite side is the town of Cassel, connected with it by a bridge of boats. It is 22 m wsw Frankfort, and 70 s by s Treves. Lon. 8 10 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Menuf, a town of Egypt, in a well-cultivated country, near that branch of the Nile which flows to Rosetta, 40 m ssw Cairo.

Menzala, a town of Egypt, near a lake of the same name, which is 60 m long, and separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow slip of land. It is 20 m sse Damietta, and 73 nne Cairo. Lon. 32 2 E, lat. 31 3 N.

Meppen, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated at the conflux of the Hase with the Ems, 10 m n Linen.

Mequinenza, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle; seated at the conflux of the Segra with the Ebro, 58 m sse Saragossa, and 180 ene Madrid.

Mequinez, a city of the kingdom of Fez, and a capital of the empire of Morocco. It is seated in a delightful plain, having a serene and clear air; for which reason the emperor resides in this place in preference to Fez. The inhabitants are estimated at 110,000. In the middle of the city, the Jews have a place to themselves, the gates of which are locked every night, and guarded.

MER

Close by Mequinez, on the sw side, is a large Negro town, which takes up as much ground as the city, but the houses are not so high, nor so well built. The inhabitants are all blacks, or of a dark tawny colour; and hence the emperor recruits the soldiers for his court. The imperial palace stands on the s side, and is larger than that of Fez. The houses of Mequinez are very good, and the streets exceedingly narrow; but the light comes in at the back of the houses, where there is a square court, with a fountain in the middle if the house belong to a person of any rank. They are flat at the top; and the women, who live in the upper apartments, often visit each other from the tops of the houses. Their customs and manners are much the same as those of other Mohamedans; but they are much more affable than in the southern provinces. Mequinez is 40 m w Fez. Lon. 6° 0' w, lat. 33° 40' N.

Mer, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, 11 m nww Blois.

Meran, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, of which it was formerly the capital. It has six churches and convents, and stands on the Passer, near its conflux with the Adige. 12 m nww Botzen. Lon. 11° 5' E, lat. 46° 39' N.

Merangha, a town of Persia, in Aderbijan, where a great quantity of the marble of Tabriz is got along the coast of the lake Urmia. It stands near the s border of the lake. 60 m ssw Tabriz.

Merdin, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, and an archbishop's see. It stands on the s side of a mountain, not far from the top, and on the summit is a castle. The vicinity produces much wine, brandy, and cotton. It is 45 m s Diarbekar. Lon. 39° 59' E, lat. 36° 50' N.

Mere, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Tuesday, 28 m w Salisbury, and 100 w by s London.

Merecz, a town of Lithuania, seated at the conflux of the Berezhino and Merecz, 30 m n Grodno.

Merega, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, celebrated for its warm baths, 25 m s Sherhel, and 50 sw Algiers.

Mergentheim, a town of Franconia, capital of a district subject to the grand master of the Teutonic order. On the Kitzberg, a mountain in its vicinity, is the castle of Newenhaus, the residence of the grand master. The order of Teutonic knights was instituted on occasion of the crusades in Palestine, in

MER

1190; and the grand master has resided here ever since the 16th century. Mergentheim is seated on the Tauber, 28 m ssw Wurtzburg. Lon. 9° 31' E, lat. 49° 10' N.

Merguen, or *Merguen*, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Teliclar, seated on the Nonni, 140 m n by s Teliclar. Lon. 124° 55' E, lat. 49° 10' N.

Mergui, a seaport on the w coast of Siam, with an excellent harbour. It was wrested from the Siamese by the Birmanas, and is 208 m sw Siam. Lon. 98° 9' E, lat. 12° 12' N.

Merida, a strong town of Spain, in Estremadura, built by the Romans, before the birth of Christ. Here are fine remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch. It is seated in an extensive fertile plain, on the river Guadiana, over which is a noble Roman bridge, 42 m s Badajoz. Lon. 5° 58' W, lat. 38° 47' N.

Merida, a city of New Spain, capital of Yucatan, and a bishop's see. The inhabitants are estimated at 10,000, and the trade by sea is at the port of Sisal. The city stands in an arid plain, 30 m s of the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 89° 0' W, lat. 20° 56' N.

Merida, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, seated in a country abounding with all kinds of fruit, 160 m s Venezuela. Lon. 71° 0' W, lat. 8° 30' N.

Merionethshire, a county of Wales, bounded on the n by Carnarvonshire and Denbighshire, s by the latter county and that of Montgomery, e by Cardiganshire, and w by the Irish sea. It is 36 m long and 34 broad, containing 443,240 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 23 parishes; has four market-towns, and sends one member to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 29,506 in 1801, and 30,924 in 1811. The face of this county is varied throughout with a romantic mixture of all the peculiar scenery belonging to a wild and mountainous region. The principal rivers are the Dee and Dyfi; and it has a great mountain, named Cader Idris, one of the highest in Wales. Harlech is the county-town, and Dolgel'ly the largest.

Meritch, a town and important fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Vishapur. It was taken by Hyder Ally in 1778; and is situate near the n bank of the Kistna, 62 m sw Vishapur.

Merk, a river of Dutch Brabant, which runs n by Breda, afterward turns w, and enters one of the mouths

of the river of Overlack.

Mero, a diocesis, extending the Davidson, Montgomery Nashville.

Mero, a diocesis of Pegu, 140 m, lat. 16° 0' N.

Merou, a diocesis, seated in produces fa Lon. 64° 23' E.

Merrimac States, formerly Pemigewasset the centre of the course is s to it then turns ocean at New vessel of but where it is called Mitchell Haverhill.

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Merzburg, in Thuringia, most remarkable the cathedral brewing and is the principal habitants. m nww Leipzig 23 m.

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Mersey, rises in the Derbyshire port, and then passes the Weaver forms a b on its ap which it e not only a by annual sparlings, pour.

Mersey, the mouth of Blackw called Ea Colchester.

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M E R

of the river Meuse, opposite the island of Overflakkee, in Holland.

Mero, a district of Tennessee, comprehending the counties of Grainger, Davidson, Sumner, Robertson, and Montgomery. The chief town is Nashville.

Mero, a strong town of the kingdom of Pegu, 140 m sw Pegu. Lon. 98 36 E, lat. 16 0 N.

Meron, a town of Persia, in Chorasan, seated in a fertile country, which produces salt, 113 m sw Bokhara. Lon. 64 25 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Merrimac, a river of the United States, formed by the junction of the Pemigewasset and Winnipisogee, in the centre of New Hampshire. Its course is a till it enters Massachusetts; it then turns E, and passes into the ocean at Newbury. It is navigable for vessels of burden 20 m from its mouth, where it is obstructed by the first rapids, called Mitchell's Eddy, a little above Haverhill.

Meers, see *Berawickshire*.

Merzbürg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, lately a bishopric. The most remarkable buildings are the castle, the cathedral, and the academy. The brewing and exportation of strong beer is the principal employment of the inhabitants. It is seated on the Saal, 10 m sw Leipzig. Lon. 12 13 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Merzburg, a town of Swabia, in the late bishopric of Constance, with a castle, an academy for secular clergy, and a Dominican convent. It is seated on the N side of the lake of Constance, 6 m NE Constance.

Mersey, a river of England, which rises in the N extremity of the Peak in Derbyshire, receives the Tame at Stockport, and lower down, the Irwell; it then passes by Warrington, and receives the Weaver, at Frodsham, where it forms a broad estuary, that contracts on its approach to Liverpool, below which it enters the Irish sea. This river not only affords salmon, but it is visited by annual shoals of smelts, here called sparlings, of a remarkable size and flavour.

Mersey, an island in Essex, between the mouth of the Coln and the entrance of Blackwater bay. It has two parishes, called East and West Mersey, 7 m s Colchester.

Merthyr Tudfyl, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It has a canal to Cardiff, mines of iron and coal, and considerable iron-works. Three m

M E S

to the ware the remains of Morlas castle, formerly a strong place. It is seated on the Taff, 14 m sw Cardiff, and 171 w London.

Mertola, a strong town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated near the Guadiana, 60 m s Evora, and 100 SE Lisbon. Lon. 7 37 W, lat. 37 41 N.

Merton, a village in Surrey, seated on the Wandale, 7 m sw London. It had a celebrated abbey, where Henry III, in 1236, held a parliament, at which were enacted the Provisions of Merton, the most ancient body of laws after Magna Charta. Nothing remains of this abbey, except the E window of a chapel; but the walls that surround the premises include about 60 acres. Upon the site of this abbey are two calico manufactures, and a copper mill.

Meru, or *Meru Shahjean*, a town of Persia, in Chorasan. It was formerly a magnificent city, and the residence of many sultans; but laid waste by the Turcomans, after the defeat of sultan Sargiar, in the 12th century. It is situate on the Murgab, 240 m N Herat.

Meru al Rud, a town of Persia, in Chorasan, situate on the Murgab, 140 m N by E Herat.

Merve, the north branch of the river Meuse, in Holland, on which the city of Rotterdam is seated.

Merville, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Lis, 10 m SE Cassel, and 24 sw Menin.

Mesched, or *Mejhid*, a city of Persia, capital of Chorasan. It is surrounded by a strong wall, 10 m in circuit, and divided into 12 districts, of which five are in ruins; and it contains a population of 50,000 souls. The houses are meanly built, and the ark, or palace, is unworthy of the name. The city is governed by a prince, and is famous for the magnificent sepulchre of Iman Rifa, of the family of Ali. Here are manufactures of the finest velvet, beautiful pottery, and skins. The bazar extends through the city from E to W, 3 m in length, and is well supplied with fruits and provisions. Caravans are continually passing through this city from Bokhara, Balk, Candahar, Hindoostan, and all parts of Persia. It is situate on a river of its name, in a rich plain, 170 m ENE Aserabad, and 470 NE Isfahan. Lon. 57 20 E, lat. 37 36 N.

Mesched Ali, or *Nejiss*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak Arabi, near the lake Nejiss, or Rahema, which communicates with the Euphrates by a canal. Here Ali, the son-in-law, and one of the successors of Mohamed was interred;

MES

and his tomb is annually visited by a great number of Persian pilgrims. It is 110 m s Bagdad. Lon. 44 50 E, lat. 32 5 N.

Mesched Hossain, or *Kerbela*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak Arabi, at the extremity of a canal drawn from the Euphrates. Near this place Hossain, the son of Ali, was slain; and since his interment here, numerous pilgrims of the sect of Ali flock from all quarters to visit the shrine. It is 65 m ssw Bagdad.

Meschede, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, with a collegiate church, on the river Roer, 7 m se Arensburg.

Meserisch, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Iglau, 17 m E Iglau.

Meserisch, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, 30 m E by s Olmutz.

Meskirch, a town of Suabia, in the county of Furstenburg, 17 m N Uberlingen.

Messa, a town of Morocco, on a river of the same name, not far from the Atlantic. Near it is a mosque, in which are the bones of a whale, which the inhabitants consider as the bones of the whale that swallowed Jonah. It is 165 m sw Morocco. Lon. 10 46 W, lat. 28 58 N.

Messalange, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, on the se side of a salt marsh, 20 m w by s Lepanto.

Messina, a city and seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, and the see of an archbishop, with a strong citadel and several forts. It is 5 m in circumference, and has four large suburbs. Beside the cathedral, admired for a fine gothic front, there are about fifty other churches, many of them adorned with pictures, chiefly by Messinian painters. The numerous convents are in general large, and richly ornamented. The royal palace and the senate-house are fine edifices. The harbour is one of the safest in the Mediterranean, and has a quay above a mile in length. It has a great trade in silk, oil, fruit, corn, and excellent wine. In 1780, it suffered much by an earthquake; and in 1783, was half destroyed by the same calamity; since which it has been rebuilt, with elegant houses, only two stories high. The inhabitants are estimated at near 90,000. It is seated on the faro or strait of Messina, which separates Sicily from Calabria, 125 m E Palermo. Lon. 15 56 E, lat. 38 10 N.

Messing, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Aichstat, 14 m nne Aichstat.

Mestre, a town of Italy, in Dogado, 2 m nw Venice.

MET

Mejorata, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli, and the capital of a district of the same name, with an old castle, where the governor resides. It stands on Cape Mejurata, the w point of the gulf of Sibra, under which is good anchorage in westerly winds. Caravans travel hence to Fezzan and other interior parts of Africa, which causes a great trade. It is 120 m ese Tripoli. Lon. 14 58 E, lat. 32 6 N.

Metapura, a town of the isle of Borneo, in the kingdom of Banjermaffin, 72 m ne Banjermaffin, and 100 se Negara.

Metelen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 19 m nw Munster.

Metelin, or *Mysilene*, an island of the Archipelago, anciently called Lesbos, to the N of Scio, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Guestro. It is 40 m long and 24 broad, somewhat mountainous, and has many hot springs. The soil is very good, and the mountains are cool, being covered with wood in many places. It produces good wheat, wine, and oil, and the best figs in the Archipelago. It is subject to the Turks; and the capital is Castro.

Methil, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a safe harbour on the frith of Forth, whence much salt and coal is exported. It is 8 m ne Kirkcaldy.

Methven, a town of Scotland, in Perthshire, with an ancient castle, and manufactures of linen. In 1306, king Robert Bruce was defeated here by the English troops under the earl of Pembroke. It is 6 m wnw Perth.

Methwold, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 15 m nw Thetford, and 84 nne London.

Metling, or *Motling*, a strong town of Germany, in Carniola, seated on the Kulp, on the frontiers of Croatia, 13 m nw Carlsbad, and 40 se Laubach.

Metro, a river of Italy, which rises on the frontiers of Tuscany, crosses the duchy of Urbino, and enters the gulf of Venice, near Fano.

Metropolis, a town of the island of Candia, on the site of the ancient Gortinia, of which many vestiges remain. It is 22 m ssw Candia.

Metz, a city of France, capital of the department of Moselle, and a bishop's see. The fortifications are excellent, and it has three citadels and noble barracks. The cathedral is one of the finest in Europe. The Jews, about 3000, live in a part of the town by themselves, and have a synagogue. The sweetmeats made here are in high esteem. It is seated at the conflux of the

Moselle and S and 190 NE 49 7 N.

Meudon, a magnificent Paris.

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Moselle and Seille, 25 m N by W Nancy, and 190 NE Paris. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 49 7 N.

Mendon, a village of France, with a magnificent palace on the Seine, 6 m SE Paris.

Meulan, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the river Seine, over which are two bridges, 20 m NW Paris.

Meurs, or *Moers*, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne. It has a castle, and was formerly a place of strength, but the fortifications were destroyed in 1764. It is 17 m SE Gelders.

Meurthe, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It is so called from a river, which rises in the department of Vosges, and flows by Luneville and Nancy into the Moselle. Nancy is the capital.

Meuse, a river that rises in France, near the village of Meuse, in the department of Upper Marne. It waters Verdun, Stenay, Sedan, Doncherry, Mezieres, and Charleville; and entering the Netherlands at Givet, it flows to Charlemont, Dinant, Namur, Huy, Liege, Maestricht, Ruremonde, Venlo, Grave, Battenburg, Ravenstein, Gorcum (where it receives the Waal) and Worcum. At Dort it divides into four principal branches, the most northern of which is called the Merve. These form the islands of Yffelmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee, and enter the German ocean below Briel, Helvoetsluys, and Goree.

Meuse, a department of France, including the late duchy of Bar. It takes its name from the river Meuse. Bar le Duc is the capital.

Meuse, Lower, a new department of France, including the western part of Upper Gelderland, and the northern part of Liege and of Limburg. The capital is Maestricht.

Mewat, a hilly and woody tract of Hindoostan, lying on the SW of Delhi, confining the low country, along the W bank of the Jumna, to a comparatively narrow slip, and extending westward 130 m. From N to S it is 90 m. Its inhabitants, the Mewatti, have been ever characterised as the most savage and brutal, and they are still noted as thieves and robbers. The country contains some strong fortresses on steep or inaccessible hills.

Mexicano, or *Adages*, a river of New Spain, on the confines of Louisiana, which runs into the gulf of Mexico.

MEX

Mexico, or *New Spain*, an extensive country of N America; bounded on the N by New Navarre, New Mexico, and countries unknown, E by Louisiana, the gulf of Mexico, the Caribbean sea, and Panama, S by the Pacific ocean, and W by the same and the gulf of California. It lies between 81 and 110 W lon. and extends from 7 to 32 N lat. being 2000 m long, and in the N part above 800 broad, but it decreases thence considerably, and in some of the S parts is only from 40 to 120 broad. In general, it is a mountainous country, intermixed with many rich valleys; but the highest mountains are near the coast of the Pacific ocean, many of which are volcanos. The eastern shore is a flat country, full of impenetrable forests, with bogs and morasses, overflowed in the rainy season, which is from April to September. Although Mexico is within the torrid zone, the climate is temperate and healthy. No country abounds more with grain, fruits, roots, and vegetables; and it is singularly fertile in plants, which yield balsams, gums, resins, and oils. The mines produce sulphur, alum, vitriol, cinnabar, ochre, quicksilver, iron, lead, tin, copper, silver, and gold. Diamonds are still found, though but few; and there are amethysts, cats-eyes, turquoises, cornelians, and some green stones not much inferior to emeralds. There are mountains of loadstone; and great abundance of the famous stone called itztl, which is semitransparent, of a glossy substance, and generally black, of which the Indians make looking-glasses, &c. there are also quarries of jasper, porphyry, and exquisite marble. Cochineal is almost peculiar to this country; its indigo and cocoa are superior to any in America; and its logwood has been long an important article of commerce. Among the quadrupeds are the puma, jaguar, bears, elks, wolves, foxes, deer, &c. The domestic animals of Europe, particularly horned cattle, have multiplied here with great rapidity; numbers of these now range over the vast plains, in herds of from 30 to 40,000, and are killed merely for the sake of their hides, which are annually exported in vast quantities, to Europe. Birds are immensely numerous; above 200 species are peculiar to the country, and many of them superlatively beautiful for their plumage. The inhabitants consist of native Spaniards; Creoles, who are descendants of Spaniards; Mulattos, the issue of an European and an African slave; Metifs, born of an European and an Indian; Mestizes, the offspring of the Metifs; their descendants

MEX

Terceroens, and Quateroens; after whom the fifth generation enjoys all the benefit of Creoles. New Spain is divided into three audiences, Guadaluara, Mexico, and Guatemala; and subdivided into the following provinces: namely, Guadaluara, Culiacan, Cinaloa, Sonora, New Biscay, and Zacatecas; Mexico, Mechoacan, Cohahuila, Texas, New Leon, Panuco, Tlascala, Guaxaca, Tabasco, and Yucatan; Guatemala, Soconusco, Chiapa, Vera Paz, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Veragua. The whole country is governed by a viceroy.

Mexico, one of the three audiences of New Spain, and a province bounded on the N by Guasteca, E by Tlascala, S by the Pacific ocean, and W by Mechoacan. The greatest part of the province is mountainous; but there are immense plains and extensive vallies, the soil of which is so fruitful that all the necessaries of life are exceedingly reasonable, and its silver mines are richer than those of any other province. The richness of the country furnishes every article of commerce, and the roads, lakes, and rivers every requisite of domestic intercourse.

Mexico, the capital of the province and audience of Mexico, and of all New Spain. It was a flourishing city before the Spaniards entered the country, and was seated on several islands, in a salt-water lake, called Tezcuco, to which there was no entrance, but by three causeways, each 2 m long. The circuit of the city, exclusive of the suburbs, was 8 m; and it contained at least 50,000 houses, with several large temples, full of rich idols, and three palaces. Mexico was taken by Cortez, in 1521, after a siege of near three months. As the Mexicans defended themselves from street to street, it was almost ruined, but afterward rebuilt by the Spaniards. The streets are very spacious, and so exactly disposed, that in point of regularity it is the finest city in the world; and the great causeways and large avenues of elms and poplars leading to it, with the want of walls, gates, and artillery, render Mexico extremely remarkable. The great square in the centre of the city, and the public buildings, are magnificent. There are 34 public churches, and 36 monasteries and 29 nunneries, with each a church: of the riches of these an idea may be formed from the revenues of the grand cathedral amounting to 80,000l. a year, of which the archbishop has 20,000l.; and the great convent of St. Francis, from alms alone, possesses an annual revenue of near 21,000l. There are also a tribunal of

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the inquisition, a treasury, a mint, and a university. This city contains about 140,000 inhabitants; and though it has no communication with the sea, by navigable rivers, it carries on a great trade to Europe by Vera Cruz, and to Asia by Acapulco. In 1629, it suffered by an inundation, in which 40,000 persons were drowned. This induced the Spaniards to make a great conduit through a mountain, in order to empty the lake; by which, and other canals since done, the town is now seated on dry land, 2 m from the SW extremity of the lake. On this lake, and the fresh water lakes of Xochimilco and Chalco (which lie 6 m to the S of Tezcuco) are chinampas, or floating gardens; they are generally about 40 yards long and 15 broad, with less than a foot of elevation above the surface of the water, and are easily towed to a different station at the pleasure of the owner. Mexico is supplied with fresh water by two aqueducts; and at all seasons of the year is abundantly provided with all the gifts of nature, brought into it by means of canals. It is 180 m NNE Acapulco, and 200 W by N Vera Cruz. Lon. 99 6 W, lat. 19 26 N.

Mexico, New, a country of N America, bounded on the E by Louisiana, S by New Spain, and on other parts by unknown countries; extending along the Rio del Norte, from 30 to 41 N lat. and from 90 to 150 m in breadth. Great encomiums have been lavished on the fertility of its soil, and the variety of its valuable products; but it is generally deemed to be destitute of metallic wealth, except a few copper mines. The animals are deer, elk, buffalo, sheep, heeves, and horses. The mountainous district on the N border is deemed the highest land in this part of the continent, for hence issue the Rio del Norte, the Colorado, Arkansas, Platte, and other rivers, which flow in various directions. One of the mountains, near the source of the Arkansas, is found to be 10,581 feet above the plain through which the river flows, and the plain is supposed to be 8000 feet above the sea. The country is chiefly inhabited by the native Americans, hitherto unsubdued by the Spaniards. St. Fe is the capital.

Mexico, Gulf of, that part of the Atlantic ocean, on the coast of N America, bounded on the S and W by the audience of Mexico, and on the N by W and E Florida; the entrance lying to the E, between the S point of E Florida and the NE point of Yucatan.

Meyahoun, a city of Pegu, with numerous gilded temples and spacious monasteries. The vicinity is uncommonly

fruitful in granaries, mah, always to be trans empire in w scarcity. bank of the Pegu. Lon

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Meyenfeldt, the canton staple for many and Rhine, in wine, 15 m E, lat. 46 50

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fruitful in rice; and here are capacious granaries belonging to the king of Birman, always kept filled with grain ready to be transported to any part of the empire in which there happens to be a scarcity. It stretches 2 m on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, and is 85 m NW Pegu. Lon. 95 8 E, lat. 18 18 N.

Meyenberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, 41 m NE Perleberg, and 60 m NW Berlin.

Meyenfeld, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons. It is a kind of staple for goods passing between Germany and Italy; and is seated on the Rhine, in a country fertile in excellent wine, 15 m N by E Coire. Lon. 9 37 E, lat. 46 59 N.

Meyreux, a town of France, in the department of Loziere, 23 m S Mende, and 27 W Alais.

Mezana, a town of Naples, in Basilicata. 17 m SW Turfi.

Mezenna, a seaport of Fez, at the mouth of the Nacor, in the Mediterranean, 98 m ESE Tetuan. Lon. 3 45 W, lat. 35 13 N.

Mezen, a town of Russia, capital of a province, in the government of Archangel. It is seated on a river of the same name, 160 m ENE Archangel. Lon. 44 58 E, lat. 65 25 N.

Mezieres, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, with a citadel; seated on an island in the river Meuse, 12 m W by N Sedan.

Mexin, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, 9 m NW Condom.

Miaco, the second city of Japan, in the isle of Nippon, with a fortified palace. It is the spiritual capital of the empire, the seat of the imperial mint and principal manufactures, and the chief mart of trade. The daira's court being literary, all books are printed here. The inhabitants are said to be 600,000. It is seated inland, on a fine plain, 160 m WSW Jedo. Lon. 136 10 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Miami, *Little* and *Great*, two rivers of the state of Ohio, which run S into the Ohio, the former just above Columbia, and the latter 21 m below Cincinnati. The Little Miami is 60 m to its source, but generally so shallow as to afford no navigation. The Great Miami has a navigation, like the Muskingum, that approaches near the navigable waters of Lake Erie. The country between these two rivers is called the *Miamis*, and is reckoned among the richest belonging to the United States.

Miami of the Lake, a navigable river

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of the state of Ohio, which has its head waters near those of the Wabash, and from their junction in lat. 41 20 takes a NE course of 90 m, and enters a bay at the W extremity of Lake Erie, called *Miamis Bay*. A S branch of this river communicates with the Great Miami by a portage of 5 m.

Miauna, a town of Persia, in Aderbijan. Here the celebrated traveller M. Thevenot died, on his return from Isfahan. It is 80 m SSE Tabriz.

Micha, a cape of Dalmatia, which advances into the gulf of Venice, near the town of Zara.

Michael, *St.* the most extensive and populous island of the Azores. It is 54 m long, and from 6 to 15 broad; and contains nearly 80,000 inhabitants. In a valley on the eastern side are a number of boiling fountains; also many sulphureous springs, some of a hot, and others of a cold temperature. In June 1811, one mile to the NW, where the sea was deep, a volcanic island arose with a tremendous eruption; and when it became quiescent, was from 200 to 300 feet high and a mile in circuit. It was named *Sabrina*, from the ship that first visited it; but in October following it gradually disappeared, leaving an extensive shoal. The principal towns are *Punta del Guda* and *Villa Franca*: the former is the capital of the island. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

Michael, *St.* a borough in Cornwall, which has neither market nor fair, 8 m SW St. Columb, and 250 W by S London.

Michael, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Meuse, with a fine hospital, and the rich library of a Benedictine abbey; seated on the Meuse, surrounded by mountains, 20 m NE Bar le Duc.

Michael, *St.* a town of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua, on the river St. Michael, 110 m NW Leon. Lon. 87 45 W, lat. 12 25 N.

Michael, *St.* a town of New Spain, in the province of Culiacan, near the mouth of the Siguatlan, 30 m ESE Culiacan. Lon. 107 40 W, lat. 24 10 N.

Michael, *St.* a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, celebrated for its cotton manufactures, 20 m E Guanajuato.

Michael, *St.* a city and the capital of Tucuman. Beside the cathedral, it contains two convents, and a college that formerly belonged to the jesuits. The chief trade is in timber, mules, and oxen tamed for the carts. It is situate in a fruitful valley, at the foot of a range of rugged mountains, 700 m NW Buenos Ayres. Lon. 64 45 W, lat. 26 49 S.

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Michael de Ibarra, St. a town of Peru, in the province of Quito, capital of a jurisdiction of its name. It has a large and elegant church, a college, and several convents; and is 70 m NE Quito. Lon. 77 30 W, lat. 0 25 N.

Michael de Piura. St. a town of Peru, in the province of Quito. It was the first Spanish colony in Peru, and is seated near the mouth of the Piura, 325 m ssw Quito. Lon. 80 40 w, lat. 5 10 s.

Michael, Gulf of St. that part of the Pacific ocean, to the E of Panama, which was first discovered by the Spaniards, after their march across the isthmus of Darien.

Michigan, a territory of the United States of America. It includes the lake of the same name; and is bounded on the n by lake Superior, e by the lakes Huron, St. Clare, and Erie, s by the state of Ohio, and Indiana, and w by the territory of Illinois. This country, from its grand lakes, possesses immense advantages resulting from navigation and fisheries; but the soil is marshy and poor, and great part of it inundated for six months in the year. The number of inhabitants in 1810 was 3,485. The chief town is Detroit.

Michigan, a lake of N America, the largest that is wholly within the United States. It is 280 m long, and from 50 to 60 broad, and navigable for vessels of any burden. On the NW part the waters branch out into two bays, one to the N called Noquet Bay, the other to the S, Green Bay. This lake, at the NE extremity, communicates with the NW end of Lake Huron, by the strait of Michilimackinac.

Michilimakinac, a strait of N America, which unites the lakes Michigan and Huron. It is 6 m wide; and on its SE side, in Lake Huron, is an island, with a fort and village, of the same name. The fort was taken by the British in 1812. Lon 84 30 W, lat. 45 48 N.

Middleborough, a town of Massachusetts in Plymouth county. Great quantities of nails are made here, particularly in the winter. It is 40 m s by E Boston.

Middleburg, a strong city of Holland, capital of the island of Walcheren, and of all Zealand. The squares, streets, and public buildings are magnificent; particularly the townhouse (formerly a celebrated abbey) which is decorated with the statues of the ancient counts and countesses of Holland. The inhabitants are computed at 30,000. The harbour is commodious, and has a communication with Flushing by a canal, which will bear the largest vessels. In

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1809, it surrendered to the British, but was soon after evacuated. It is 30 m NNW Ghent, and 72 SW Amsterdam. Lon. 3 37 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Middleburg, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 5 m s.e. Sluys.

Middleburg, one of the Friendly islands. See *Eagoowe*.

Middlebury, a town of Vermont, chief of Addison county. It has several saw-mills, and stands on the E side of Otter creek, 37 m S Burlington, and 100 N Bennington.

Middleham, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, and a wool-
len manufacture. Here was a stately
castle, now in ruins, in which Richard
III was born. It is seated on the Ure,
11 m s by w Richmond, and 255 m w
London.

Middlesex, a county of England, bounded on the N by Hertfordshire, E by Essex, S by Kent and Surry, and W by Buckinghamshire. It is 22 m long and 17 broad, containing 190,080 acres, is divided into six hundreds, and 98 parishes, beside those in London and Westminster; has those two cities and six market-towns; and sends eight members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 818,129 in 1801, and 953,276 in 1811. The air is healthy; but the soil, in general, being gravelly, is not naturally fertile; though by means of the vicinity to the metropolis many parts of it are converted into rich beds of manure, clothed almost with perpetual verdure. There are still, however, very extensive tracts of uncultivated heath. Beside the Thames, Lea, and Coln, which are its boundaries to the S, E, and W, Middlesex is watered by several small streams; one of which, called the New River, is artificially brought from near Hertford, for the purpose of supplying London with water.

Middleton, a town of Connecticut, capital of Middlesex county, with two churches, and a naval office. It has a considerable trade, and stands on the w side of Connecticut river, 14 m s Hartford, and 26 n by E Newhaven. Lon. 72 34 w, lat. 41 34 N.

Middleton, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county, situate on Apoquinimy creek, 21 m ssw Wilmington.

Middleton, a town of Pennsylvania, in Dauphin county. It has a great trade in corn, and stands on Swatara creek, 2 m from its entrance into the Susquehanna, and 62 w by n Philadelphia. Lon. 76 44 w, lat. 10 13 n.

Middleton, a town of New Jersey, in Monmouth county, on the sw side of

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Midnapore, a town in Orissa, capital of the English district, seated near Hoogly, 7° 37' 25" N, 87° 25' E, lat. *Mies*, a town in the circle of Pilsen, Bohemia. *Pilsen*.

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the bay within Sandy Hook, 14 m NW Shrewsbury, and 52 m NE Trenton.

Middleton, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Friday. It has the cotton trade in all its branches, a large twist manufacture, and considerable bleaching works. It stands on the Rochdale canal, 6 m N by E Manchester, and 188 m NW London.

Middleton, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Here are some large buildings for manufactures, of which one for woollen is very extensive. It is situated at the NE angle of Cork harbour, 14 m E Cork.

Middlewich, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of salt and cotton; seated on the Croke, 24 m E Chester, and 167 m NW London.

Midhurst, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Arun, 11 m N by E Chichester, and 30 w by S London.

Midnapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, capital of a district belonging to the English E India Company. It is seated near a river that flows into the Hoogly, 70 m W by S Calcutta. Lon. 87 25 E, lat. 22 30 N.

Mies, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Misa, 18 m W Pilsen.

Migliano, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 15 m NNE Conza.

Mikalidi, or *Mikalitza*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a river of the same name, which runs into the sea of Marmora. Two m down the river is a fort; and at its mouth is a port, whence silk, wool, grain, and fruit are exported. It is 55 m WNW Bursa. Lon. 28 42 E, lat. 40 18 N.

Milan, or *Milanesi*, a duchy of Italy, 150 m long and 78 broad; bounded on the N by Swisserland, E by Bergamasco, Mantua, and Parma, S by Parma and Genoa, and W by Piedmont. The soil is every where fertile in corn, wine, fruit, rice, and olives; and there are fine canals for the purpose of irrigation. Sheep are few and poor, but the cattle and cheese are excellent. Here are some mines of copper and lead. The rivers are the Sessia, Tefin, Adda, Oglio, and Po; and it is famous for lakes, the principal of which are those of Maggiore, Como, and Lugano. This country was subdued by the French in 1796, and formed the principal part of their Cisalpine republic. On the renewal of hostilities, in 1799, it was soon reconquered by the allies, and was again subject to the house of Austria. The

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French became masters of it again in 1800, after the battle of Marengo; and the W part, with Piedmont, was soon afterward annexed to France. See *Piedmont*.

Milan, a city of Italy, capital of the duchy of the same name, and the see of an archbishop. It was the ancient capital of Lombardy, and is now deemed the capital of the kingdom of Italy, Napoleon Bonaparte being here crowned king of Italy on May 26, 1805. The city is 10 m in circumference; but the garden grounds are so extensive, that it does not contain above 150,000 inhabitants. It stands in a plain between the rivers Adda and Tefin, which communicate with the city, by means of two canals. The town itself has no other fortifications than a high wall and ramparts; but the citadel, called Castello di Porta Zobbia, is a place of great strength. Here are 22 gates, a university, several colleges, many fine palaces, 230 churches, of which 96 are parochial, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, and a great number of hospitals. The cathedral is in the centre of the city, and next to St. Peter's at Rome, the most extensive in Italy, but not so lofty in the interior as that at Florence. This vast fabric is built entirely of white marble, supported by 52 columns; and in fret-work, carving, and statues, surpasses all churches in the universe. The most remarkable object in the interior is the subterranean chapel, in which is the tomb of St. Charles Borromeo: it is immediately under the dome, in form octangular, and lined with silver panels representing the principal actions of the life of this virtuous archbishop; and his body lies in a shrine of rock crystal, behind the altar, dressed in pontificals. The Ambrosian library contained 45,000 printed books, and 15,000 manuscripts; also a gallery of pictures, statues, and gems; but the latter, with the most valuable of the books and manuscripts, have been conveyed to Paris. Milan has considerable commerce in grain (especially rice) cattle, and cheese; and has manufactures of silk and velvet stuffs, stockings, handkerchiefs, ribands, gold and silver lace and embroideries, woollen and linen cloths, glass, porcelain, and curious works in steel, crystal, agate, hyacinths, and other gems. It has been many times taken in the wars that have desolated Italy. The French took it in 1796, and made it the seat of government of the Cisalpine republic. It was retaken by the Austrians and

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Russians in 1799, but regained by the French in 1800. It is 165 m NW Florence. Lon. 9 12 E, lat. 45 28 N.

Milazzo, or *Melazzo*, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona. It is divided into the upper and lower town: the upper, on a promontory, is very strong; and the lower, on a rich plain, has a fine square, with a superb fountain. It stands on the W side of a bay of the same name, 18 m W by N Messina. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 38 13 N.

Milbourn, a borough in Somersetshire, which has no market. It has manufactures of woollen cloth, linen, and hosiery; and is seated on a branch of the Parret, 2 m E by N Sherborn, and 114 W by S London.

Mildenhall, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, seated on the Lark, a branch of the Ouse, 12 m NW Bury, and 70 NNE London.

Mileto, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. In 1783, it was nearly destroyed by an earthquake. It is 8 m E by N Nicotera.

Miletus, the ancient Miletus, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Ntolia, 64 m S Smyrna. Lon. 27 14 E, lat. 38 22 N.

Milford, a seaport of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It is seated on the N side of Milford haven, a deep inlet of the Irish sea, which branches off into so many creeks, secured from all winds, that it is esteemed the safest and most capacious harbour in Great Britain. At the entrance, on the W point, called St. Ann's, is an old lighthouse and a blockhouse. Here is a dock yard for constructing king's ships; also two batteries, and an observatory. The earl of Richmond, afterward Henry VII, landed here on his enterprise against Richard III. A packet boat sails hence every day, except Tuesday, for Waterford, in Ireland. It is 7 m S by W Haverfordwest, and 262 W by N London. Lon. 5 3 W, lat. 51 44 N.

Milford, a town of Delaware, in Sussex county, on the N side of Muspilion creek, 12 m W of its mouth in Delaware bay, and 19 S by E Dover.

Milford, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, on the W side of Delaware river, 120 m above Philadelphia.

Milford, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, on a creek of Long Island sound, 10 m SW Newhaven.

Milford New, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, on the E side of the Housatonic, 20 m SW Litchfield.

MIL

Milhand, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, seated on the Tarn, 28 m SE Rhodes, and 50 NW Montpellier.

Milich, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name. It stands on the river Bartsch, on the frontiers of Poland, 27 m NNE Breslau. Lon. 17 23 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Millertown, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, on a branch of Little Leigh river, 26 m SW Easton, and 44 NNW Philadelphia.

Millstreet, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Blackwater, 28 m WSW Cork.

Milltown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, near the river Mang, 7 m S by W Tralee.

Milo, the ancient Melos, an island of the Archipelago, 50 m in circumference, with one of the best and largest harbours in the Mediterranean. It produces excellent fruit and wine; abounds in good cattle, especially goats; and has mines of iron and sulphur. In this island are curious subterranean galleries, the roofs of which are covered with genuine capillary or plume alum, and the crevices of the rocks filled with pure sulphur. Here are two bishops; one of the Greek, and the other of the Latin church. On the S side of the island is a town of the same name, 60 m N Candia. Lon. 25 0 E, lat. 36 41 N.

Milos; see *Lerna*.

Miltenberg, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, with a castle on a hill; seated on the Maine, 26 m SSE Aschaffenburg.

Milthorp, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Betha, near the mouth of the Ken. As the navigation of the Ken is obstructed by a cataract near its mouth, Milthorp is the only port in the county, and hence the fine Westmorland slates and other commodities are exported. It is 8 m S Kendal, and 255 NNW London.

Milton, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, seated near the Naponset, 7 m S Boston.

Milton, a town of Virginia, in Albemarle county, situate on the Rivanna, 76 m WNW Richmond.

Milton, a town in Kent, with a market on Saturday. It is noted for excellent oysters; and much corn, &c. is shipped here for the London markets. It stands on the E branch of the Medway, 14 m NE Maidstone, and 40 E London.

Milton, or Dorsetshire, formerly had king Athelstan swept away. 1771, by the erected on its sion, to which a private chapel church and an the same noble

Mina, a town with a strong built, and the round about grain. It is its entrance in ms Kerman.

Minch, a coast of Scotland, Lewis, N and w, and the if Sutherlandshire

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Mindanao, pine islands, an irregular f leys, and the black, and f hills are ston trees, of kind some of the r gold, and th with rivulets. fruit trees, a to the clima

Here are hor try, hogs, go bats of a larg The winds a year, and we former blow while the lat tempestuous. cano of const as a seamark lake, called cumference. settlements o buang in the The island is is absolute. foras, are o small limbs faces are ova small eyes, mouths. Th and their co inclined to

MIN

Milton, or *Abbey Milton*, a village in Dorsetshire, 7 m sw Blandford. It formerly had an abbey, founded by king Athelstan; but the whole was swept away, except the church, in 1771, by the earl of Dorchester, who erected on its site a large Gothic mansion, to which the abbey church is now a private chapel. The village, with its church and an almshouse, were built by the same nobleman.

Mina, a town of Persia, in Kerman, with a strong fort. The houses are well built, and the country for many miles round abounds in cattle, dates, and grain. It is seated on the Ibrahim, near its entrance into the strait of Ormus, 190 ms Kerman. Lon. 56 40 E, lat. 26 40 N.

Minch, a sound, or channel, on the w coast of Scotland. It has the islands of Lewis, N and S Uist, and Bara on the w, and the isle of Syke, Rossshire, and Sutherlandshire on the E.

Mincio, a river of Italy, which issues from the lake Garda at Peichiera, forms the lake that surrounds the city of Mantua, and afterward runs into the Po.

Minckendorf, a town of Austria, situate on the Triessing, 6 m ENE Baden.

Mindanao, the largest of the Philippine islands, next to Luconia. It is of an irregular figure, full of hills and valleys, and the mould is generally deep, black, and fruitful. The sides of the hills are stony, and yet there are tall trees, of kinds not known in Europe; some of the mountains yield very good gold, and the valleys are well watered with rivulets. It produces the bread-fruit trees, and all sorts of fruit proper to the climate, beside plenty of rice. Here are horses, beeves, buffalos, poultry, hogs, goats, deer, monkeys, guanas, bats of a large size, lizards, and snakes. The winds are easterly one part of the year, and westerly the other; while the former blow, it is fair weather; but while the latter, it is rainy, stormy, and tempestuous. In the s there is a volcano of constant eruption, which serves as a seamark; and near the centre is a lake, called Lano, about 60 m in circumference. The Spaniards have some settlements on the coasts, of which Sambuag in the w extremity is the chief. The island is governed by a sultan, who is absolute. The natives, called Karaforas, are of a mean low stature, with small limbs and little heads. Their faces are oval, with flat foreheads, black small eyes, short low noses, and large mouths. Their hair is black and straight, and their complexion tawny, but more inclined to yellow than that of other

MIN

Indians. The chief trades are goldsmiths, blacksmiths, and carpenters, and they can build pretty good vessels for the sea. The sultan has a queen, beside other women; and all the men have several wives; for their religion is Mohamedanism. Their houses are built on posts, and ascended by ladders; they have but one floor, which is divided into several rooms, and the roofs are covered with palmeto leaves. The capital is a large city, of the same name, seated on the E side of the island. Lon. 125 0 W, lat. 6 0 N.

Mindelheim, a town of Suabia, with a castle on a mountain. It is the capital of a lordship, between the rivers Iller and Lech, and 23 m sw Augsburg.

Minden, a fortified town of Westphalia, capital of a principality of the same name. The cathedral is a large structure, and near it is a noble chapterhouse. Its convenient situation for trade and navigation, its breweries, sugar houses, and wax-manufacture, are great advantages to the inhabitants. Near this town prince Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French in 1759. It is seated on the Weser, 42 m E Osnaburg. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 52 19 N.

Mindoro, one of the Philippine islands, 50 m in circumference, separated from Luconia by a narrow channel. It is full of mountains, which abound in palm-trees, and all sorts of fruit. The inhabitants are pagans, and pay tribute to the Spaniards.

Minchhead, a borough and seaport in Somersetshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a good harbour on the Bristol channel, for ships of large burden, and carries on a trade in wool, coal, and herrings. It is 31 m N Exeter, and 163 w by s London. Lon. 3 34 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Minceo, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 36 m NNW Noto.

Mingrelia, a province of Asia, which formerly was a part of Georgia; bounded on the N by Circassia, E by Imerethi, S by Gurjel, and W by the Black sea. It is governed by a prince, who was tributary to the sovereign of Imerethi, but in 1783 he put himself under the protection of Russia. The face of this country, its products, and the customs and manners of the inhabitants, are similar to those of Imerethi. The capital is Ruki.

Minho, a river of Spain, which rises in the NE part of Galicia, passes by Lugo, Orense, and Tuy, and dividing Galicia from Portugal, enters the Atlantic, at Caminha.

M I R

Minis, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, 90 m s Fayoum.

Minorvino, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 24 m wsw Trani.

Minorca, an island of the Mediterranean, lying 50 m to the NE of Majorca. It is 34 m long and 12 broad; and is a mountainous country, with some fruitful valleys. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated; but much corn is imported from Sardinia. Vegetables are produced in abundance, and wild fowl are found in great number. The island contains several vestiges of the Romans and Moors. Minorca was taken from the Spaniards, in 1708, by the English, and confirmed to them by the treaty of Utrecht. The French took it in 1756; but it was restored in 1763. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783. It was again taken by the English, without the loss of a man, in 1798, and given up by the peace of 1802. Cittadella is the capital; but Mahon claims greater consequence, on account of its excellent harbour.

Minori, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, on the gulf of Salerno, 4 m NE Amafi.

Minsk, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with two citadels. The country is pretty fertile, and has forests containing vast numbers of bees, whose honey makes part of its riches. Minsk is 80 m ENE Novogrodeck, and 100 SE Wilna. Lon. 27 58 N, lat. 53 46 N.

Mintaon, an island in the Indian ocean, 40 m long and 14 broad, on the w coast of the island of Sumatra. Lon. 97 38 E, lat. 0 25 S.

Miolans, a town and fortress of France, in the department of Lower Alps, seated on a craggy rock, 6 m NE Montmelian.

Mioss, a lake of Norway, in the province of Hedemarke, 90 m in circumference. It is almost divided by a peninsula, and contains a fertile island 10 m in circumference.

Miquelon, a small desert island, sw of Cape Mary in Newfoundland, ceded to the French in 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1793, and it was restored in 1802. Lon. 56 10 W, lat. 46 42 N.

Mira, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 16 m NW Coimbra.

Miraka, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, on the river Alpheus, and the ruins of the ancient Olympia, 36 m NW Tripolizza.

M I S

Miranda, a town of Portugal, capital of the province of Tra los Montes, and a bishop's see. It was once a fortress, but in 1762, when besieged by the Spaniards, the powder magazine blew up, and destroyed the fortifications. It is seated on a rock, by the river Douro, 33 m ESE Braganza, and 113 ENE Oporto. Lon. 6 32 W, lat. 41 46 N.

Miranda de Corvo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 15 m SE Coimbra.

Miranda de Ebro, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle; seated in a country that produces excellent wine, on the river Ebro, over which is a bridge, 37 m NE Burgos, and 46 S Bilbao.

Mirande, a town of France, in the department of Gers. Wool, down, and the feathers of geese, are the principal articles of trade. It is seated on an eminence, near the river Baïse, 15 m SW Auch.

Mirandela, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 28 m NE Lamego, and 30 SW Braganza.

Mirandola, a city of Italy, in Modenese, capital of a duchy of its name, and a bishop's see, with a citadel and a fort. Beside the cathedral, it contains many fine churches and convents. It is 20 m NNE Modena. Lon. 11 19 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Miraval, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a strong castle; seated on the side of a hill, 16 m S by W Placentia, and 38 ENE Alcantara.

Mirebeau, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, famous for the beauty and strength of its assés. It is 14 m N by W Poitiers.

Mirecourt, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, famous for its violins and fine lace; seated on the Modon, 15 m WNW Epinal.

Miremont, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne. Near it is a remarkable cavern, called Cluseau. It is seated near the Vizere, 15 m E Bergerac.

Mirepoix, a town of France, in the department of Arriège, and lately an episcopal see; seated on the Gers, 15 m ENE Foix, and 43 SSE Toulouse.

Miroau, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, 11 m W Strelitz.

Misagno, a town of Naples, in Otranto, 9 m SSE Ostuni.

Misilmeri, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, at the foot of a chain of hills, 9 m SSE Palermo.

Mistra, a town of European Turkey, the largest in Morea, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. The prin-

cipal church is world, and ne hospital. Ther Christians, and have three syna are the ruins. Mistra was tak 1687; but the 1770 it was tak stands on the side the Iri, a branch 30 m S Tripolizza 37 14 N.

Mijnia; see *Mississippi*, a river, which sep and W Florida source is from lake, in lon. 95 its length thence is about 3000 streams are nu which are the from the W, and from the E. The Mississippi is fr influx of the crooked, and in The water of receives the M without any m St. Anthony F the stream, mo falls perpendic rapid below, i renders the del the width is l yards. Above confined betwe number of ra caused by roc up, the count fine meadows, in lat. 47 18, w wide and 40 fe On both sides which produc adjacent count to any in N gulf of Mexico principal one, the island of B *Mississippi*, a States of Am by the state of s by W Florid its name, whi siana. In 18 inhabitants. *Missouri*, a formed by the in lon. 110 5 upward of 30 SSE direction,

MIS

capital church is one of the finest in the world, and near it is a magnificent hospital. There is a great number of Christians, and so many Jews, that they have three synagogues. In its vicinity are the ruins of the ancient Sparta. Mistra was taken by the Venetians in 1687; but the Turks retook it. In 1770 it was taken by the Russians. It stands on the side of a mountain, near the Iri, a branch of the Vasilipotamo, 30 m s Tripolizza. Lon. 22 36 E, lat. 37 14 N.

Misnia; see *Meissen*.

Mississippi, a large river of N America, which separates the United States and W Florida from Louisiana. Its source is from the s side of Red Cedar lake, in lon. 95 2 w, lat. 47 28 N; and its length thence to the gulf of Mexico is about 3000 miles. The tributary streams are numerous, the largest of which are the Missouri and Arkansa from the w, and the Illinois and Ohio from the e. The general course of the Mississippi is from n to s; below the influx of the Ohio it is exceedingly crooked, and in it are many small islands. The water of this river is clear till it receives the Missouri. It is navigable, without any material obstructions, to St. Anthony Falls, in lat. 44, where the stream, more than 600 yards wide, falls perpendicularly 16 feet; and the rapid below, in the space of 300 yards, renders the descent 38 feet more, and the width is here contracted to 210 yards. Above these falls the river is confined between high hills, and has a number of rapids and hard ripples, caused by rocks and islands. Higher up, the country is more open, with fine meadows, to the fall of Pakagama in lat. 47 18, which has a shoot 20 yards wide and 20 feet deep over a flat rock. On both sides the river are salt springs, which produce excellent salt; and the adjacent country is equal in goodness to any in N America. It enters the gulf of Mexico by four mouths; the principal one, which is the s e pass, at the island of Balaise.

Mississippi, a territory of the United States of America; bounded on the n by the state of Tennessee, E by Georgia, s by W Florida, and w by the river of its name, which separates it from Louisiana. In 1810 it contained 40,352 inhabitants.

Missouri, a large river of Louisiana, formed by the junction of three streams in lon. 110 5 w, lat. 45 23 N. It flows upward of 3000 m in a very flexuous s e direction, to the Mississippi, which

MIT

it joins in lon. 90 0, lat. 38 55, but there is a broader and deeper river, and in fact the principal stream. In 1804-5, by direction of the government of the United States, it was ascended its whole length by captains Lewis and Clarke, who gave the names of Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin to the three rivers that form the head of the Missouri; and they ascended Jefferson to its source 105 m, 80 of which is navigable for canoes. The Missouri is deep and rapid, and receives numerous rivers in its course, many of them of considerable extent. It contains many islands and sandbanks, and some rapids; and about 2300 m up are some cascades and falls; the first and largest fall 98 feet, and the whole 363 feet in the space of 17 m. The banks, except a sterile district below the falls, are in general rich and beautiful: in some parts are extensive meadows, with hills beyond them covered with trees; in others, lower down, are long chains of high hills of a dark colour, great quantities of which are washed into the river by rains, and the force of the current, which causes a mudiness that never subsides. If this river be regarded as the chief river that constitutes what is called the Mississippi, the Missouri will be above 4200 m in length.

Missassin Lake, a lake of New Britain, lying E of the s part of James bay, and surrounded by mountains called the Great Mistassins. It is above 250 m in circuit, of a very irregular shape, being much intersected by long and narrow projections of land, and contains several islands. It is formed of the Mistassin and other rivers from the mountains, and its outlet is the river Rupert.

Mistretto, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, and a bishop's see; seated on the Sacanalle, 60 m s e Palermo, and 72 w s w Messina.

Mitcham, a village in Surry, 7 m s w London. It is seated on the Wandle, on which are some snuff-mills, and calico-printing manufactures.

Mitcheldean, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Monday, seated at the n extremity of the forest of Dean, 12 m w Gloucester, and 116 w by N London.

Mitchellstown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Here is a college for the support of 12 decayed gentlemen and as many gentlewomen. It is 27 m N by E Cork, and 28 w s w Clonmel.

Mittau, a city and the capital of Courland, with a large ducal palace.

MOC

The walls and moats of the town are decayed; the houses, for the most part, have no particular elegance; and a great many gardens and open places are contained within its circuit. Here are two Lutheran churches, a beautiful Calvinist church, and a popish church. It is seated on the Aa, 25 m sw Riga, and 150 nww Wilna. Lon. 23 50 E, lat. 56 40 N.

Mittlenwald, a town of Siberia, in the county of Glatz, seated on the Neisse, near its source, 18 m s Glatz.

Mittenwald, a town of Bavaria, in the county of Werdenfels, on the river Isar, 12 m n Inspruc.

Mittenwald, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 16 m sss Berlin.

Mitterburg, a town of Istria, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle on a rock, 15 m w Flume, and 30 ss Tricst.

Mobile, a river formed by the junction of the Tumbiche and Tascaloofa in the Mississippi territory. After flowing 100 m s it separates into two streams, which soon after enter into W Florida. The river to the w retains the name of Mobile, that to the e takes the name of Tenfaw; both are equally navigable, and they run nearly parallel into Mobile bay, which extends 11 leagues s to the gulf of Mexico.

Mobile, a city of W Florida, formerly of considerable importance, but now in a state of decline. It has a regular fortress of brick, a neat square of barracks, and many elegant houses. It stands on the w side of the mouth of a river and at the head of a bay of the same name, 90 m wsw Pensacola. Lon. 88 18 W, lat. 30 37 N.

Mocaranga, or *Mocara*, a kingdom on the coast of Caffraria, mistakenly called Monomotapa, which is the title of the monarch. It is bounded on the n by Monoemugi, e by the Mosambique channel, s by Sofala and Manica, and w by unknown regions. It has several rivers, of which the Zambeza is the chief; is fertile in rice, millet, and sugar-canes, which last grow without cultivation; and the pastures feed vast multitudes of cattle, especially of the larger sort, but not any horses. There are a great many ostriches, wild beasts, and elephants; and several mines of gold and silver. The natives are all black, with woolly hair, and go naked almost as low as the girdle, but thence downward are covered with a piece of cloth of various colours. That of the common people is of died cotton; but persons of quality wear Indian silks, or

MOD

cotton, embroidered with gold, over which they commonly have the skin of some wild beast, with the tail hanging behind, and trailing on the ground. The men have as many wives as they choose to take. Their religion is paganism; but they believe in one God who created the world. The Portuguese had a settlement here in 1560, but they were all murdered, or forced away. The houses are built of wood, and covered with plaster; but there are very few towns. Madrogan is the capital.

Mocaumpour, a town of Napaul, with a hill fort, capital of a district of the same name. It is situate on the Kurra, 48 m sss Catmandu, and 136 n Patna. Lon. 85 37 E, lat. 27 35 N.

Mocha, or *Moka*, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, seated on a small bay of the Red sea, near the strait of Babelmandel. On each of the points of land, which enclose the road, is a fort; but they are wretched structures. The town is of a circular form, surrounded by a wall, in which are six gates. It carries on a great trade, especially in coffee; and the inhabitants are computed at 18,000, without including the Jews, who inhabit the suburbs. The women, except a small number of the common sort, never appear in the streets in the daytime, but visit each other in the evening; they have little buskins of morocco leather; and over their dress they wear a large veil of painted calico. The British, from Hindoostan, at present engross almost exclusively the trade of this place. It stands in a barren plain, 140 m ssw Sana, and 630 sss Mecca. Lon. 44 25 E, lat. 13 10 N.

Modain, or *Madain*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak-Arabi, on the site of the ancient Ctesiphon, by the river Tigris, 22 m sss Bagdad.

Modbury, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of plush; seated between two hills, 36 m ssw Exeter, and 208 wsw London.

Modena, or *Modene*, a duchy of Italy, 65 m long and 35 broad; bounded on the w by Parma, n by Mantua, e by Ferrarese, Bolognese, and Tuscany, and s by the republic of Lucca. It includes the duchies of Mirandola and Reggio. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruit of different kinds. It also feeds a great number of cattle.

Modena, a fortified city of Italy, capital of Modenese, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a magnificent college. The cathedral, several of the

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churches, and some of the monasteries, are handsome structures. The ducal palace is of vast size, richly furnished, and contains fine paintings. The inhabitants, estimated at 30,000, are said to make the best masks in all Italy. It is situated between the rivers Secchia and Panaro, 34 m s by s. *Modena*, and 60 m w Florence. Lon. 11 12 e, lat. 44 34 n.

Modica, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, capital of a county of its name, the only one in the island, and endowed with singular privileges. It has two handsome churches, several convents, palaces for the governor, and other public edifices. The vicinity is rich in corn, hemp, soda, fruit, wine, and oil, and abounds in sheep and cattle. The inhabitants, estimated at 24,000, have a considerable trade with Malta. It is situated on the Acellaro, 17 m w by w Noto. Lon. 14 54 e, lat. 36 55 n.

Modon, a strong town of European Turkey, in Morea, and a bishop's see, with a safe harbour. It is situated on a promontory projecting into the sea of Sapienza, 15 m w Coron. Lon. 21 31 e, lat. 36 53 n.

Morris; see *Mears*.

Moskirch, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 18 m n Constance.

Moffat, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, near the river Annan, encompassed on all sides, except the s, by hills of different heights. Its delightful situation and mineral springs attract much company. It is 20 m n by s Dumfries.

Moffat Hills, the highest mountains of the s of Scotland, on the n border of Dumfriesshire. Hartfell, the most elevated, is 3300 feet above the level of the sea. They feed numerous flocks of sheep; and from them descend, in different directions, the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, whose sources are but little distant from each other.

Mogador, a town of the kingdom of Morocco, with a harbour for vessels of a middling size. It is surrounded by walls, with batteries, and at high tides is almost encompassed by the sea. The streets are all in straight lines, and contain a great number of handsome houses. The port is formed by a channel, between the mainland and an island of the same name above a mile in length, on which is a strong castle. It is 90 m wsw Morocco. Lon. 9 35 w, lat. 30 28 n.

Moguer, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near the mouth of the Tinto, 48 m w Seville.

M O H

Mohatz, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Buranwar. Here Louis the last king of Hungary, in 1326, was defeated by the Turks under Soliman II, with the loss of 22,000 men, and after the battle suffocated by the fall of his horse in a muddy brook. In 1687, another battle was fought here, between the Christians commanded by prince Charles of Lorrain, and the Turks, who were defeated with the loss of 10,000 men, their cannon and baggage. It is situated at the conflux of the Gorasse with the Danube, 23 m n by s Essek.

Mohawk River, a river of the state of New York, which rises 25 m to the n of Fort Stanwix, passes by that fort, Johnstown, and Schenectady, and enters Hudson river, 8 m above Albany. Three m above its junction with the Hudson it has a cataract, where the stream, above 300 yards wide, has a rapid descent of 30 feet, and then falls perpendicularly about 40 feet. A mile below the falls is a handsome bridge, and immediately below it the river divides into three branches, and forms several islands. This river is navigable for boats from Schenectady nearly to its source; and the produce that is conveyed down the river is landed at Schenectady, and thence sent by land 16 m to Albany.

Mohila, one of the Comora islands, between the n end of Madagascar and the continent of Africa. The inland parts are mountainous and woody, and there are several villages, whose houses are made of reeds and straw. The people are black, with great heads, large lips, flat noses, sharp chins, and strong limbs. Some of the inhabitants are Mohamedans, who have a few wretched mosques, built of wood and straw without, and matted neatly within. This island produces plenty of rice, peas, honey, cocoa-nuts, plantains, oranges, lemons, citrons, pineapples, cucumbers, tamarinds, and sugar-canes. It has a good road for ships. Lon. 43 50 e, lat. 12 25 s.

Mohilef, or *Mogilev*, a government of the Russian empire, comprising a part of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland in 1772.

Mohilef, a town of Lithuania, capital of a Russian government of the same name. By the division of Poland in 1773, it was ceded to Russia, with its territory, and erected into an archbishopric of the Roman church, with an assistant bishop. It has a considerable trade, and is situate on the Dnieper, 340

M O L

MENE Warlaw, and 364 s Petersburg. Lon. 30 14 E, lat. 53 53 N.

Mohill, a town of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim, 9 m s Carrick.

Mohrin, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, 18 m nsw Custrin.

Mohrungen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, situate on a lake of the same name, which almost surrounds it. Here is an old castle, formerly a convent, belonging to the knights of the Teutonic order, in consequence of whose wars the town has frequently suffered. It is 36 m ssw Konigsberg, and 56 s E Dantzic.

Mojaisk, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, of considerable extent, and fortified. It is situate near the Moskva, 60 m wsw Moscow.

Mollah, a town and fort of Arabia Petrea, on the coast of the Red sea, 130 m s Acaba, and 180 nw Medina. Lon. 33 30 E, lat. 27 30 N.

Moiras, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a linen manufacture, and a beautiful seat belonging to earl Moira, 6 m nw Dromore, and 13 sw Belfast.

Moirans, a town of France, in the department of Isere, on the river Isere, 25 m s E Vienne.

Mojfacs, a town of France, in the department of Lot, with a trade in corn and flour; seated on the Tarn, near its conflux with the Garonne, 13 m nw Montauban.

Mola di Bari, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on the gulf of Venice, 17 m E Bari.

Mola di Gaeta, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, seated near the sea, 3 m n E Gaeta.

Mold, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Saturday. The assizes are held here. The number of inhabitants was 4235 in 1801, and 5083 in 1811. It stands at the foot of a lofty mount, on which was formerly a castle, 5 m s E Flint, and 188 nw London. Lon. 2 59 w, lat. 53 12 N.

Moldavia, a province of Turkey, in Europe, 280 m long and from 30 to 130 broad; bounded on the N by Poland, from which it is also divided on the NE by the Dniester, E by New Russia, Bessarabia, and Bulgaria, from which last it is parted by the Danube, sw by Wallachia, and w by Transylvania. The other principal rivers are the Pruth and Sereih. The w part is mountainous, and there are some uncultivated deserts; but it abounds in good pastures, which feed a great number of horses, oxen, and sheep; it also

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produces corn, pulse, honey, wax, fruit, with plenty of game and fowls. The inhabitants are Christians of the Greek church. By the treaty of peace, in 1812, the part of this country s of the river Pruth was ceded to Russia. Jassy and Chotzin are the principal towns.

Mole, a river in Surry, which rises on the borders of Suffex, flows N to Dorking, and passing beneath Box Hill, is said to disappear in its vicinity, and to rise again near Leatherhead, whence it flows to Cobham, and enters the Thames, opposite Hampton Court.

Mole, a cape of St. Domingo. See *Nicholas*, St.

Molfetta, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on the gulf of Venice, 10 m w by N Bari.

Molieres, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 11 m N Montauban, and 16 s Cahors.

Molina, a strong town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on the Gallo, in a territory abounding in pastures, 30 m s E Siguenza. Lon. 1 53 W, lat. 41 10 N.

Molise, a county of Naples, in the form of a triangle, whose sides are 39 m long, lying between Terra di Lavoro, Abruzzo Citra, Capitanata, and Principato Ultra. It is a mountainous country, but fertile in corn, wine, saffron, and silk. It suffered much damage by an earthquake in 1805, and upward of 20,000 of the inhabitants perished.

Molise, a town of Naples, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is 50 m n E Naples. Lon. 14 43 E, lat. 41 36 N.

Mollen, a strong town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lauenburg, seated on the Steckenitz, 14 m s Lubec.

Molodegno, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna. Here, on November 29, 1812, Bonaparte abandoned the wretched remains of his great army; surrounded by an escort of officers, he fled to Smorgoni, where a detachment sent from Wilna conducted him to that city, and thence he immediately fled in disguise for France. Molodegno is 38 m nw Minsk, and 72 s E Wilna.

Molsheim, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Bruch, 10 m w by s Straßburg.

Moluccas, or *Spice Islands*, a number of islands in the Indian ocean, lying E of Celebes. They include those from Mortay in the N to Banda in the S, and from Mysol in the E to Bouru in the W. The other principal ones are Gilolo, Ceram, Amboyna, Ouby, Ternate,

Tulore, Motli, the last five, the original Moluccas, but the apple Except Gilolo, corn, rice, no lemons, and a remarkable for and nutmegs, and very dangerous the shores the of g eat varieties are idolaters; medans. The by the Portuguese settlements; away, about, in 1619, the produce, and in three year plo' of the E liberties, and most exquisite tlement of th

Molucque, principally the gained Austrians in

Mombaza, Zanguebar, sula, which an island, the isthmus, citadel, has large vessel commerce doms adjacent export slave and other supply the king of Mombaza quarrel v took the ca median, and in 1631; became m Mombaza 39 30 E,

Momf, manufacture the Nile.

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Monas, Baltic, from wh channel

Monas, capital same na and the bour is

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Tulore, Motir, Machian, and Bachian: the last five, lying w of Gilolo, are the original Moluccas strictly so called; but the appellation is now extended. Except Gilolo, they produce neither corn, rice, nor cattle, but have oranges, lemons, and other fruits; and are most remarkable for spices, especially cloves and nutmegs. They have large snakes, and very dangerous land crocodiles. On the shores there are large rocks of coral, of great variety and beauty. The natives are idolaters; but there are many Mohammedans. They were discovered in 1511, by the Portuguese, who formed some settlements; but the Dutch drove them away, about the year 1607. By a treaty in 1619, the English had one third of the produce, and the Dutch two thirds; but in three years after, the latter forged a plot of the English against their lives and liberties, and put them to death by the most exquisite tortures. The chief settlement of the Dutch was in Amboyna.

Motuwiz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, famous for a battle gained by the Prussians over the Austrians in 1741. It is 4 m w Brieg.

Mombaza, a city on the coast of Zanguebar. It was seated on a peninsula, which has been since turned into an island, by cutting a canal through the isthmus. It is defended by a strong citadel, has a commodious harbour for large vessels, and carries on a great commerce with the islands and kingdoms adjacent. Hence the Portuguese export slaves, gold, ivory, rice, flesh, and other provisions, with which they supply the settlements in Brasil. The king of Melinda, being a Christian, had a quarrel with the Portuguese governor, took the castle by assault, turned Mohammedan, and murdered all the Christians, in 1631; but, in 1729, the Portuguese became masters of this territory again. Mombaza is 75 m ssw Melinda. Lon. 39 30 E, lat. 3 15 S.

Momflot, a town of Egypt, with manufactures of linens, on the left bank of the Nile, 20 m nww Siout.

Mompo, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Carthagera, on the left bank of the Madalena, 120 m ssw Carthagera.

Mona, an island of Denmark, in the Baltic, to the sw of the isle of Zealand, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Stege is the chief town.

Monaco, a fortified seaport of Italy, capital of a small principality of the same name, between the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa. The harbour is good, but not deep enough for

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large vessels; and the principal export is olive oil. Beside the citadel and other fortifications, it is naturally very strong, being seated on a craggy rock that projects into the sea. It is 12 m ssw Nice. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 43 44 N.

Monaghan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 12 m long and 22 broad; bounded on the n by Tyrone, s by Armagh, se by Louth, sw by Cavan, and w by Fermanagh. It is full of woods and bogs, and a third part of it taken up by Lough Erne. It contains 24 parishes, and about 117,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament.

Monaghan, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name. It was fortified with a castle and a fort, against the Irish, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It is 21 m s by w Dunganon, and 76 nww Dublin. Lon. 7 4 w, lat. 54 16 N.

Monastier, a town on the e coast of Tunis, seated near a cape of its name, 15 m E by s Susa.

Monastereven, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, on the river Barrow, 7 m w Kildare.

Monblanc, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Francoli, 16 m nww Tarragona.

Moncallier, a town of Piedmont, seated on an eminence near the Po, 5 m ssw Turin.

Moncalvo, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, seated on a mountain, 12 m ssw Casal.

Moncaon, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, with a strong castle. The Spaniards have often attempted to take it, but in vain. It is seated near the Minho, 24 m n Braga.

Monchabou, a city of the kingdom of Birmah, which was only a small town in 1752, under the government of Alompra, who soon afterward became the deliverer of his country, and the conqueror of Peru. It is 40 m n Ummerapoora.

Moncon, a town of Spain, in Arragon, with a castle; seated at the conflux of the Sola with the Cinca, 10 m ssw Balastro, and 50 n Saragossa.

Moncontour, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, 12 m ssw St. Briec.

Moncontour, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 27 m nw Poitiers.

Mondego, a river of Portugal, which has its source near Guarda, crosses Beira, by Coimbra, and enters the Atlantic, near a cape of the same name.

Mondonedo, a city of Spain, in Ga-

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licia, and a bishop's see; seated in a fertile country, on a small river, 60 m NE Compostella. Lon. 7 10 W, lat. 43 10 N.

Mondoubleau, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, 15 m NNW Vendôme.

Mondovi, a fortified town of Piedmont, and a bishop's see. Beside the cathedral, it has five churches, a university, and 12 convents. The vicinity yields excellent wine, good chestnuts, and fine marble. In 1796, the French gained a victory here over the Austrians, which made them masters of the states of the king of Sardinia. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Elero, 14 m E Coni. Lon. 8 3 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Mondragon, a town of Spain, in Biscay, near which are some medicinal springs, and a famous mine of excellent iron. It is 24 m SSW St. Sebastian.

Mondragon, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 12 m NNW Castres.

Mondragone, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, celebrated for its medicinal waters; seated near the sea, 13 m NW Capua.

Monembalia; see *Napoli di Malvasia*.

Moneygall, a town of Ireland, in King county, 28 m WSW Maryborough, and 8 SW Philpottown.

Monemore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, 13 m N by E Dungannon, and 35 SE Londonderry.

Monfia, an island on the coast of Zanguebar, to the NE of Quiloa, tributary to Portugal. Lon. 40 50 E, lat. 7 50 S.

Monflanquin, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, 27 m NNE Agen.

Monforte, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a castle, 19 m NNE Orense.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 17 m SE Castel Branco.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 21 m S Portalegre.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in Trallos Montes, 20 m W by N Braganza.

Monghir, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, with a fort, seated on the right bank of the Ganges, 80 m E by S Patna, and 230 NNW Calcutta. Lon. 86 36 E, lat. 25 24 N.

Monguls, *Country of the*, or *Western Chinese Tartary*, a region in the interior of Asia, bounded on the N by Siberia, E by Eastern Tartary, S by the great wall of China and Leaotung, and W by Independent Tartary. The Mongul Tartars have neither towns, villages, nor houses; they are wandering hordes,

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and live under tents, which they remove from one place to another, according as the different seasons, or the wants of their flocks, require: they pass the summer on the banks of rivers, and the winter at the foot of some mountain, which shelters them from the cutting N wind. They are naturally clownish, and dirty in their dress, as well as in their tents, where they live amid the dung of their flocks, which, when dried, they use for fuel. They choose rather to be satisfied with the food that their flocks supply, than take the trouble of cultivating the earth: it even appears that they neglect agriculture from pride. During the summer, they live only on milk, using without distinction that of the cow, mare, ewe, goat, and camel. Their ordinary drink is warm water, in which a little coarse tea has been infused; with this they mix cream, milk, or butter, according to their circumstances. They have also a method of making a kind of spirituous liquor of four milk, especially of that of the mare. The Monguls are free, open and sincere. They pride themselves chiefly on their dexterity in handling the bow and arrow, mounting on horseback, and hunting wild beasts. Polygamy is permitted among them; but they generally have only one wife. They burn the bodies of their dead, and carry the ashes to eminences, where they inter them, and cover the grave with a heap of stones, over which they plant a great number of small standards. They are unacquainted with the use of money, and trade only by barter. Although the Monguls might appropriate to themselves the spoils of a great number of animals, the skins which they use for clothing are generally those of their sheep, and they wear the wool inmost. The religion of the Mongul Tartars is confined to the worship of Fo. They have the most superstitious veneration for their lamas, who are clownish, ignorant, and licentious priests, to whom they attribute the power of calling down hail or rain: to these lamas they give the most valuable of their effects in return for prayers, which they go about reciting from tent to tent. These people are very devout, and continually wear hanging at their necks a kind of chaplet, over which they say their prayers. All the Monguls are governed by khans, or particular princes, independent of each other; but all subject to the emperor of China, whom they consider as the grand khan of the Tartars. All the Mongul nations under the Chi-

nese govern four principal Monguls, pre the Ortous, Monheim, principality wert.

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438 E, lat. *Monistral*, department St. Etienne.

Monmouth, See *Freehold*.

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nese government may be divided into four principal tribes, which are the Monguls, properly so called, the Kalkas, the Ortoos, and the Tartars of Kokonor.

Monheim, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, 8 m N Donawert.

Monikenaam, a seaport of N Holland, which has manufactures of soap and silk. It is seated on a gut or frith of the Zuider zee. 8 m NE Amsterdam. Lon. 4 38 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Monistrol, a town of France, in the department of Upper Loire, 14 m SW St. Etienne.

Monmouth, a town of New Jersey. See *Freehold*.

Monmouth, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, on the E side of the Androscoggin, 15 m W by S Harrington, and 48 N Portland.

Monmouth, a borough of England, capital of Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and seated on the Monnow, which here joins the Wye. Over the former is a very ancient bridge and gateway, once a barrier against the Welsh. It was formerly defended by a wall and a ditch, and in the centre is a castle in ruins. Here was born the warlike Henry V, called Henry of Monmouth. It contains two parish-churches, one of them engrafted on part of the ruins of a priory, and both are curious structures. The number of inhabitants was 3345 in 1801, and 3503 in 1811. The town has no manufactures; but there are iron and tin works in the neighbourhood, and some trade is carried on with Hertford and Bristol by the Wye. It is 18 m S Hereford, and 129 W by N London. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 51 49 N.

Monmouthshire, a county of England, bounded on the N by Herefordshire, E by Gloucestershire, SE by the mouth of the Severn, and W and SW by the counties of Brecknock and Glamorgan. It is 24 m long and 20 broad, containing 330,220 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 122 parishes; has seven market-towns; and sends three members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 45,582 in 1801, and 60,127 in 1811. Beside the Wye, which parts it from Gloucestershire, the Monnow, which separates it from Herefordshire, and the Rhyney, or Rumney, which divides it from Glamorganshire, this county has almost peculiar to itself the river Usk, which divides it into two unequal portions. The eastern part, and the largest, is a tract fertile in corn and pasture, and well wooded; and it

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abounds with limestone, coal, and iron. The western portion is mountainous, and, in great part, unfavorable for cultivation; whence it is devoted to the feeding of sheep and goats. Monmouthshire was formerly reckoned one of the counties of Wales; and from the names of its towns and villages, its mountainous rugged surface, and its situation beyond the Wye, which seems to form a natural boundary between England and Wales in this part, it certainly partakes mostly of the character of the latter country, though now comprehended in the civil division of the former. The higher ranks generally speak English, but the common people use the Welsh language. The chief manufacture of this county is flannels.

Monoemugi, or *Nimeama*, a region in the interior of Africa, said to be of vast extent, bounded on the N by Abyssinia, E by Zanguebar, S by Mocaranga, and W by Congo. This country is very little known to the Europeans.

Monomotapa; see *Mocaranga*.

Monongahela, a river of the United States, which rises in Virginia, at the foot of Laurel mountain, flows N by Morgantown, where it becomes navigable, then enters Pennsylvania, and passes by Redstone to Pittsburgh, where it joins the Allegheny, and their united stream assumes the name of Ohio.

Monopoli, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, on the coast of the gulf of Venice, 28 m ESE Bari.

Monpazier, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 18 m SW Sarlat.

Monquegna, or *Monquega*, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Arequipa, and capital of a territory of its name, adorned with large vineyards. Its whole commerce is in wine and brandy, which are greatly valued. It is 100 m SE Arequipa. Lon. 71 40 E, lat. 17 34 S.

Monreale, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, and an archbishop's see. The cathedral is very spacious, and richly ornamented; but it suffered considerably by a fire in 1811, and its rich funds are now applying to restore the damages done. Near it is the famous convent of St. Martino, so richly decorated that it might be deemed a superb palace. The town is neatly built, and stands on a lofty hill, 4 m W by S Palermo.

Mons, a strong city of the Netherlands, lately the capital of Austrian Hainault, and now the capital of the department of Jemappe. The most remarkable buildings are the castle, the

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arsenal, the townhouse, and the great church. It is a place of good trade, has considerable manufactures of woollen stuffs, and contains 25,000 inhabitants. Mons has been several times taken by the French, Dutch, and Austrians; the last time by the French in 1792, after the battle of Jemappe. It stands partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, on the river Trouille, 30 m ssw Brussels. Lon. 3 57 E, lat. 50 27 N.

Monfaraz, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Guadiana, 25 m sw Elvas.

Monfisi, a town of Guinea, in the country of Anziko, and the residence of the micoco, or king. It is 380 m NE St. Salvador. Lon. 17 16 E, lat. 4 40 S.

Monstiers; see *Moustiers*.

Mont Blanc, a mountain of the Penine Alps, in Savoy, so called from its white appearance. It is 15,662 feet above the level of the sea, and supposed to be the highest in Europe. The French have given the name of this mountain to the conquered duchy of Savoy, as a new department of France.

Mont de Marfan, a town of France, capital of the department of Landes. It is seated on the Midouse, 30 m NE Dax. Lon. 0 30 W, lat. 43 55 N.

Mont St. Michel, a strong town of France, in the department of Manche, built on a rock in the sea, which is accessible at low water. Its late Benedictine abbey served at once for a castle of defence, and a state prison; and the prior of it was governor of the town. This place gave name to the military order of St. Michel, founded by Louis XI. It is 10 m sw Avanches. Lon. 1 30 W, lat. 48 37 N.

Mont Tonnerre, a new department of France, including part of the electorate of Mentz, the palatinate of the Rhine, and the duchy of Deux Ponts. It has its name from a ridge of mountains, near the Rhine, and the capital is Mentz.

Montabaur, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Treves, with a fine palace, 7 m N Nassau.

Montagu Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, near Sandwich island. Lon. 168 31 E, lat. 17 26 S.

Montagu Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, 50 m long and 12 broad, near the W coast of N America, at the entrance of Prince William sound. Lon. 127 30 W, lat. 60 0 N.

Montaigu, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, 18 m sse Nantes, and 40 msw Fontenay le Compte.

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Montaigu, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 33 m nsw Clermont.

Montaigue, or *Scherpenheul*, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, famous for a miraculous image of the Virgin, visited by a great number of people. It is 14 m NE Louvain.

Montalegre, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 25 m NE Braga, and 42 W Braganza.

Montalvan, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a strong citadel, seated on the Rio Martin, 44 m S Saragossa, and 92 N by W Valencia.

Montalvao, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the borders of Spain, 18 m NNE Portalegre.

Montanches, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, at the foot of a chain of mountains, 18 m N by E Merida.

Montagril, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 28 m SE Santarem, and 33 nsw Evora.

Montargis, a town of France, in the department of Loiret. Its mustard and cutlery are excellent; and from the river Loing is a navigable canal hence to the Seine. It is seated near a fine forest, 15 m S Nemours, and 62 S by E Paris.

Montauban, a town of France, capital of the department of Tarn and Garonne, and lately an episcopal see. Here are manufactures of silk stockings and stuffs, serges, shalloons, &c. This town was taken from the Huguenots in 1629, and the fortifications were demolished. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Tarn, 30 m N Toulouse, and 32 S Cahors.

Montbazen, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, at the foot of a hill, on which is an ancient castle, 8 m S Tours.

Montbeliard, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with a large castle on a rock. Before the revolution it was the capital of a principality, which, though insulated by France, belonged to Germany. It has a good trade in linen, leather, and cutlery; and near it is a considerable iron-mine. It stands on the Savoureuse, at its conflux with the Luzine (which soon after joins the Doubs) 16 m WNW Porentru, and 47 ENE Besançon. Lon. 6 56 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Montbrisen, a town of France, capital of the department of Loire. It is celebrated for medicinal waters, and seated on the Vezize, 40 m WSW Lyon, and 76 SSE Moulins. Lon. 4 7 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Montdauphin, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, on a

craggy mo
the Duran

Montdidier, a town of France, seated on a hill, and 58 N by E Compiègne.

Monte Sienese, famous for wine in Italy.

Molte, a town of Portugal, in the district of Fermo.

Monte Citorio, a town of Italy, in the district of Terra di Lavoro, famous for its medicine.

Monte Capri, a town of Italy, on the cape of the Gulf of Naples, called by the name of the mountain.

Monte Carlo, a town of Monaco, in the duchy of Savoy, on the coast of the Gulf of Genoa.

Monte Corno, a town of Italy, in the Friuli, with a castle, 18 m S Udine.

Monte Citorio, a town of Italy, in the district of the patriarchy of Aquileia, near the lake Bolsina.

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craggy mountain, almost surrounded by the Durance, 12 m NE Embrun.

Montdidier, a town of France, in the department of Somme, where the kings of France formerly had a palace. It is seated on a mountain, 22 m SSE Amiens, and 58 N by E Paris.

Monte Alcinò, a town of Tuscany, in Siensé, famous for producing the best wine in Italy, 24 m SSE Sienna.

Molte Alto, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 14 m SSW Fermo.

Monte Cassino, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey, 18 m SSE Sora.

Monte Christo, a town, bay, and cape on the N side of St. Domingo. The cape is a high hill, in the form of a tent, called by the French Cape la Grange. Lon. 71 44 W, lat. 19 51 N.

Monte Falco, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, near the river Clitunno, 12 m W Spoleto.

Monte Falcone, a town of Italy, in Friuli, with a castle, near the river Ponzano, 18 m WNW Trieste.

Monte Fiascone, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, near the lake Bolsena, 12 m NNW Viterbo.

Monte Foffoli, a town of Tuscany, in Pisano, 18 m E by N Leghorn.

Monte Leone, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 12 m NNE Nicotera.

Monte Leone, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 9 m N Benevento.

Monte Marano, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, near the river Calore, 18 m S Benevento.

Monte Peloso, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the river Basiento, 14 m E Acerenza.

Monte Pulciano, a town of Tuscany, in Siensé, seated near the Chiana, in a country noted for excellent wine, 28 m SE Sienna.

Monte St. Angelo, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, 7 m N Manfredonia.

Monte Santo, formerly Mount Athos, a lofty mountain of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Contessa, inhabited by Greek monks, who have seven convents built like forts. It is 17 m S of Salonichi.

Monte Velino, a mountain of Italy, supposed to be the most lofty part of the Apennines, and 8400 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. It is 46 m NE of Rome.

Monte Verde, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 16 m NE Conza.

Monte Video, a seaport of Paraguay, with a fort, and surrounded by a strong wall. The principal trade consists in hides, and provisions are cheap and

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abundant. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. Monte Video was taken by the English in 1807; but soon evacuated. It is seated at the foot of a lofty conical mountain, on the N side of the river Plata, 60 m from its mouth, and 140 E Buenos Ayres. Lon. 56 25 W, lat. 34 50 S.

Montebio, a town of Italy, in Modenese. The French defeated the Austrians near this place in 1736. It is 8 m NW Reggio.

Montego, a seaport, on a bay of the same name, on the N coast of Jamaica. In 1795, a fire consumed an immense quantity of stores, and great part of the town. Lon. 78 5 W, lat. 18 40 N.

Montelimart, a town of France, in the department of Drome, with an ancient citadel, and manufactures of wool, silk, and leather. It is seated in a fertile plain, near the Rhone, 25 m S Valence, and 30 N Orange.

Montelopez, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Cohahuila. It has seven churches and two public squares, and is the principal military depot for this province and Texas. It is situate on a rivulet, 310 m N Zacatecas. Lon. 101 30 W, lat. 26 33 N.

Montemor o Novo, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Canna, 15 m WNW Evora, and 50 E by S Lisbon.

Montemor o Velho, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, seated on the Mondego, 10 m SW Coimbra, and 83 N by E Lisbon.

Montereau, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a trade in corn, cheese, and cloth; seated on the Seine, at the influx of the Yonne, 15 m SE Melun.

Monterey, a seaport of New Albion, capital of the whole country and of a jurisdiction of its name. It comprehends an area of 300 yards long by 250 wide, is walled round, and has a fort, with a small kind of block-house a little above the top of the wall, at each corner of the square. It stands on the SE part of a spacious open bay of the same name. Lon. 121 51 W, lat. 36 36 N.

Monterey, a town of New Spain, capital of New Leon, and a bishop's see. It stands near the source of the Tigre, which flows into the gulf of Mexico, 230 m NNE Zacatecas. Lon. 100 0 W, lat. 26 10 N.

Monterosso, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, on the brow of a mountain, 28 m W Syracuse.

Montesa, a town and fortress of Spain, in Valencia. It is the seat of an order of knighthood of the same name, and 9 m SSW Xativa.

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Montesquieu, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 15 m SSE Toulouse.

Montesquieu, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 11 m WSW Auch.

Montferand, a town of France, now a suburb to Clermont.

Montferrat, a late duchy of Piedmont, to the W of Milanese, and N of the territory of Genoa, from which it is separated by the Apennines. It is very fertile and well cultivated, abounding in corn, wine, oil, and silk. It belonged to the duke of Savoy, and the capital was Casal. See *Piedmont*.

Montfort, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, 16 m W Versailles.

Montfort, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, 12 m W Rennes.

Montfort, a fortified town of Holland, in Utrecht, seated on the Yssel, 7 m SW Utrecht.

Montfort, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, 6 m N Feldkirch.

Montgatz, or *Munkats*, a town of Lower Hungary, in the county of Perczas, with a fortress composed of three castles, seated on a craggy rock. It is encompassed by a great morass; and nature and art have rendered it almost impregnable. It was defended three years by the princess Ragotsky, wife of count Tekeli, when besieged by the Austrians, to whom it surrendered in 1688. It is 52 m ESE Cassovia. Lon. 21 55 E. lat. 48 26 N.

Montgomery, a town of Maryland, chief of a county of the same name. It is 12 m N Washington, and 23 SW Baltimore.

Montgomery, a borough of Wales, capital of Montgomeryshire, with a market on Thursday. It had walls and a castle, which were demolished in the civil wars, and is now a small place. The inhabitants were 972 in 1801, and 932 in 1811. It stands on the side of a hill, near the river Severn, 24 m SW Shrewsbury, and 168 NW London. Lon. 3 5 W, lat. 52 26 N.

Montgomeryshire, a county of Wales, bounded on the N by Merionethshire and Denbighshire, NE and E by Shropshire, S by Radnorshire, SW by Cardiganshire, and W by Merionethshire. It is 36 m long and 34 broad, containing 628,480 acres; is divided into nine hundreds, and 53 parishes; has five market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 47,978 in 1801, and 51,931 in 1811. Though barren and mountainous in many parts,

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it has a greater mixture of fertile vale and plain than several of the Welsh counties. Its riches proceed from sheep and wool, the hilly tracts being almost entirely sheep-walks; and the flocks are driven from distant parts to feed on them during the summer. This county also affords mineral treasures, particularly lead, and it abounds with slate and lime; but there is no coal. The principal rivers are the Severn, Vyrnwy, and Tannat. The assizes are held at Welshpool.

Montguyon, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, 43 m SSE Saintes.

Montil, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 m W Alcaraz, and 70 SSE Calatrava.

Montignac, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 21 m ESE Perigueux.

Montilla, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 18 m SSE Cordova.

Montjoy, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers. It has a fortified castle on a hill, and is situate among rugged rocks, 19 m S Juliers.

Montivilliers, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 6 m N Havre.

Montilieu, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, 40 m SSE Saintes.

Montlouis, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a regular fortress, on a rock at the foot of the Pyrenees, for the protection of the frontiers. It is 40 m W by S Perpignan, and 430 S Paris. Lon. 2 5 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Montlougou, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on the Cher, 35 m WSW Moulins.

Montluel, a town of France, in the department of Ain, seated on the Saône, 9 m SE Trevoux.

Montmarault, a town of France, in the department of Allier, 28 m SW Moulins.

Montmedy, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, seated on the Cher, which divides it into the upper and lower town, 21 m N Verdun.

Montmelian, a town of Savoy, with a castle; taken by the French in 1705, who demolished the fortifications. It is 8 m SE Chambery, and 27 NE Grenoble.

Montmirel, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 40 m W by S Chalons, and 55 E Paris.

Montmorency, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated near the Seine, 10 m N Paris.

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Montmorillon, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Gartempe, over which is a bridge, 25 m SE Poitiers.

Montpellier, a city of France, capital of the department of Hérault, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a university, in which is a school of medicine. The cathedral was ruined by the Huguenots, but has been partly rebuilt. The trade consists in silks, blankets, carpets, cotton goods, printed calicos, gauzes, hides, cordials, perfumed waters, and verdigrise. The air is extremely healthy, and many invalids resort hither, from all parts, to recover their health. Montpellier is seated on a hill, 5 m from the Mediterranean, near the Lez, a small navigable river, and on the rivulet Merdanfon, which is conveyed into different parts of the city, by subterraneous canals. It is 27 m SW Nîmes, and 47 NE Narbonne. Lon. 3 32 E, lat. 43 36 N.

Montpensier, a town of France, in the department of l'Y de Dome, 20 m NE Clermont.

Montreal, a fertile island of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, at the influx of the Utawas. It is 28 m long and 10 broad; and takes the name of a very lofty mountain, called Mont Real by the French, situate in the middle of the island, and covered with trees and shrubs, except toward its base, where some parts have been cleared and cultivated.

Montreal, a city of Lower Canada, the next in rank to Quebec, situate on the E side of the island of the same name. The lower part of it extends along the St. Lawrence, which is here 3 m broad, and ships can lie close to the shore, which is elevated, and forms a wharf. From the river there is a gradual ascent to what is called the upper town, in which is the cathedral, the English church, a spacious court-house, and the government house. The inhabitants were estimated at 12,000 in 1806; but the fortifications and walls of the city being now demolished, it is improving in extension. The chief commerce is in furs, which are sent to England; and it is the emporium of the trade carried on between Great Britain and the United States. Goods and merchandise for the upper country are carted hence to the village of Chine, 8 m higher up the river, where they are put on board batteaux; the navigation of the river, 4 m above the city, being interrupted by the rapids of St. Louis. Montreal was surrendered by the French to the

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English in 1769. It is 110 m N Crown Point, and 170 SW Quebec. Lon. 73 18 W, lat. 46 33 N.

Montreal, a town of Spain, in Aragon, with a castle, seated on the Xiloca, 25 m NNW Terruel, and 40 S by E Calatayud.

Montreal, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, seated on the Elz, 20 m W by N Coblenz.

Montreal, in Sicily; see *Monreale*.

Montreuil, a strong town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on a hill, near the mouth of the Canche, 36 m S Calais, and 42 WNW Arras.

Montreuil Bellay, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Louet, 10 m SSW Saumur.

Montrieux, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, seated near the Cher, 12 m SE Amboise.

Montrose, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Forfarshire, at the mouth of the S Esk, over which is a bridge. See *Inchbrayock*. A little above the town the river expands into a wide lake, called the Baffin, into which the tide flows, that at high water the town is almost surrounded by the sea. The harbour is very commodious, and has a dry and wet dock. A great quantity of malt is made here, and there are considerable manufactures of canvas, ropes, sheeting, linen, and thread. The salmon fisheries of the N and S Esk form a valuable branch of commerce. The number of inhabitants was 7974 in 1801, and 8955 in 1811. At this place the Pretender landed in December 1715, and embarked in February following. Montrose is 28 m NE Dundee. Lon. 2 22 W, lat. 56 41 N.

Montsaunjeon, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 15 m S Langres.

Montserrat, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, about 12 m in circumference, and 3500 feet above the level of the sea, towering over a hilly country, like a pile of Gothic spires. On it is a large monastery, with a chapel, dedicated to the Virgin, resorted to by numbers of pilgrims. It is inhabited by noble Benedictine monks of several nations, who entertain all that come out of devotion or curiosity, for three days, gratis. Here are also thirteen hermitages, in romantic situations: the most beautiful is that of Santa Ana, the residence of the father of all the hermits.

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or mountain vicar. In 1808, the French made two attacks on this mountain, but were defeated by the monks and peasantry; and in a third attack, early in 1809, they succeeded in entering the monastery, but were forced to retreat the next morning. In 1811, they again obtained possession, but soon afterward evacuated it, having first burned the church, and every thing that might be useful to a re-establishment of this important point. It is 24 m NW Barcelona.

Montserrat, one of the leeward Caribbe islands, discovered by Columbus, and so named by him from its resemblance to the mountain mentioned in the preceding article. It is of an oval form, 9 m long and 7 broad. The hills are covered with cedar and other trees; and the chief exports are sugar, rum, and cotton. It belongs to the English, and is 30 m SW Antigua. Lon. 62 17 W, lat. 16 45 N.

Montzingen, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; seated on the Nahe, 13 m W by S Creutznach.

Monza, a town of Italy, in Milanese. It is famous for the treasury of St. John the baptist; where, among other things, is the iron crown with which the ancient Italian kings were crowned, and afterward the emperors of Germany whenever they were disposed to assert their rights, as kings of Lombardy. Charlemagne was crowned here in 774, after taking Desiderius king of Lombardy prisoner. It is seated on the Lambro, 8 m NE Milan.

Monzon; see *Mongon*.

Moon, Mountains of the, mountains of Africa, extending from Negroland, through Abyssinia, to the Indian sea. They are higher than those of Atlas.

Moorfields, a town of Virginia, chief of Hardy county. It is situate on the S branch of the Potomac, 45 m W by S Winchester. Lon. 79 20 W, lat. 39 8 N.

Moorshedabad, a city of Hindoostan, the capital of Bengal before the establishment of the English power. It is seated near the western arm of the Ganges, 112 m N Calcutta. Lon. 88 27 E, lat. 24 15 N.

Moose Fort, a settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, on the S part of James bay, near the influx of a river of its name. Lon. 80 2 W, lat. 51 15 N.

Mooßh, or *Moußh*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, which has a trade in tobacco and manna. It is seated on an eminence, washed by the Eu-

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phrates, over which is a bridge, 40 m NW Beilia.

Moatapilly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor circar, at the mouth of the Gondegama. Lon. 80 10 E, lat. 15 35 N.

Mora, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, near which is a stone, famous for being the spot whence Gustavus Vasa harangued the Dalecarlians, and assembled the troops with which he drove Christian II, of Denmark, from Stockholm. It is seated near the W end of lake Siljan, 60 m NW Fahlun.

Mora, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Odivor, 29 m NW Evora.

Mora, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Ebro, 18 m N Tortosa.

Mora, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 18 m SE Toledo.

Morant Point, the most easterly promontory of Jamaica. On the SW side of the point is a harbour of the same name. Lon. 76 7 W, lat. 17 57 N.

Morat, or *Murton*, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle. It stands on the SE side of a lake of its name, lying parallel with the lake of Neuchatel, into which it flows by the Broye. This town sustained a siege against the duke of Burgundy, in 1476, in which his army of 30,000 men were all slain; and their bones are kept here in a charnel-house. It is 10 m W by S Bern, and 10 NE Friburg.

Moratalaz, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 22 m E Ciudad Real.

Moratalla, a town of Spain, in Murcia, 34 m SSW Chinchilla.

Morava, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Bulgaria, flows through Servia, by Nissa, and joins the Danube, at Semendria.

Moravia, a marquissate of Germany, bounded on the W by Bohemia, N by Silesia, E by Hungary, and S by Austria. It is a mountainous country, yet very fertile and populous, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks. More corn is grown than the inhabitants consume; and it produces much hemp and flax. The principal manufactures are cloth, iron, glass, paper, and gunpowder. From this country a sect of Christians, called Moravians, take their name, their doctrines having been first taught here; but the inhabitants in general are Roman catholics. This marquissate belongs to the kingdom of Bohemia, but has its own form of government; and is divided into seven circles, Olmutz, Brun, Iglau, Znaym, Hradisch, Prerau, and Teschen, so called

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Moraw, or Marſch, a river of Germany, which has its source in the mountains between Bohemia and Silesia, crosses Moravia by Olmutz and Hradisch, and receiving the Teya, on the confines of Austria and Hungary, separates these two countries as far as the Danube, into which it enters, 15 m above Presburg. It has commonly the latter appellation till it receives the Teya.

Moray Frith, a considerable inlet of the German ocean, on the coast of Scotland, between the shires of Ross and Elgin. It extends in a sw direction as far as Inverness, and thence nw to Beauley, where it receives the river of that name. Between Fortrose and Fort George it is contracted to about 2 m; above which it expands, forming the fine harbour of Inverness, and then becomes again contracted.

Morayſhire; see *Elginſhire*.

Morbegno, a town of Switzerland, capital of a district in Valteline. It is the handsomest and most commercial town in Valteline, and seated on the Adda, 12 m se Chiavenna, and 30 n Bergamo. Lon. 9 36 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Morbey's, or Ommirabih, a river of Barbary, which rises in Mount Atlas, separates the kingdom of Morocco from that of Fez, and enters the Atlantic at Azamor.

Morbihan, a department of France, including part of the late province of Bretagne. Vannes is the capital of this department, which takes its name from a bay, between that town and the island of Belleſle. The entrance of the bay is narrow; but it extends within, and contains about 30 little islands.

Morcone, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, 19 m sse Molise.

Morea, the ancient Peloponnesus, a peninsula forming the se part of Turkey in Europe, to which it is joined by the isthmus of Corinth, lying between the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. It is 180 m long and 130 broad, and divided into three provinces. The soil is fertile, except in the middle, where there are many mountains; and it abounds with mulberry trees, which are cultivated for the feeding of silkworms. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Alpheus, Vasil-Potamo, and Stromio are the chief. It was taken by the Venetians from the Turks in 1687, and retaken in 1715. The largest town is Mistra, but the capital is Tripolizza.

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Morella, a town of Spain, in Valencia, which was almost destroyed, in 1705, by the army of Philip V. It is seated among high mountains, 32 m sw Tortosa, and 57 nne Segorbe.

Moreby, a village in Cumberland, with a harbour 2 m n Whitehaven. In and near it many remains of antiquity have been dug up, such as altars and stones, with inscriptions on them; and several caverns have been found, called Picts' Holes.

Moret, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, on the canal of Orleans, near the Seine, 12 m sse Melun.

Moreton Hampstead, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of woollen cloth and yarn. It has the vestiges of two castles or forts; and in the vicinity are a Druidical temple and a cromlech. It is 12 m wsw Exeter, and 185 w by s London.

Moretta, a town of Piedmont, on a small river that runs into the Po, 16 m s Turin.

Morgan, a western district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Burke, Wilkes, Rutherford, Lincoln, and Buncomb.

Morgantown, a town of N Carolina, in Burke county, capital of Morgan district. It stands near Catabaw river, 68 m w Salisbury. Lon. 81 53 w, lat. 35 47 N.

Morgantown, a town of Virginia, chief of Monongalia county. It stands on the e side of the Monongahela, 30 m s by w Brownsville. Lon. 80 10 w, lat. 39 34 N.

Morganza, a town of Pennsylvania, in Washington county, at the union of the e and w branches of Chartier river, which runs n by e into the Ohio, 5 m below Pittsburg. Boats, carrying from 2 to 300 barrels of flour, have been built and laden here, and sent down to New Orleans; to which place the exports hence are considerable also in bacon, butter, cheese, cider, and apple spirits. It is 13 m sw Pittsburg.

Morges, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, and capital of a bailiwick, with a castle. By its canal, goods are sent to other parts from the lake of Geneva, on which the town is seated, 5 m wsw Lausanne.

Morhange, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, 21 m sse Metz.

Moringen, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenburg, 14 m nne Schaffhausen.

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Moringen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Mohr, 12 m wsw Gottingen.

Moritz, St. a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, with a famous mineral spring, 25 m wsw Chiavenna.

Morlachia, a mountainous country in Hungarian Dalmatia, the inhabitants of which are called Morlacks, or Morlachi. They inhabit the pleasant valleys of Koter, along the rivers Kerha, Cetina, Narenta, and among the inland mountains of Dalmatia. They are said, by some, to be of Wallachian extraction; but others think their origin involved in the darkness of the barbarous ages. The inhabitants of the seacoast of Dalmatia tell many stories of their avarice and cruelty; but if any such events have happened, they ought to be ascribed to the corruption of a few individuals, for the most pleasing trait of character among the Morlachi is friendship. They have even made it a kind of religious article; for the Slavonian ritual contains a particular benediction, for the solemn union of two male, or two female friends, in the presence of the congregation. The Morlachi are extremely sensible of mild treatment, and when they meet with it are ready to perform every possible service; but are implacable if injured or insulted. Their hospitality is equally conspicuous among the poor, as among the opulent; nor is their generosity confined to strangers, but extends itself to all who are in want. They have very singular ideas about religion, and the ignorance of their teachers daily augments this monstrous evil: they are as firmly persuaded of the reality of witches, fairies, enchantments, nocturnal apparitions, and sortileges, as if they had seen a thousand examples of them. Segna is the capital.

Morlaix, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, with a castle and a tide harbour. The church of Notre Dame is a singular structure, and the hospital very handsome. It has a considerable trade in linen, hemp, and tobacco, and is seated on a river of the same name, 30 m ene Brest. Lon. 3 51 w, lat. 48 33 N.

Morlunda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, 41 m n Calmar.

Morocco, or *Marocco*, an empire of Africa, comprehending a considerable part of the ancient Mauritania, lying between 28 and 36 n lat. It is bounded on the w by the Atlantic, n by the Mediterranean, e by Algiers and Tafi-

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let, and s by Darah. Its greatest length is above 600 m, and from 200 to 380 in breadth. The three grand divisions of the empire are the kingdoms of Sus, Morocco Proper, and Fez. The soil, though sandy and dry in some places, is fertile in others; and the fruits, as well as the pastures, are excellent, but the country is not properly cultivated. The inhabitants are Mohamedans, of a tawny complexion, robust, and very skilful in managing a horse, and wielding a lance: they are jealous, deceitful, superstitious, and cruel. There are two sorts of inhabitants; the Arabs, who dwell in moveable villages, composed of about 100 tents; and the Bereberies, who are the ancient inhabitants, and live in cities and towns. There are a great number of christian slaves, and some merchants upon the coast, beside a multitude of Jews, who carry on almost all the trade; especially by land with the Negros, to whom they send large caravans, which travel over vast deserts almost destitute of water. They carry with them woollen goods, silk, salt, &c. and in return, have slaves, gold-dust, and elephants teeth. They also send large caravans to Mecca every year, partly out of devotion, and partly for trade, consisting of several thousand camels, horses, and mules. Beside woollen goods, their commodities are Morocco leather, indigo, cochineal, and ostriches feathers; in return for which they have silks, muslins, calicos, coffee, and drugs. In the deserts are lions, tigers, leopards, hyenas, and serpents of several kinds. The fruits are dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, and many others. There is also flax and hemp, but little timber. The emperor is absolute, his will being a law, and he often exercises great cruelties. His naval force consists chiefly of rovers, who now and then take large prizes. He can bring 100,000 men into the field, half of which are foot and half horse; but they are poorly armed, and know little of the art of war.

Morocco, a city of the kingdom of Morocco, seated in a beautiful plain, formed by a chain of mountains on the n, and those of Atlas on the s and e. Though one of the capitals of the empire (for there are two others, Mequinez and Fez) it has nothing to recommend it but its great extent and the royal palace, in which the emperor spends the fast-days during the months of October and November. It is enclosed by strong walls, the circumfer-

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ence of which is 8 m; they are flanked by square towers, and surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. The mosques, caravansaries, public baths, squares, and palaces of the xeriffes are numerous, but in a state of dilapidation. The best houses are enclosed in gardens; but the generality of them, with the ruins of many, serve only to impress the traveler with the idea of a miserable and deserted city. The inhabitants are estimated at 270,000, little more than a third of the number it contained before the court was removed to Fez and Mequinez. The Jews, who are numerous, have a separate town, walled in, and under the charge of an alcaid, appointed by the emperor. It has two gates, which are regularly shut every evening at nine; after which no person can enter or depart, till they are opened the next morning. They have a market of their own; and when they enter a Moorish town, market, or palace, they are compelled to be barefooted. Morocco is 90 m E Mogador, and 400 S Gibraltar. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 31 57 N.

Moren, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near which is a mine of precious stones. It is 30 m SE Seville.

Morotoi, one of the Sandwich isles, 7 m WSW Mowee. Yams are the principal produce; but it has little wood. The coast, on the S and W sides, forms several bays. Lon. 117 14 W, lat. 21 10 N.

Morpeth, a borough in Northumberland, with a market on Wednesday. It stands on the N bank of the Wanpeth, and on the opposite side is the church, and a castle in ruins. Near the bridge is the county gaol; and here is a free-school, founded by Edward VI. It is 15 m N Newcastle, and 289 N by W London.

Morristown, a town of New Jersey, capital of Morris county, in which are rich iron mines. Here are two churches, and an academy. It is 19 m N W Newark, and 50 N by E Trenton.

Morsona, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, 14 m NE Molise.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the department of Orne, famous for its ferges and tanneries, 19 m ESE Sees, and 70 WSW Paris.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the department of Nord, at the conflux of the Scarpe and Scheldt, 8 m SE Tournay.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on the Gironde, 24 m SSW Saintes.

Mortagne, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, where a battle was fought in 1793, between the royalists and republicans, in which the former

MOS

are said to have lost 20,000 men. It is 36 m N Fontenay le Compie.

Mortain, a town of France, in the department of Manche, on the rivulet Lances, almost surrounded by craggy rocks, 20 m S Avranches.

Mortara, a town of Italy, in Milanese, and in the district of Lumello, 22 m SW Milan.

Mortay, an island, the most northern of the Moluccas, subject to the sultan of Ternate. It is 80 m in circumference, and thinly inhabited, but full of sago trees, which are cut by the people of Gilolo. Lon. 128 0 E, lat. 3 0 N.

Mortlich, a village of Scotland, in Banffshire, 6 m SW Keith. Here Malcolm II, in memory of a victory gained over the Danes, founded a bishopric, which was translated to Aberdeen by David I.

Morviedro, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the site of the ancient Saguntum, with a strong castle, called Sagunta, which was taken by the French in 1811. Here are ruins of a Roman amphitheatre, &c. It has a trade in brandy, and stands on a river of the same name, 4 m from the sea, and 16 N by E Valencia.

Mofa, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, 25 m N by E Mocha.

Mofambique, a strait or channel of the Indian ocean, between the coast of Africa and the island of Madagascar. It is narrowest in the middle, where it is 240 m over; and in this part, on the continent, is a kingdom, island, and city of the same name.

Mofambique, a kingdom on the coast of Caffreria, opposite the island of Madagascar. The capital is of the same name, situate on an island, chief of three islands that form a part of the kingdom. The largest, called Mofambique, is not more than 3 m in length, and half as much in breadth, and is about 2 m from the continent. The other two, called St. George and St. James, lie on each side of it, facing the continent. The islands are in general sandy, but in some parts produce citrons, oranges, and other fruits. The soil on the continent is luxuriant and fertile in rice, millet, fruit, pulse, roots, and other esculents; and it feeds vast quantities of cattle, large and small, particularly sheep with large tails. Here are wild beasts of various kinds, as stags, boars, and elephants, which last are so fierce and destructive, that the inhabitants are obliged to kindle large fires round their sown fields, to prevent their being devoured by them. The country is also rich in gold, which is washed

down by the rivers in great quantities, and makes a chief part of its commerce. Ivory, ebony, slaves, and cattle, are likewise changed for European goods. The natives stand in awe of the Portuguese, who are the only Europeans admitted into some of their ports, whence they export the commodities already mentioned, also silver, copper, and wax. The city of Mosambique is said to be very handsome, and the buildings well constructed, especially the churches and convents; and the fort or castle is about a musket shot from the city. The fort belongs to the Portuguese, who have generally a good garrison here, a well stored magazine, and a large hospital for sick sailors. Their ships always call here in going to the E Indies; and the harbour is so commodious, that whole fleets may anchor and provide themselves with all necessaries. Lon. 41 8 E, lat. 15 5 S.

Mosbach, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. It has manufactures of cloth and salt, and is seated on the Neckar, 18 m E Heidelberg.

Mosburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 6 m NW Clagenfurt.

Mosburg, a town of Bavaria, at the conflux of the Amber with the Iser, 9 m W Landshut.

Moscow; see *Russia*.

Moscow, or *Moskov*, formerly a duchy, but now a government of Russia; bounded on the N by the government of Tver, E by that of great Volodimir, S by the governments of Kalugo and Refan, and W by those of Tver and Smolensko. It is a fruitful country, and produces abundance of asparagus.

Moscow, a city of Russia, capital of the government of Moscow, and formerly of the whole empire. It is the largest city in Europe; the circuit, within the rampart that encloses the suburbs, being 16 m; but the population does not correspond with the extent. It contains within the ramparts 250,000 souls, and is still the most populous city in the empire, notwithstanding the residence of the court is at Petersburg. Moscow is distributed into five divisions; the Kremlin, Khitaigorod, Bielgorod, Semlainogorod, and Sloboda. The Kremlin is in the central and highest part of the city, surrounded by high walls of stone and brick, 2 m in circumference. This division is not deformed by wooden houses. It contains the ancient palace of the czars, now only remarkable for being the birthplace of Peter the great; also the

cathedral with seven towers, several churches with beautiful spires, two convents, the patriarchal palace, and the arsenal. The Khitaigorod is much larger than the Kremlin: it contains the university, the printing-house, and many other public buildings, with all the tradesmen's shops. The houses are mostly, stuccoed or white-washed; and it has the only street in Moscow in which the houses stand close to each other. The Bielgorod, or White Town, runs round the two preceding divisions; it takes its name from a white wall, by which it was formerly surrounded. The Semlainogorod environs all the other three divisions, and is so denominated from a circular rampart of earth by which it is encompassed. The last two divisions exhibit a grotesque group of churches, convents, palaces, brick and wooden houses, and mean hovels. The Sloboda, or suburbs, form a vast exterior circle round all the parts already described, and are invested by a low rampart and ditch. These suburbs contain, beside buildings of all kinds, orchards, gardens, corn-fields, much open pasture, and some small lakes, which give rise to the Neghva. The Moskva, from which the city takes its name, flows through it in a winding channel; but, excepting in spring, is only navigable for rafts. It receives the Youfa in the Semlainogorod, and the Neghva at the western extremity of the Kremlin; but the beds of both these rivulets are nearly dry in summer. Moscow exhibits an astonishing degree of extent and variety, irregularity, and contrast; some parts have the appearance of a sequestered desert; others, of a populous town; some, of a contemptible village; others, of a great capital. The streets, in general, are very long and broad: some of them are paved; others, particularly in the suburbs, are formed with trunks of trees, or are boarded with planks like the floor of a room. The places of divine worship, including chapels, amount to above 1500; of these, 484 are public churches, some built of brick, stuccoed or white-washed, but the greater part are of wood, painted red; some have domes of copper, others of tin, gilt or painted green, and many are roofed with wood. They are richly ornamented within; and the pictures of the saints are decorated with gold, silver, and precious stones. Some of their bells are of a stupendous size: they hang in belfries detached from the church, are fixed immovably to the beams, and rung by a rope tied to the clapper. Boris Gudenus gave a bell of

336,000 pounds of Moscow; and a bell that weighs 100,000 lbs, which is the last remains left in the east, and a trial from its periphery bell is visited by it with superstitious cathedral of St. of Russia were bodies are deposited mostly of brick above the pavement at the lower containing the time of his they are all covered or silver brocade and jewels. The sumption of the magnificent in long appropriation the Russian for hospital, founded immense pile of regular shape, and slings. Two places of Petrovian sovereign Moscow: it is work, and has magnificence, ture is cumbersome was entered by parte, Sept. 1, having deposed settled other evacuation. C a dreadful of them and the troops, who quarters, and tinued burning remained except parte, after a on Oct. 4, first in the city which was retusoff, who had with his army whole French on the 18th, of Kremlin, which and the Russian Moscow is the commerce of necting the trade Siberia. The is formed by into the Occ river communicates also by a canal communicate

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336,000 pounds weight to the cathedral of Moscow; and empress Ann founded a bell that weighed 443,000 pounds, which is the largest in the world. This bell remains in the pit where it was cast, and a triangular piece is broken off from its periphery; on festival days this bell is visited by the natives, who regard it with superstitious veneration. In the cathedral of St. Michael, the sovereigns of Russia were formerly interred: their bodies are deposited in raised sepulchres, mostly of brick, in the shape of a coffin, above the pavement. Each tomb has, at the lower extremity, a silver plate containing the name of the prince and the time of his death; on great festivals they are all covered with palls of gold or silver brocade, studded with pearls and jewels. The cathedral of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary is the most magnificent in the city, and has been long appropriated to the coronation of the Russian sovereigns. The foundling-hospital, founded by Catherine II, is an immense pile of building, of a quadrangular shape, and will contain 8000 foundlings. Two m n of the city is the palace of Petrovsky, the residence of Russian sovereigns during their visits to Moscow: it is a large edifice of brick-work, and has an appearance of great magnificence, but the style of architecture is cumbrous and heavy. Moscow was entered by the French under Bonaparte, Sept. 14, 1812; prince Kutusoff having destroyed the magazines, and settled other matters, previous to its evacuation. On the entry of the French, a dreadful conflict ensued between them and the remaining inhabitants and troops, who set the city on fire in all quarters, and the wooden houses continued burning to the 21st, when little remained except the Kremlin. Bonaparte, after a severe affair of out-posts on Oct. 4, finding it impossible to subsist in the city, attempted a negotiation, which was refused with disdain by Kutusoff, who had made a flank movement with his army 40 m to the s. The whole French army was on its retreat on the 18th, except a garrison left in the Kremlin, which was forced on the 22d, and the Russians regained possession. Moscow is the centre of the inland commerce of Russia, particularly connecting the trade between Europe and Siberia. The navigation to this city is formed by the Moskva, which flows into the Oeca, near Kolomna, and that river communicates with the Volga: and also by a canal to the Don, which river communicates with the sea of Asoph.

MOS

Moscow is 415 m s of Petersburg. Lon. 37 33 E. lat. 55 46 N.

Mosdock, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucaſia, with a fortress. It has a Russian church, two belonging to the Armenians, and one to the catholics; and is seated on the Terek, 65 m s s Georgiewsk.

Moselle, a department of France, including part of the late province of Lorraine. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the Vosges, waters Epinal and Toul, receives the Meurthe below Nancy, and passing by Metz, Thionville, and Treves; enters the Rhine at Coblenz. Metz is the capital.

Mosenia, a town of Persia, in the province of Kustan, 21 m sw Suiter.

Mosoe; see *Maelfroom*.

Mosquito Shore, a country of New Spain, on the Atlantic ocean, containing the eastern part of the provinces of Honduras and Nicaragua. In magnitude it exceeds Portugal; is well watered by navigable rivers and lakes; abounds in fish, game, and provisions of all sorts; furnishes every necessary for raising cattle and stock; and clothed with woods producing timber for every purpose at land or sea. The soil is superior to that of the W India islands; the climate is more salubrious; and the destructive ravages of hurricanes and earthquakes have never been known here. The Mosquito Indians are so situated between morasses and inaccessible mountains, and a coast full of rocks and shoals, that no attempts against them by the Spaniards, whom they mortally hate, could ever succeed. When the duke of Albemarle was governor of Jamaica, they spontaneously put themselves under the protection of Great Britain, and their king received a commission from his grace, after which time, they were steady in their alliance with the English, and useful to them on many occasions. But this connexion no longer subsists; for by a convention with Spain, in 1786, the English, in consideration of certain cessions on the coast of Yucatan, agreed to evacuate this country.

Mosj, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, at the mouth of a river of its name, on the E side of Christiania bay. Here are many saw-mills, and a large iron-foundery. It is 28 m s Christiania. Lon. 10 43 E, lat. 58 33 N.

Mosjel Bay; see *Muscle Bay*.

Moskirk, a town of Suabia, with a fine castle, 21 m n Constance.

Mossula, a town of the kingdom of Congo, at the mouth of the Onzo, 220

MOU

SW St. Salvador. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 7 50 S.

Mofagan, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Materna, with a castle, and a good harbour, 50 m ENE Oran. Lon. 0 30 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Mofar, a seaport of Turkish Dalmatia, and a Greek archbishop's see: seated on the Narenza, 20 m NE Narenza. Lon. 18 37 E, lat. 43 48 N.

Moful, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbeh, surrounded by high walls, and defended by a castle and citadel. The houses are in several places gone to ruin; but it has a great trade, particularly in cloth, and all sorts of cottons and silks. At some distance is a mosque, in which they pretend the prophet Jonah lies; and they believe this town stands on the site of the ancient Nineveh. The inhabitants are Mohamedans; but there are a great number of Christians. In 1743, it sustained a siege by the Persians. In 1778, the city and adjacent country were visited by a dreadful famine, in consequence of the preceding hard winter, and of the innumerable locusts by which the fruits of the earth were destroyed. It is seated on the Tigris, 190 m SE Diarbekar, and 220 m NW Bagdad. Lon. 43 51 E, lat. 36 21 N.

Motala, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, situate on the N side of the river Motala, where it issues from the lake Wetter, 20 m WW Linköping.

Motala, a river of Sweden, which issues from the NE part of the lake Wetter, flows to Nordköping, and soon afterward enters a bay of the Baltic. In its course, through one of the richest vallies in Sweden, it forms some lakes and receives several rivers. See *Nordköping*.

Motir, one of the Molucca islands, 20 m in circuit, and valuable for its spices. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 0 10 N.

Motola, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 15 m NW Taranto.

Motrico, a town of Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the bay of Biscay, 18 m W St. Sebastian.

Motril, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a good harbour; seated near the Mediterranean, 37 m SE Granada. Lon. 3 28 W, lat. 36 32 N.

Motta, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, at the conflux of the Mottigano and Livenza, 18 m NE Treviso.

Motta, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, 3 m ESE Volturara.

Mottling; see *Motling*.

Mouab, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, the residence of a prince; seated in a fertile country, 90 m SE Sana. Lon. 46 35 E, lat. 14 40 N.

MOU

Moudon, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, in the Pays de Vaud, with a castle on the summit of a mountain, 12 m NNE Lausanne.

Moung-den; see *Chen-yang*.

Moulins, a town of France, capital of the department of Allier, and lately a bishop's see. Its manufacture of cutlery is in great esteem; and the houses of the late Chartreux, and of the Visitation, are magnificent. It is seated on the Allier, over which is a fine bridge, 40 m S Nevers, and 55 m Clermont. Lon. 3 30 E, lat. 46 32 N.

Moulins en Gilbert, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, at the foot of the mountains of Morvan, 5 m SW Chateau Chillon.

Moulins la Marche, a town of France, in the department of Orne, 24 m NE Alençon.

Moultan, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Lahore, S by Delhi and Agimere, E by Sind, and W by Persia and Candahar. The products are cotton, sugar, opium, galls, sulphur, &c. It was subject to the Seika; but the capital, Moultan, has been garrisoned by the king of Candahar ever since 1779.

Moultan, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a province of the same name. It is of small extent, but strongly fortified, and has a Hindoo temple of great celebrity. Here is a particular sect of Hindoos, called Catry; supposed to be the Catheri or Cathel, with whom Alexander warred on the banks of the Malli. Moultan is seated on one of the branches of the Indus, 210 m SW Lahore, and 310 m SE Candahar. Lon. 70 40 E, lat. 29 52 N.

Moulton, South, a town in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was anciently, with North Moulton, (2 m distant) a royal demesne, and sent members to parliament in the reign of Edward 1. Much lime is made in the neighbourhood, and it has manufactures of ferges, shalloons, and felts. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Moule, 12 m SE Barnstaple, and 178 m W London.

Moultonborough, a town of New Hampshire, in Strafford county, situate at the NW corner of Winnepicogee lake, 40 m E Hanover, and 50 m NW Portsmouth.

Mount Bay, a bay in the English channel, on the S coast of Cornwall, between the Lands-end and the Lizard Point. Within it rises a lofty peninsulated rock, called Mount St. Michael, near the town of Marazion, to which there is a dry passage at low water.

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Mount Charles, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 4 m wsw Donegal.

Mount Desert, a fertile island on the coast of the district of Maine, in Hancock county. 13 m long and 12 broad. It is intersected in the middle, by the waters flowing into the S side from the sea; and the N part is separated from Trenton, on the mainland, by a strait 9 m wide.

Mount Holly, a town of New Jersey, in Burlington county, on the N side of Anacost creek, 7 m SE Burlington.

Mountmellick, a town of Ireland, in Queen county. The wool-combing, malting, and tanning businesses, the cotton manufacture, and bleaching, are carried on here. It is seated on the Barrow, 5 m N Maryborough.

Mountrath, a town of Ireland, in Queen county. In the neighbourhood are some iron works; but the woollen manufacture forms the principal trade. It is 6 m wsw Maryborough, and 23 N Kilkenny.

Mountforret, a town in Leicestershire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Soar, at the foot of a high mount or rock, of a porphyry-coloured stone, with which the town is chiefly built and paved. It is 20 m SSE Derby, and 105 NNW London.

Moura, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle; seated near the conflux of the Ardila with the Guadiana, 34 m SSE Evora.

Mourao, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with a castle; seated on the borders of Spain, and near the Guadiana, 28 m E by S Evora.

Mourzouk, the capital of Fezzan, with a fortress, in which is the sultan's palace. It is situate on a rivulet, and supplied with water from a multitude of springs and wells. The medley which it presents to the eye, of the vast ruins of ancient buildings, and the humble cottages of earth and sand that form the dwellings of its present Arab inhabitants, is singularly grotesque and strange. It is surrounded by a high wall, with three gates, at which is collected a tax on all goods (provisions excepted) that are brought for the supply of its people. The commerce is considerable, but consists merely of foreign merchandise brought by the caravans from Cairo, Bornou, Mesurata, and other small troops of traders. Mourzouk is 290 m S Mesurata, and 700 NW Bornou. Lon. 15 33 E, lat. 27 54 N.

Mouffy, a river of Hindoostan, which crosses the country of Golconda, and runs into the Kistna, on the borders of the circar of Palnaud.

MUD

Mouliers, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, with a manufacture of porcelain; seated between two craggy mountains, 9 m S Riez.

Mouliers, or *Monliers*, a town of Savoy, lately an archbishop's see. In the neighbourhood good salt is made. It is situate amid craggy mountains, at the conflux of the Doiron with the Here, 17 m S by S Chambery. Lon. 6 31 E, lat. 45 12 N.

Mouzon, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, with a manufacture of Serges; seated on the Meuse, 9 m SE Sedan.

Mowee, one of the Sandwich islands, 162 m in circuit. A low isthmus divides it into two circular peninsulas, of which the eastern is double the size of the western. The mountains in both rise to a great height, but the country presents an appearance of verdure and fertility. Near the W point of the smaller peninsula is a spacious bay, with a sandy beach shaded with cocoa-nut trees. Lon. 175 56 W, lat. 20 53 N.

Moyenvie, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, noted for its salt spring, 2 m SSE Vic, and 16 S Nancy.

Mozir, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, on the river Pripet, 140 m SSE Minsk. Lon. 29 30 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Mtchetha, a town of Asiatic Georgia, anciently the capital of the country, and then a magnificent city, of which extensive ruins remain. Here many of the kings and princes have been interred, and the old church is one of the finest structures in Georgia. It is situate on the Kur, immediately below the influx of the Aragvi, 15 m NNW Tiflis.

Mscislaw, a town of Lithuania, lately the capital of a palatinate of the same name, but now subject to Russia, and in the government of Mohilef. It is seated on the Sofz, 50 m S Smolensk, and 64 ENE Mohilef. Lon. 32 32 E, lat. 54 28 N.

Mucheln, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 8 m wsw Mersburg.

Mucidan, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, on the river Ille, 18 m SW Perigueux.

Muck, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 4 m SW of that of Eigg. It is 3 m long and a mile broad; the soil in general good, and beeves thrive well. Kelp is burnt on its shores, and much oil extracted from the livers of the sunfish.

Muckenbergh, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 22 m NE Meissen.

Mudania, or *Mundania*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a gulf of

MUL

the sea of Marmora. The commerce is very considerable in grain, fruit, wine, saltpetre, silk, and the manufactures of Bursa, which are brought here for exportation. It is 17 m N Bursa. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 40 27 N.

Muer, or *Muehr*, a river that rises in the duchy of Salzburg, crosses Stiria, by Mueran, Judenburg, Muer, Gratz, and Luttenburg, and joins the Drave, near Canischa, in Hungary.

Muer, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Muer, 25 m NW Gratz.

Muerau, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a citadel on an eminence, by the river Muer, 22 m W Judenburg.

Mugeln. *New*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle called Rugenthal. Not far hence is the village of Old Mugeln. It is 18 m W by N Meissen.

Mugia, a town of Spain, in Galicia, on the W coast, 40 m WNW Compostella.

Muglia, a town of Italy, in Istria, with a castle, and a harbour for barges, 5 m SE Trieste.

Muglitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 22 m NNW Olmutz.

Mulberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle, situate on the Elbe, 30 m NW Dresden.

Muldorf, a town of Bavaria, on the N bank of the Inn, 23 m SSE Landshut.

Mujacar, a seaport of Spain, in Granada, with a strong castle on a mountain; seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 40 m NE Almeria. Lon. 1 55 W, lat. 37 7 N.

Muirkirk, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with considerable manufactures of iron and coal tar; situate on the river Ayr, 25 m E Ayr, and 51 SW Edinburgh.

Moldau, or *Moldau*, a river of Bohemia, which rises on the confines of Bavaria, and flows by Budweis and Prague into the Elbe, opposite Melnick.

Mulhausen, a city of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a territory of its name. The inhabitants, about 9000, are Lutherans. Here are some flourishing schools, and a convent of Augustine nuns. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Unstrut, 17 m NNW Gotha. Lon. 10 37 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Mulhausen, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with manufactures of printed linens and cottons; seated on the Ill, 24 m S Colmar.

Mulheim, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seated near the Rhine, 3 m NE Cologne.

Mulivaddy, a river of Ceylon, which rises at the foot of a high mountain, called Adams Peak, 60 m NE Colombo, flows westward, and enters the sea

MUN

by several branches. The largest of these, called the Mutwal, runs into the sea 3 m from the fort of Colombo, and is navigable for boats upward of 35 m.

Mull, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, 27 m in length, and in some places of equal breadth, separated from the mainland of Argyshire by a channel called the Sound of Mull. Here are many good natural harbours, and the ruins of several ancient castles. The soil is, for the most part, rocky and barren; but the hills abound with springs, and are covered with sheep and cattle; these, with the fishery, and a considerable quantity of kelp, are the articles of commerce. The principal place is Tobermory.

Mullingar, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of W Meath. It holds a great wool mart, and is a place of good trade, 45 m W by N Dublin. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 53 30 N.

Mulluvia, a river that rises in Mount Atlas, divides the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, and enters the Mediterranean sea.

Mulrose, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, on a canal between the Spree and Oder, 10 m SW Frankfort.

Munchberg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 16 m E Culmbach.

Munichenberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with silk and woollen manufactures, 34 m E Berlin.

Munda, a town of Spain, in Granada, 30 m WNW Malaga.

Munden, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Werra, at the influx of the Fuld, where their united stream forms the Weser. Good millstones are found in the neighbourhood. In the war of 1756 it was several times in the hands of the French, who did not evacuate it till 1762. It is 10 m NE Cassel, and 13 SW Gottingen.

Munder, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, on the river Hamel, 8 m NNE Hamelin.

Munderkingen, a town of Suabia, which lately belonged to Austria, seated on the Danube, 9 m N Buchau.

Mundu, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, of which it was anciently the capital. It was then 22 m in circuit, and contained many monuments of ancient magnificence, but it is fallen much to decay. It occupies the top of a large and lofty mountain, 46 m S Ougein, and 110 NNW Burhanpur. Lon. 75 47 E, lat. 22 50 N.

Munglors, a town of Candahar, in

the country of Merv, and 135 lat. 34 15 N.

Mungulhaut, in Bengal, with cotton cloths, m NNE Rung.

Munich, a Bavaria, and many. It contains. The streets spacious. The structure, magnificent. The cabinet of curiosities, and the library, and the cathedral of the emperor, with its numerous columns, formerly belonging to a convent of worthy of no place, in which very beautiful of silk, velvet, and peltry. Near the city, Munich has wars of Germany, 1800, it was seated on the and 62 S by lat. 48 10 N.

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the country of Cabul, 125 m w Cashmere and 135 E Cabul. Lon. 71 15 E, lat. 34 15 N.

Mungulhaut, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, with a manufacture of coarse cotton cloths, situate on the Durlah, 20 m NNE Rungpour.

Munich, a fortified city, capital of Bavaria, and the finest town in Germany. It contains near 40,000 inhabitants. The houses are high, and the streets spacious, with canals in many of them. The palace is a stupendous structure, magnificently adorned. The cabinet of curiosities, the museum, the library, and the arsenal, merit attention. The cathedral contains the tomb of one of the emperors, of black marble, adorned with statues of bronze. Among the numerous convents, the college formerly belonging to the jesuits, and the convent of the Theatines, are most worthy of notice. The large market-place, in which is the townhouse, is very beautiful. Here are manufactures of silk, velvet, woollen cloth, and tapestry. Near the city are two other palaces, Nymphenburg and Schiesheim. Munich has often been taken in the wars of Germany; and in 1796 and 1800, it was taken by the French. It is seated on the Isar, 33 m ESE Augsburg, and 62 s by w Ratibon. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Munkats; see *Montgatz*.

Munnersbadt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, situate on the Lauer, 13 m N Schweinfurt.

Munnypour, the capital of the country of Caffay. It was taken and pillaged by the Birmans in 1774. It is 210 m NNW Ummerapoora, and 410 E by N Calcutta. Lon. 94 40 E, lat. 24 30 N.

Munzingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a castle, 20 m w Ulm.

Munster, a province of Ireland, 125 m long and 120 broad; bounded on the N by Connaught, E by Leinster, and S and W by the Atlantic. It contains the counties of Clare, Tipperary, Waterford, Cork, Limerick, and Kerry. The principal place is Cork.

Munster, a principality (late bishopric) of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; bounded on the N by E Friesland and Oldenburg, E by Osnaburg and the counties of Diepholtz, Lingen, Tecklenburg, Ravensburg, and Lippe, S by the duchy of Westphalia, county of Mark, and duchy of Cleve, and W by Holland and the county of Bentheim. It contains 1360 square m, and is divided into the upper and lower

MUR

principality. The chief rivers are the Ems, Lippe, Vecht, and Berkel. The country is level, with some agreeable heights, but no mountains; and it has fruitful plains, fine woods, extensive heaths that feed many cattle, and good quarries of stone. In 1802, the bishopric was secularised, and given as an indemnity to the king of Prussia, by whom, at the peace of Tilsit, it was ceded to Westphalia.

Munster, a considerable city, capital of the principality of the same name, and of all Westphalia. It is environed with double ditches and ramparts, and had also a strong citadel, which was demolished in 1765, and replaced by a magnificent palace. The cathedral, the library of the chapter, and many antiquities are worthy of notice. In 1535, a tailor, called John of Leyden, king of the anabaptists, made himself master of the city; but it was retaken in 1536, after 14 months siege, and this fanatic was tortured to death with red-hot pinners. The famous treaty, which ended the treaty of Westphalia, was concluded here in 1648, which ended the religious wars of 30 years continuance. In the war of 1756 this city sustained several sieges, and was taken in 1759. It is seated on the Aa, 50 m ENE Wesel, and 52 NNW Paderborn. Lon. 7 49 E, lat. 51 55 N.

Munster, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucerne, 12 m NNW Lucerne.

Munster, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, 15 m N Bormio.

Munster, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, 9 m WSW Colmar.

Munster Eyffel, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 16 m SSW Cologne.

Munster Meinfeld, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 12 m SW Coblenz.

Munsterberg, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, rich in grain, flax, hemp, and hops. It is seated on the Ohlau, 13 m SW Neisse. Lon. 17 3 E, lat. 50 31 N.

Munzenberg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with an ancient castle, 8 m S Giessen.

Mur de Barrez, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 32 m N by E Rhodéz.

Murano, a town of Italy, on an island of the same name, one of the largest of the Lagunes of Venice. Here the famous Venetian looking-glasses are made. It is 3 m N by E Venice.

MUS

Murat, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, seated on the Alaïgne, near its source, 12 m NW St. Flour.

Murcia, a province, formerly a kingdom, of Spain, bounded on the N by New Castile, E by Valencia, W by Andalusia and Granada, and S by the Mediterranean. It is 64 m long and 58 broad; and the principal river is Segura. The soil is dry, and it produces little corn or wine; but there is plenty of oranges, citrons, lemons, olives, almonds, mulberries, rice, pulse, and sugar. It has also a great deal of silk. The vale of Murcia is celebrated for the variety and richness of its culture; and the mountains are covered with shrubs and odoriferous plants.

Murcia, a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, and a bishop's see. It has a lofty cathedral, and the altar is of massive silver. The inhabitants are computed at 50,000. Here are manufactures of silk; and fine gardens about the city, in which are the best fruits in Spain. It is seated on the Segura, over which is a bridge, 27 m N Carthagena, and 212 SE Madrid. Lon. 1° 16' W, lat. 37° 58' N.

Muret, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Garonne, 10 m S Toulouse.

Murfreesborough, a town of N Carolina, chief of Gates county. It stands on the Meherrin, 30 m E by N Halifax, and 40 NNW Edenton.

Murhard, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a Benedictine abbey, on the river Mur, 8 m S Halle.

Muro, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, at the foot of the Apennines, 12 m SE Conza.

Muros, a town of Spain, in Galicia, at the mouth of the Tambre, 29 m W by S Compostella.

Murray Frith, &c. see *Moray*.

Murten; see *Morat*.

Musja, a town of Arabia, in Yemen, surrounded by walls, 18 m E Mocha.

Muscat; see *Mascat*.

Muscle Bay, a bay on the S coast of Africa, so named from the abundance of muscles in it, and of their shells found in the caves and shelves of the rocks on its shore. It affords good anchorage, but lies open to the SE winds; and at the entrance on the W point, is a high rock called Cape St. Blaïse. Lon. 22° 50' E, lat. 33° 40' S.

Musca, a town of Lusatia, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a

MYS

castle, seated on the Neisse, 25 m NNW Gorlitz.

Muskingum, a river of the state of Ohio, which runs S into the Ohio, at Marietta, where it is 250 yards wide. It is navigable by large barges 110 m from its mouth, and by small boats 45 m further, to the lake at its head, whence, by a short portage, a communication is opened to Lake Erie. See *Cayahaga*.

Musja, a town of Terra Firma, in New Granada, seated on the Madalena, 70 m NNW St. Fe.

Musfelburg, a seaport of Scotland, in Edinburghshire, near the mouth of the Esk, over which is a bridge to the suburb of Fisherrow. It enjoys many privileges, and has seven incorporated trades. It is 5 m E Edinburgh.

Mustagam, *Mustygannim*, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascata, with a castle, 140 m WSW of the city of Algiers. Lon. 6° 30' E, lat. 36° 20' N.

Musuela, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, situate on the Guadalquivir, 7 m NE Jaen, and 50 N Granada.

Muteodu, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, noted for its manufacture of the glass used for making the rings that are worn on the wrists of the native women. It is 34 m W Sera.

Mutschen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Milnia, near which are found a kind of crystals, called Mutschen diamonds. It is 20 m E Leipzig.

Muyden, a fortified town of S Holland, on the Zuider zee, at the influx of the Vecht, 6 m ESE Amsterdam.

Myconi, an island of the Archipelago, 30 m in circuit. The soil is dry, and the mountains are of great height. Here are plenty of partridges, quails, woodcocks, turtledoves, rabbits, and wheat-eats; also excellent grapes and figs. Almost all the inhabitants are Greeks. Water is very scarce in summer; but in the town is a large well, the only one in the island. The harbour is open, and deep enough for the largest ships to ride secure from the N wind. Lon. 25° 21' E, lat. 37° 38' N.

Myfod, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Friday; seated on the Fyrnwy, 12 m NNW Montgomery, and 190 NW London.

Mysol, an island, the most eastern of the Moluccas, of a triangular form, with a bold shore. The villages are built in the water upon posts; and there are forests visited by the birds of paradise, which are caught in great numbers. Lon. 130° 0' E, lat. 2° S.

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Myfore, a country in the peninsula of Hindoostan, lying between the w and e ridges of the Gaults. It extends from 11 30 to 15 0 n lat. and in the w part from 74 55 to 78 35 w lon. but diminishing thence as it approaches the s till it ends in a point. The n side is extremely irregular and indented, and the middle part branches out above a degree beyond that to the s. The country is in general dry, rugged, mountainous, and barren; but there are several rivers and mountain torrents, which by artificial means serve to water rice-grounds, gardens, &c. In the forests are many elephants, and tigers are common. Oxen, buffalos, and goats are numerous, and in the ne part many sheep are bred; but horses and asses are few. The chief products are rice, cotton, pepper, cocoa and betel-nut, sugar-cane, butter, and oil. The whole of this country, with some other territories to the n and e, and the provinces of Coimbatore, Malabar, and Canara, were subdued by Hyder Ally, a Mooselmin, who usurped the throne of Myfore, in 1759, and made Seringapatam his capital. He was succeeded by Tippoo Sultaun, who continued his father's state of warfare. On the termination of a war in 1792, Tippoo agreed to pay 30 lacks of rupees, and to cede one half of his dominions to the British and their allies, the Mahrattas and the nizam of the Deccan. In 1799 a new war taking place, his capital was taken by the British, and himself killed in the assault. A partition of his remaining territories took place; and Kistna Rajah was placed by the British on the musnud of his fathers, at Myfore, and that town remade the capital of his dominions. He being only five years old, colonel Close was appointed to be resident with the rajah of Myfore; and the northern fortresses of Nagara, Chittledroog, Sera, and Nandidroog were garrisoned by the British, for which the rajah is to pay seven lacks of star pagodas yearly. The island of Seringapatam was retained by the British for provision of the families of Hyder and Tippoo. The dominions of the rajah of Myfore are now divided into three great districts, Patana to the s, Nagara to the nw, and Chatrakal to the ne, so called from the three places where the chief offices are situate. The Patana district is by far the largest, and of itself a much greater extent of territory than ever before was subject to the Myfore family.

Myfore, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the country of the same name. It

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was ruined by the late two sultans; but since the British restored the ancient family in 1799, and made it the rajah's seat of government, numerous buildings have been erected, and the principal street is about a mile long. The fort is well built; no houses are permitted to be erected on the esplanade, and there is much empty space within the walls. The palace is small and neat. Myfore is seated in a valley, 10 m s Seringapatam. Lon. 76 50 E, lat. 12 15 N.

Mytilene; see *Metelin*.

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Naas, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, where the assizes are held alternately with Athy. It was formerly the residence of the kings of Leinster; and several parliaments have been holden here. It is situate on a branch of the Liffey, 12 m E by N Kildare, and 20 sw Dublin.

Nab, a river of Germany, which issues from Mount Fichtelburg, in the principality of Bayreuth, flows through the palatinate of Bavaria, and enters the Danube a little above Ratisbon.

Nabal, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its potteries. Near it are several remains of antiquity. It is seated near the sea, 32 m SSE Tunis. Lon. 10 19 E, lat. 53 13 N.

Nabburg, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, on the river Nab, 10 m ESE Amberg.

Nabious; see *Napolese*.

Nadeegjda; see *Kuriles*.

Naefels, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glaris. In 1388, a victory was gained near this place, by 350 troops of Glaris assisted by 50 Schweitzers, over 15,000 Austrians; and, in memory of this transaction, a chapel was built on the spot, which was rebuilt in 1799. Naefels is 4 m N Glaris.

Naerden, a strong town of S Holland, at the head of the canals of the province, of which it is considered the key. In 1572, it was taken by Fernando de Toledo, son of the duke of Alva, and all the inhabitants were massacred. In 1672, it was taken by the French, and retaken by the prince of Orange the following year. It is seated on the Zuider zee, 14 m ESE Amsterdam. Lon. 5 11 E, lat. 52 19 N.

Nagamangala, a square town of Hindoostan, in Myfore, with a citadel in the centre, both fortified with mud walls. In the outer town a wide street extends all round, with short lanes on

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each side to the outer and inner wall. In the fort are two large temples, and a ruinous palace. It is 30 m N Seringapatam.

Nagara, or *Hyder-nagara*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the NW district of Mysore. It was formerly called Bidderuru, and by Europeans Bidderore or Bednore; but received its present name, in 1763, on being taken by Hyder, who made it his principal arsenal, and a place of great magnitude and commerce. It afterward declined, being neither the seat of a court, nor of any public works, except the mint. In 1783, it was taken by the British, and retaken soon after by Tippoo; but on his final defeat, in 1799, it was ceded to the rajah of Mysore, by the British, who keep a garrison in the fort. The surrounding country is hilly, and overgrown with woods, in which are many fortified defiles and passes, guarded by the rajah's troops. Nagara possesses no manufactures; but has still a considerable trade in the produce of the country, which consists of pepper, betel-nut, sandal wood, and cardamoms; and also in a great variety of articles brought hither from distant places. The city contains above 1600 houses, beside huts, and is now in an improving state. It is 70 m N by E Mangalore, and 150 m W Seringapatam. Lon. 75 8 E, lat. 13 48 N.

Nagaw, a town of Candahar, in the province of Cabul, on the river Cowmul, 70 m W by N Attock, and 120 S Cabul.

Nagera, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a fort, 3 m NW Calahorra, and 138 N Madrid.

Nagold, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a ruined castle, situate on a river of the same name, 15 m W Tubingen.

Nagore, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agimere, 50 m NW Agimere. Lon. 74 48 E, lat. 27 9 N.

Nagpour, a city of Hindoostan, capital of that part of Berar which is subject to a chief of the Eastern Mahrattas. It is extensive and populous, but meanly built; and, excepting a small citadel, is open and defenceless. It is 560 m W by S Calcutta. Lon. 79 46 E, lat. 21 9 N.

Nagybanja, a town of Hungary, and one of the royal free towns. The gold and silver mines are of great produce, and money is coined here. It is 30 m NE Zatzmar. Lon. 22 54 E, lat. 48 10 N.

Nahe, a river of France (lately of Germany) which rises in the depart-

NAM

ment of Sarre, above Birkenfeld, flows thence by Oberstein, Kirn, Montzinger, Sobernheim, and Creutznach, and enters the Rhine, at Bingen.

Najera, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 35 m W Calahorra, and 47 N Burgos.

Nairn, a borough of Scotland, the capital of Nairnshire, with a small harbour. The whole of the trades make but one corporation. The number of inhabitants was 2215 in 1801, and 2504 in 1811. It is seated at the mouth of the Nairn, on the Moray frith, 15 m NE Inverness, and 120 N Edinburgh. Lon. 3 6 W, lat. 57 38 N.

Nairnshire, a county of Scotland, 15 m long and 10 broad; bounded on the N by the Moray frith, and enclosed on every other side by the counties of Inverness and Elgin. It is divided into six parishes, and sends one member to parliament alternately with Cromarty. The number of inhabitants was 8257 in 1801, and 8251 in 1811. The S part is mountainous, but toward the N it is level, and the soil abundantly fertile.

Nakhrvan, a town of Persian Armenia, capital of a province of the same name. It was formerly a large city, but ruined by Abbas I, who removed the inhabitants into the interior parts of Persia. Here are now some considerable bazars, caravansaries, public baths, and other buildings. It is 90 m SE Erivan, and 90 NE Tabriz. Lon. 45 45 E, lat. 39 8 N.

Nakhwan, a town of Russia, in the province of Rastof, and an Armenian settlement, founded by Catharine II. It has four churches, and two large bazars well stored with Turkish goods and other articles, in which a considerable inland trade is carried on. It is seated on the Don, 2 m E Rastof.

Namslau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau, with a castle, situate among morasses, on the river Weyda, 23 m ESE Breslau.

Namur, a county, and one of the ten catholic provinces, of the Netherlands, 30 m long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Brabant, and on all the other sides by the territory of Liege and a small part of Hainault. It is pretty fertile; has several forests, marble quarries, and mines of iron, lead, and coal. The rivers Meuse and Sambre divide it into three parts, nearly of equal extent. By the new division of the French it forms the chief part of the department of Sambre and Meuse.

Namur, a city of the Netherlands, capital of the county of Namur, or the

department of a bishop's see. In the middle of the town and several fortifications are estimated at 20,000 men, and many arms are made here. The House of Orange was garrisoned by the barrier town. It was restored by the emperor Joseph II. In 1799 the French evacuated it, and regained possession of it between the confluent of the Meuse and the Liege, at 4 45 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Nancy, a city of the department of Meuse. It is divided into old and new towns, irregularly built, and contains two dukes of Lorraine. It is a rich city, with a church of the late town, whose street is one of the finest. The cathedral is a fine building, and is seated in a city of the river Meuse, 10 m E Paris. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 48 45 N.

Nander, a town of the province of Hyderabad.

Nandidroog, a town of the province of Hyderabad, in the district of the Rajah, garrisoned by 10,000 men, and 10,000 N by E Bangalore.

Nansio, an island of the Ionian Sea, a little to the N of the island of Cephalonia, is 16 m in circumference, and is a barren field. The Greeks, and the wax, and the temple of Apollo, consist chiefly of the island.

Nangafaki, an island of the Indian Ocean, only one inhabitant is permitted to live there, the Chinese never suffered less when they deliver

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department of Sambre and Meuse, and a bishop's see. It has a castle in the middle of the town, on a craggy rock, and several forts. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. Fire-arms, swords, knives, and many other kinds of cutlery are made here. This city was ceded to the House of Austria by the peace of Utrecht. In 1715, it was allowed to be garrisoned by Dutch troops, as one of the barrier towns of the United Provinces: in 1746, it was taken by the French, but restored in 1748. In 1781, emperor Joseph expelled the Dutch garrison. In 1792, it was again taken by the French, who were compelled to evacuate it the following year, but they regained possession of it in 1794. It is seated between two mountains, at the conflux of the Maese and Sambre, 24 m wsw Liege, and 32 SE Brussels. Lon. 4 45 E, lat. 50 29 N.

Nancy, a city of France, capital of the department of Meurthe, and a bishop's see. It is divided, by a canal, into the old and new town. The first, though irregularly built, is rich and populous, and contains the palace of the ancient dukes of Lorraine; and their tombs are in a rich saloon, which adjoins the church of the late Cordeliers. The new town, whose streets are perfectly straight, is one of the finest in Europe. The cathedral is a superb structure. Nancy is seated in a delightful plain near the river Meurthe, 92 m NW Basel, and 175 E Paris. Lon. 6 10 E, lat. 48 42 N.

Nander, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 132 m NNW Hydrabad.

Nandidroog, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore. Since the restoration of the rajah, in 1799, it has been garrisoned by British troops. It is 25 m N by E Bangalore, and 64 ESE Sera.

Nansio, an island of the Archipelago, a little to the E of that of Santorini. It is 16 m in circumference, but has no harbour, nor springs sufficient to water the fields. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and their trade is in onions, wax, and honey. The ruins of the temple of Apollo are yet to be seen, and consist chiefly of marble columns. Lon. 26 10 E, lat. 36 15 N.

Nangasaki, a city of Japan, in the island of Ximo, with a harbour, the only one in the empire that foreign ships are permitted to enter. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the Chinese and Dutch. The latter are never suffered to come into the city, unless when their ships arrive, and then they deliver up their guns and sails, as

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pledges of their good behaviour. The harbour contains three different roads, all perfectly safe, the inner one in front of the city, which extends along the shore, at the foot of mountains. Lon. 130 15 E, lat. 32 45 N.

Nangis, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 12 m W Provins, and 14 E Melun.

Nan-kang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si. It is seated on the lake Po-yang, 637 m S Peking. Lon. 113 58 E, lat. 29 33 N.

Nan-king, or *Kiang-ning*, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiangnan. It is the largest in China, the walls being 17 m in circuit; but it is of an irregular figure, from the hills within its area. It stands 3 m from the Kian-ku, from which canals are cut, so large, that vessels may enter the town. It was formerly the imperial city, whence it was called Nan-king, which signifies Southern Court; but since the six grand tribunals have been moved hence to Peking, it is called Kiang-ning in all the public acts. This place is greatly fallen from its ancient splendour; for it had a magnificent palace, which is quite destroyed, as well as many ancient monuments; and a third part of the city itself is desolate. The streets are narrow, but handsome and well paved. The public buildings are mean, except a few temples, the city gates, and a tower of porcelain, 200 feet high. It is 500 m S by E Peking. Lon. 118 47 E, lat. 32 5 N.

Nan-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-si. It stands among plantations of sugar-cane, near the source of the Kan-kiang, and the foot of the mountain Me-lin, 200 m NE Canton, and 900 SSW Peking. Lon. 113 38 E, lat. 24 48 N.

Nan-ning, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-si. It is 1145 m SSW Peking. Lon. 107 45 E, lat. 22 44 N.

Nan-tchang, a city of China, capital of the province of Kiang-si. It has no trade but that of porcelain, which is made in the vicinity of Jaa-teheou. The country is so much cultivated, that the pastures are barely sufficient for the flocks. It is seated on the Kan-kiang, which flows hence into the lake Po-yang, 695 m S Peking. Lon. 115 30 E, lat. 28 36 N.

Nantes, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Loire, and a bishop's see, with a university. It was formerly the residence of the dukes of Bretagne, who built a strong castle on the side of the Loire; which still exists.

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The cathedral contains the tombs of the ancient dukes; beside which there are a collegiate church and 11 parish-churches. The bridges over the river, in which are some islands, are almost a league in length. Large vessels can come no higher than Port Launai, which is 12 m below Nantes. The suburbs exceed the city in extent. A great quantity of salt is made in the territory of Nantes, both at the bay of Bourgneuf, and in the salt marshes of Guerande and Croific. In this city Henry IV promulgated the famous edict, in 1598, in favour of the protestants, which was revoked in 1685, by Lewis XIV. It is 58 m s by E Rennes, and 217 SW Paris. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 47 13 N.

Nantua, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with manufactures of gauzes, taffetas, chintzes, nankeen, and stockings; situate on a lake of the same name, 18 m E Bourg.

Nantucket, an island and county of the state of Massachusetts, which lies to the S of Cape Cod. It is 15 m long and 11 broad, including Sandy Point, which makes a fine road for ships. A considerable whale fishery is carried on here; and there are several spermaceti works, and a duck manufacture. It has only one town, formerly called Sherburne, but now Nantucket, which is 93 m SSE Boston. Lon. 70 30 W, lat. 41 20 N.

Nantwich, or *Namptwich*, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are salt springs, from which are made great quantities of salt; also a manufacture of cotton and shoes. The principal dairies of Cheshire are about this town, and it has a considerable trade in cheese. It is seated on the Weaver, and by the Chester canal, which here forms a broad basin, 26 m SE Chester, and 164 NW London.

Nan-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan. It is seated on a small river, and surrounded by mountains, 160 m S Ho-nan.

Nan-yong, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong. It is seated on the Pei-kiang, near its source, 170 m NNE Canton.

Napaul, or *Nepaul*, a country of Asia, bounded on the S by Bahar, W by Gorkah, N by the mountains of Himmaleh, which separate it from Tibet, and E by Bootan. It is mountainous and woody, with mines of copper and iron, and has many fertile valleys. This country was never under the dominion of the Mohamedans, and now is governed by a rajah,

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who is tributary to Tibet. The natives are peculiarly superstitious, and consist principally of the two superior classes of Hindoos, and of a Tartar or Chinese race denominated Newars: the last are chiefly found in the valley of Napaul; the former are scattered over the country, and engross all situations of trust, whether civil or military. Catmandu is the capital.

Naples, a kingdom comprehending the S part of Italy; bounded on the NW by the Ecclesiastical State, NE by the gulf of Venice, and every where else by the Mediterranean. It is 300 miles in length, by 100 in breadth, and divided into twelve provinces; namely, Terra di Lavoro (the ancient Campania Felix) Principato Citra and Ultra, Molise, Basilicata, Calabria Citra and Ultra, Abruzzo Citra and Ultra, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto; the last three forming the ancient Apulia, now called Puglia, on the E side of the kingdom. After many revolutions, the Normans became masters of this country, in the eleventh century; and the sovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterward kings of Puglia. In 1282, Peter III, king of Aragon, caused all the Normans in the island of Sicily to be massacred; and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this, Puglia was joined to Sicily; and hence the sovereigns took the title of King of the Two Sicilies. It has also been called the kingdom of Naples, from its capital. France and Spain contended for the sovereignty in the sequel, and bloody wars and revolutions were the consequence. The French being defeated by the Spaniards in 1504, Lewis XII formally renounced all pretensions to the crown, and the country was governed by Spanish viceroys. In 1647 happened the dreadful insurrection of Massaniello in the city of Naples, by which the Spaniards were nearly expelled. The people, however, returning to their allegiance, on the assassination of Massaniello, the Spaniards continued in peaceable possession of the kingdom till 1707, when it was conquered by prince Eugene, and ceded to the emperor by the treaty of Radstadt in 1714. It was recovered, however, by the Spaniards in 1734; and Ferdinand IV, a prince of Spain, became king of Naples and Sicily. But in 1799, on the French gaining the ascendancy in this country, the royal family of Naples retired to Palermo, in Sicily, there to maintain their sovereignty; and this

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kingdom was first given to Joseph Bonaparte, who being afterward made king of Spain, it was then conferred on Joachim Murat. The climate of this country is extremely hot, especially in July, August, and September; and is said to be one of the most inconstant and unfavorable to valetudinarians. In some seasons it rains every day for six or seven weeks together; but the most disagreeable part of the climate is the *siroco*, or SE wind, which is very common in May, and extremely relaxing. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow, except on the mountains. The country abounds with grain, the finest fruits and vegetables, rice, flax, oil, wine, saffron, and manna; and affords alum, vitriol, sulphur, rock crystal, marble, minerals, and fine wool and silk. Beside the manufactures noticed in the account of the city of Naples, waistcoats, caps, stockings, and gloves are also made of the hair or filaments of a shellfish, which are warmer than those of wool, and of a beautiful glossy green. The principal mountains are the Apennines, which traverse this country from N to S, branching out to the two extremities; and the celebrated volcano, mount Vesuvius. The rivers are numerous, but inconsiderable; the chief are the Garigliano and Volturno. One of the greatest inconveniences to which this kingdom is exposed is earthquakes. The established religion is the Roman catholic, and the clergy and convents possess two thirds of the whole kingdom; but protestants and Jews are allowed to settle here. The inhabitants of this country have, at all times, born but an indifferent character among other nations; gluttony is here a predominant vice, while instances of ebriety are comparatively rare. In the female sex, the passion for finery is almost superior to any other; and though chastity is not the characteristic virtue of the country, yet a Neapolitan woman would, for the most part, prefer a present to a lover. That furious jealousy, for which the nation was once so remarkable, is now greatly abated. The breach of the conjugal vow sometimes occasions quarrels and assassinations among people of an inferior rank; and, in the metropolis, assassinations are often perpetrated from much less cogent motives.

Naples, a city of Italy, capital of a kingdom of the same, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It is seated on the bay of Naples, and built on the side of hills sloping toward the bay, which is one of the finest in the

world, almost of a circular figure 30 m in diameter, and three parts of it sheltered by a noble circuit of woods and mountains. The harbour is spacious, and protected by a mole, two castles, and several batteries; but these could not protect the city from a bombardment. The style of architecture in Naples is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number of palaces, yet the private houses are better built, and the streets broader and better paved. The *Strada Toledo* is a mile in length, and with the quay, which is extensive and well-built, forms the grand and distinguishing features of the city. The houses are principally five or six stories high, and flat at the top; on which are placed numbers of flower vases, or fruit trees, in boxes of earth. The fortress of St. Elmo is built on a mountain of the same name, and has the entire command of the town. Lower down on the same mountain, in a delightful situation, is a convent of the Carthusians, on which much expense has been lavished, to render the building and the gardens equal to the situation. Naples is well situated for commerce, and has all the necessaries and luxuries of life in great profusion; but trade is in a languishing condition. The chief articles manufactured are silk stockings, soap, snuff-boxes of tortoise-shell and lava, and tables and ornamental furniture of marble. They are thought to embroider here better than in France; and their macaroni, confections, and cordials are in the highest esteem. The inhabitants are computed to be 400,000 within the walls, and 100,000 in the suburbs, which stretch in a magnificent sweep from Portici to the promontory of Misenum, and fill a spacious line of 16 m along the shore. Many of its streets are more crowded than in London, and a great proportion of the poorest sort spend the night in them, for want of habitations. There is not a city in the world, perhaps, with the same number of inhabitants, in which so few contribute to the wealth of the community, by useful and productive labour, as Naples; for the number of priests, monks, fiddlers, lawyers, nobility, footmen, and lazzaroni, or vagrants, surpasses all reasonable proportion; and the last alone are computed at above 30,000. The nobility are excessively fond of splendour and show; as appears by the brilliancy of their equipages, the number of their attendants, the richness of their dress, and the grandeur

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of their titles. The king, it is said, counts a hundred persons with the title of prince, and still a greater number with that of duke, among his subjects. A few of these have estates from 10 to 13,000l. a year; a considerable number about half that amount; and many is under 2000l. Of the inferior orders, many counts and marquises have not an estate of 400l. a year; many still less, and not a few enjoy the title without any estate whatever. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with those at Rome in point of architecture, yet they surpass them in magnitude, and in the quantity of silver and golden crucifixes, vessels, and other ornaments. The cathedral is a noble Gothic edifice; and in a chapel under the altar is deposited the body of St. Januarius, the tutelary saint of Naples; but his supposed head, and some of his blood in two crystal vials, are preserved in the treasury. These are on some extraordinary occasions publicly shown with great solemnity, and the blood brought near the head, when by a supposed miracle it liquefies, and thereby is deemed to be a happy presage; but if the blood retains its dryness, the people are struck with terror. Of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the most magnificent, but in the best style of architecture; those of the nobility are in general too much encumbered with ornaments, though in many the apartments are on a grand scale, and adorned with many fine paintings. The hospitals and charitable foundations are very numerous; many of them are well endowed, and all clean, well attended, and well regulated. Naples was taken by the French in 1799, and retaken by the Austrians and Russians, aided by a British fleet; but the French shortly afterward regained the possession. In 1803, the city suffered much damage, by an earthquake. It is 110 m SE Rome. Lon. 14 17 E, lat. 40 50 N.

Napoli di Malvasia, a seaport of European Turkey, in Morea, and on the island of Malvasia. It is called Monembasia by the Turks, and is the see of an archbishop. It has a fine harbour, defended by a good citadel; a long wooden bridge, which joins it to the mainland; and is famous for excellent wine, called Malmsey. It stands on a rock, at the entrance of the bay of Napoli di Romania, 38 m SE Mistra. Lon. 22 58 E, lat. 36 53 N.

Napoli di Romania, a seaport of European Turkey, in Morea, and an archbishop's see, seated on a peninsula,

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at the head of a bay of the same name. It is inhabited by Turks, Greeks, and people of different nations; and has a large harbour, with a narrow entrance defended by a fort on an isolated rock, and a battery on the shore. The town and port are also commanded by numerous batteries planted on the side of a mountain, and its summit is crowned with a strong citadel. It has a considerable trade in the productions of the country. This town, still called Nauplia by the Greeks, was taken by the Turks in 1715. It is 34 m N by N Tripolizza. Lon. 22 44 E, lat. 37 42 N.

Napolese, a town of Syria, in Palestine, the ancient Sichem, the capital of Samaria. It stands in a beautiful valley, surrounded by rich gardens, and in a country abounding with all the necessities of life. Near it is Jacob's Well; also many ancient sepulchres, as durable as the rocks in which they are hewn, and travellers may contemplate the spot where the remains of Joseph, Eleazar, and Joshua were severally deposited. The town is governed by a sheik, subject to the pacha of Damascus. The inhabitants are deemed the richest people in Syria; their manufactures, and other articles of trade, being sent to a great distance upon camels. It is 30 m N Jerusalem.

Nara, a town of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle, 25 m NW Meacow.

Narasinghapura, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with two considerable temples. It is well built, and stands in a fertile country, on the Cavery, immediately below the influx of the Kapini, 20 m ESE Mysore.

Narberth, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 12 m SE Pembroke, and 242 W by S London.

Narbonne, a city of France, in the department of Aude, and lately an archiepiscopal see. In the time of the Romans, it was the capital of that part of Gaul called Gallia Narbonensis; and here emperor Marcus Aurelius was born. Some Roman inscriptions are still visible; and the canal from the river Aude, through the city to the Mediterranean, was cut by the Romans. The cathedral is remarkable for its noble choir, and the town is famous for honey. It is 5 m from the Mediterranean, and 80 ESE Toulouse. Lon. 3 0 E, lat. 43 11 N.

Narborough, an island in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Chili, where fir John Narborough refreshed his men, when sent to the South sea, in the reign

of Charles II.

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Nardo, a town of Oranto, 23 m

Narenza, a town of the bishop's sea; sea same name, 42 m

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Narni, a town of Spoleto. It has a marble bridge, and of an aqueduct the a spring at the seated on the whose sides are c its base washed m ssw Spoleto,

Narova, a river from the lake P and 8 m below land. It has tw described by tr far inferior to Lauffen.

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of Charles II. Lon. 74 35 W, lat. 45 0 N.

Nardo, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 22 m W by N Otranto.

Narenza, a town of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see; seated on a river of the same name, 42 m NNW Ragusa.

Narim, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, surrounded by palisades and wooden towers. The environs abound with foxes, ermines, and fables. It is seated at the conflux of the Ket with the Oby, 400 m E by N Tobolsk. Lon. 81 15 E, lat. 59 10 N.

Narnalla, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Berar, 33 m WNW Ellichpour, and 72 E Burhanpour.

Narni, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. Here are the ruins of a marble bridge, built by Augustus; and of an aqueduct that brought water from a spring at the distance of 15 m. It is seated on the summit of a high hill, whose sides are clothed with olives, and its base washed by the Nar, or Nera, 20 m SSW Spoleto, and 40 N Rome.

Narova, a river of Russia, which issues from the lake Pelpus, flows by Narva, and 8 m below enters the gulf of Finland. It has two cataracts, pompously described by travellers; but they are far inferior to that of the Rhine, at Laufen.

Narraganset Bay, in the state of Rhode Island, makes up from S to N, between the mainland on the E and W. It embosoms many fruitful and beautiful islands, the principal of which are Rhode, Canonicut, Providence, Patience, Hope, Dyers, and Hog. This capacious bay affords plenty of lobsters. On Beaver tail, at the end of Canonicut island, is a lighthouse. Lon. 71 20 W, lat. 41 22 S.

Narraguagus, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, situate on a bay of the same name, 16 m NE Goldborough.

Narasingapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the territory of Cattack, near the coast of the bay of Bengal, 44 m S Cattack.

Narva, a strong town of Russia, in Ingria, or the government of Petersburg. The houses are built of brick stuccoed white; and it has more the appearance of a German than of a Russian town. In the suburbs, called Ivangorod, are the stupendous remains of an ancient fortress, built by Ivan Basilowitz the great, which impend over the steep banks of the Narova. In 1700, Charles XII of Sweden obtained a victory here over Peter the great. Five years after,

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the czar took the town by assault; and, by his own personal exertions, saved it from pillage and massacre. The principal exports are hemp, flax, timber, and corn. It is situate on the Narova, 8 m from its mouth, and 92 WSW Petersburg. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 59 10 N.

Narwa, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agra, seated near the Sindre, 115 m S Agra. Lon. 78 17 E, lat. 25 40 N.

Nasja, a seaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima. It has a good harbour, and stands in a territory fertile in wine and sugar, 220 m SSE Lima. Lon. 75 10 W, lat. 14 45 S.

Nasiby, a village in Northamptonshire, 12 m NNW Northampton. Here a decisive victory was gained by the army of the parliament over that of Charles I, in 1645.

Nashville, a town of Tennessee, in Davidson county, capital of the district of Mero. It is seated on Cumberland river, where it is 200 yards broad, 170 m W Knoxville. Lon. 86 48 W, lat. 36 3 N.

Nassau, a princely county of Germany, in Westerwald; bounded on the N by the duchy of Westphalia, E by the county of Solmes, S by the territory of Mentz, and W by that of Treves. It contains mines of iron, copper, and lead; and the soil is fertile in some places, but the surface is for the most part woody and mountainous. The house of Nassau is divided into many branches, which have their distinctive titles from the principal towns in the several districts.

Nassau, a town of Germany, in Westerwald, and county of Nassau-Deitz, on the river Lahn. Opposite the town, on the other side of the river, and on a high mountain, formerly stood Nassau-berg, a place of great antiquity, and the original seat of the Nassau family. Nassau is 32 m WNW Frankfort. Lon. 7 53 E, lat. 50 16 N.

Nassau, an island in the Indian ocean, on the W side of the island of Sumatra, about 120 m in circuit. The inhabitants are dissimilar from their neighbours; for they approach the amiable simplicity of manners and personal appearance of the Otaheitans, while their colour is like that of the Malays. It abounds with forests, and presents an enchanting verdure. Lon. 99 40 E, lat. 2 50 S.

Nasick, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Guzerat, 95 m SSW Surat. Lon. 73 49 E, lat. 19 50 N.

Nasladt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 32 m W by N Frankfort.

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Nata, a seaport of Terra Firma, in the government of Panama, seated in a fertile country, on the bay of Panama, 68 m sw Panama. Lon. 81 5 w, lat. 8 36 n.

Natal, a country on the se coast of Africa, so called by the Portuguese, who discovered it on Christmas-day, 1498. It originally extended from the Chamtoo river to Delagoa bay, 500 m along the coast, and is a beautiful country. The southern half being now included in the colony of the Cape, the name is generally restricted to the other part lying in Caffria. It has a river and bay of the same name. Lon. 31 30 e, lat. 29 0 s.

Natchez, a town of the state of Georgia, with a strong fort. It has a trade in cotton, grown in its vicinity, and is seated on the Mississippi, 520 m w Savannah. Lon. 91 39 w, lat. 31 34 n.

Natchitoches, a town of Louisiana, with a fort; seated on Red river, which runs into the Mississippi. It is 90 m wnw Natchez, in Georgia. Lon. 93 30 w, lat. 31 48 n.

Natividad, a seaport of New Spain, in the province of Guadalupe, on a bay of the Pacific ocean, 150 m sw Guadalupe. Lon. 105 53 w, lat. 19 48 n.

Natolia, a country formerly called Asia Minor. It is the most western part of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the n by the Black sea, e by Caramania, s by the Mediterranean, and w by the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. The soil is generally fertile, producing fruit of various kinds, corn, tobacco, cotton, and silk. It is crossed, from w to e, by a chain of mountains formerly called Taurus, and watered by a great number of rivers. Kuitaja is the capital.

Natolico, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, seated at the n part of a salt marsh, 20 m w Lepanto.

Nattam, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the country of Madura, 18 m n Madura, and 45 sw Trichinopoly.

Nattore, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 47 m ene Moorshedabad.

Natunz, a town of Persia, in Irak Agemi, with a fort. It is situate in a valley, 8 m long, which is a continued garden of fruit trees, watered by numerous rivulets from the surrounding mountains. Silk is produced here of the finest quality. It is 63 m nwn Isfahan.

Navan, a town of Ireland, in Meath. Here was formerly an abbey, on the site of which horse-barracks are now erected. It is seated on the Boyne, at the influx of the Blackwater, 28 m sw Dublin.

Navarin, a fortified seaport of Eu-

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ropean Turkey, on the w coast of Morea. It is the residence of a bey, and has a large harbour defended by two forts. In 1770, it was taken by the Russians. It is seated on a hill, 10 m w by e Modon, and 17 wsw Coron. Lon. 21 34 e, lat. 37 2 n.

Navarre, a kingdom of Europe, lying between France and Spain, and divided into the Upper and Lower. The Upper belongs to Spain, and is 75 m long and 60 broad. Though a mountainous country, abounding in game and iron mines, some valleys produce good corn and excellent wine. It is divided into five districts, whose chief towns are Pamplona, Estella, Tudela, Olita, and St. Guesca. Lower Navarre belongs to France, and is now the department of Lower Pyrenees. It is separated from Spanish Navarre by the Pyrenees, and is a mountainous, barren country, 20 m long and 12 broad. From this country the kings of France take the title of king of Navarre. See *Paigis, St.*

Navarre, New, see *Sonora*

Navarreins, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, seated on the Gave d'Oleron, 26 m se Bayonne.

Nauen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 18 m wsw Berlin.

Navigators Islands, a cluster of 18 islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Bougainville, and explored by Perouse in 1787. They are called by the natives Opoun, Leone, Fanfoue, Maoua, Oyolava, Calinaffe, Pola, Shika, Ossimo, and Ouero. Opoun, the most southerly and easterly of these islands, lies in lon. 169 7 w, lat. 14 7 s. Seven of them are small; but Maoua, Oyolava, and Pola, may be numbered among the largest and most beautiful islands of the S Pacific ocean. They combine the advantages of a soil fruitful without culture, and a climate that renders clothing unnecessary. The inhabitants go almost naked, and have their bodies thickly tattooed; they are a strong and lusty race, scarcely a man less than six feet high, and the women are in proportion. In disposition they are thievish, treacherous, and ferocious. Their villages are situate on creeks, by the seashore, and have no paths between them; that they pass from one to another in their canoes, and thus are almost constantly on the water. Their canoes, houses, &c. are well constructed; and they are much more advanced in internal policy than any of the islands in this ocean. See *Maoua*.

Naumberg, a town of Germany, in

Lower Hesse, situate wsw Cassel.

Naumburg, a town in Thuringia, united to the Hesse, a small citadel, noted for fine alt. terranean chapel, ruins of Rocking and vineyards of red wine. It is m ene Erfurt, at 12 0 e, lat. 51 1 n.

Naumburg, a principality of Saxony, 14 m n by w Sa.

Naumburg, a principality of Juc, 47 m wsw Jauc.

Nauplia, see *Naxos*.

Naxia, or *Naxos*, in the Archipelago circuit. It produces the plains of olive, lemon, citron, fig, and millet. The highest mountain is 5000 ft. It is a mountain of Juc antiquities, except of a temple of Bacchus, both by Greeks and great many villages. The island does not have inhabitants. The their eyebrows and their faces with painting. The thin tale found.

Naxia, the same name, and the same places in the two archiepiscopates, and the other I. bour, but the barley, wine, oil, cheese, salt, &c. It stands on the is defended by a lat. 37 8 n.

Naxos, a town of the isle of I. commodious for passed by a wall. hagen. Lon. 1

Nayakanahul, of Hindoostan, in the centre, with mud wall street extends a lanes on each side of coarse culture of vicinity are ma 34 m sw Sera.

Nazareth, a fine, famous

N A Z

Lower Hesse, situate on the Elder, 11 m *W* *W* *W* Cassel.

Naumburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a bishopric, united to the House of Saxony. It has a small citadel, and the cathedral is noted for fine altars, paintings, and subterranean chapels. Here are manufactures of stockings and turnery wares, and vineyards that yield an excellent red wine. It is seated on the Saal, 37 m *E* *E* *E* Erfurt, and 60 w Dresden. Lon. 11° 0' E, lat. 51° 11' N.

Naumburg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Sagan, on the river Bober, 14 m *N* by *W* Sagan.

Naumburg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, on the river Queiss, 67 m *W* *W* *W* Jauer.

Nauplia; see *Napoli di Romania*.

Naxia, or *Naxos*, the most fertile island in the Archipelago, 15 m long and 50 in circuit. It produces excellent wine; and the plains abound with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees. The highest mountain is Zia, which signifies the mountain of Jupiter: but there are no antiquities, except some small remains of a temple of Bacchus. It is inhabited both by Greeks and Latins, and has a great many villages; but the whole island does not contain above 8000 inhabitants. The women paint, blacken their eyebrows and eyelashes, and cover their faces with patches, made of a black shining tale found in the island.

Naxia, the capital of the isle of the same name, and one of the most beautiful places in the Archipelago. It has two archiepiscopal sees, the one Greek and the other Latin. Here is no harbour, but the trade is considerable in barley, wine, oil, figs, cotton, silk, flax, cheese, salt, oxen, sheep, and mules. It stands on the *S* side of the island, and is defended by a castle. Lon. 25° 32' E, lat. 37° 8' N.

Narokov, a town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Laland, with a harbour commodious for trade. It is encompassed by a wall, and is 70 m *SW* Copenhagen. Lon. 11° 31' E, lat. 54° 52' N.

Nayakanahully, a large square town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a citadel in the centre, both strongly fortified with mud walls. In the town a wide street extends all round, and has short lanes on each side. It has a manufacture of coarse cotton cloth, and in the vicinity are many palm-gardens. It is 34 m *SW* Sera.

Nazareth, a town of Syria, in Palestine, famous for being the residence

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of Christ, in the early part of his life, and then a city, the capital of Galilee. It stands on the *S* side of a rocky eminence, and is now a small place, where the monks of St. Francis have a convent. It is 18 m *SE* Acre, and 60 *N* by *E* Jerusalem.

Nazareth, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, and a settlement of the Moravians, 10 m *N* Bethlehem, and 63 *N* by *W* Philadelphia.

Naze, or *Lindene*, the most southern promontory of Norway. Lon. 7° 17' E, lat. 58° 1' N.

Neagh, Lough, a lake of Ireland, 16 m long and 10 broad, lying in the counties of Armagh, Down, Antrim, Londonderry, and Tyrone. It is by far the largest lake in the island, but very deficient from others in picturesque effect; the shores are flat, and it contains only two islands; one near the influx of the Blackwater, and the other near the Antrim shore, called Ram island, on which is an ancient round tower. The water and the soil on some parts of the Antrim shore are of a petrifying quality. The river Bann flows through this lake.

Neath, a corporate town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday; situate on the river Neath, near the Bristol channel. In the neighbourhood are iron forges, smelting works for copper, and coal mines; and on the other side of the river are the extensive remains of an abbey. A great quantity of coal is exported hence in small vessels. It is 27 m *SW* Brecknock, and 198 *W* London.

Neath, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and runs through Glamorganshire, by the town of Neath, into the Bristol channel.

Neb, a river of the isle of Man, which runs into the Irish sea, at Peel castle.

Nebio, or *Nebbio*, a ruined city on the *N* side of the island of Corsica, a mile from St. Fiorenzo.

Nebra, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Unstrut, 12 m *NNW* Naumburg.

Necau, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, 140 m *W* by *S* Gademis, and 170 *SE* Tuggurt. Lon. 7° 45' E, lat. 30° 30' N.

Neckar, a river of Germany, which rises in the county of Hohenburg, in Suabia, flows by Rothweil, Tubingen, Efslingen, Heilbron, and Heidelberg, and enters the Rhine at Manheim.

Neckarelz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, seated on the Neckar, 20 m *E* Heidelberg.

Neckargemund, a town of Germany,

N E G

in the circle of Lower Rhine, seated on the Neckar, 5 m N Heidelberg.

Neckarfulm, a town of Suabia, at the conflux of the Neckar and Sulm, 5 m N Heilbronn.

Nedroma, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, surrounded with magnificent ruins. It is 50 m wsw Oran. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 35 40 N.

Nedjed, an extensive province of Arabia; bounded on the N by the desert of Syria, E by Iachfa, S by Hadramaut and Yemen, and W by Hedjaz. The soil is various, in many parts very fertile. The Bedouins inhabit a great part of this province; the remainder is mountainous, and contains a great number of towns, almost every one of which has its own schiech.

Needham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Orwel, 10 m NW Ipswich, and 74 NE London.

Needles, rocks in the English channel, at the W end of the Isle of Wight, so called from their height and sharp extremities. Here is a lighthouse. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 50 44 N.

Nechehow, one of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific ocean, 15 m to the W of Atool. The E coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea; the rest of it consists of low ground, except a round bluffhead on the SE point. Lon. 160 15 W, lat. 21 50 N.

Neerwinden, a village of the Netherlands, in Brabant, a little N by W of Landen. Hence the celebrated battles of Landen are sometimes called by the name of Neerwinden. See *Landen*.

Nesta, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, 250 m S by W Tunis. Lon. 9 25 E, lat. 30 0 N.

Nesyn, a corporate town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. Here Edward I, in 1284, held his triumph on the conquest of Wales. It is situate on the Irish sea, and has a small pier, 21 m S by W Carmarthen, and 249 NW London.

Negapatam, a city of Hindoostan, in the kingdom of Tanjore, on the coast of Coromandel. It was first a colony of the Portuguese, but was taken by the Dutch; and the latter were dispossessed of it by the English in 1782. The port is not extraordinary; but most of the different nations in India are here settled, and trade, under the protection of the fort. It is 50 m E Tanjore, and 166 S by W Madras. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 10 46 N.

Negara, a town of the Isle of Borneo, capital of the kingdom of Banjerma-

N E G

sin; situate on the E side of the Banjer, 90 m N of its mouth, at the town of Banjermaffin. Lon. 114 0 E, lat. 1 40 N.

Negombo, a seaport on the W coast of Ceylon, with a fort built by the Portuguese. It was taken in 1640 by the Dutch, who evacuated it to the English in 1796. It is 16 m N Colombo. Lon. 79 55 E, lat. 7 10 N.

Negratis, an island on the E side of the bay of Bengal, at the mouth of Bassen river, the most western branch of the Irrawaddy, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 94 30 E, lat. 16 0 N.

Negril Point, the most westerly promontory of the island of Jamaica. It projects into two points, called North and South, 9 m apart; the N point is lon. 78 17 W, lat. 18 27 N.

Negro Cape, a promontory of Africa, on the coast of Benguela. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 16 15 N.

Negroland, or *Nigritia*, a large country in the interior of Africa, through which the river Niger flows from W to E. It is called by the Arabs *Soudan*, a word of similar import to the European appellation, to express the Land of the Blacks. It extends from lon. 10 W to 27 E, and from lat. 10 to 25 N; bounded on the N by Zahara and the mountains which separate it from Barbary, E by Nubia and Abyssinia, S by countries unknown and Guinea, and W by Guinea, Pouli, and Zahara. Of this vast country little more is known than the names of some of the towns and kingdoms of which it is composed. Some parts, particularly on the Niger, are said to be exceedingly fertile; other parts are represented as sandy and desert. That it is very populous is evident, from the great supply of slaves it has afforded to the traders. The principal territory known is *Bornou*. The general character of the Negroes, who are the inhabitants of this region, is that of levity; and that they do not suffer their gaiety to be disturbed by events, which, in other countries, are productive of much unhappiness. They do not appear to want the feelings of humanity, nor are they more destitute of civility than other people of an equal degree of education; but as their country supplies them with food by a very slight degree of industry, and the little occupation there is for clothing amid the heat of their climate, they have a general habit of seeking present pleasure, and no care for the future. The only necessary of life that appears to be deficient is salt, which is the more wanted among them in consequence of their subsisting

chiefly on vegetable food, which is proverbial among them to say, that This important Zahara by the They also receive, and bring Europeans, and caravans of camels, and gold, ivory, and government troops, and nations in many districts, and by a great petty chiefs, and frequent wars, and places the talismans have been able tracts of land in minion; and towns have for high walls; the being constructed Domestic slavery degree among When the troops deficient that of the country, parents to sell themselves, for also lose his liber soner in war, or of murder and sequence of infol of the Negroes and all speculation limited; but th tion, and are im craft and magic.

Negropont, the Archipelago, and It is separated Livadia by the the ancient Eurip part of which is land. It is 100 breadth, though narrower. It ab oil, and fruit; tains extends th many of them co know.

Negropont, or capital of the Isl a Greek archbish harbour, which i of the Turkish st city, in which th side, are two mile ference; but th Christians live, ar taken, in 1469, fr

NEG

of the Banjer, at the town of ... lat. 1 40 N. on the w coast of ... by the Portu- in 1640 by the ... to the English ... Colombo. Lon.

the E side of the mouth of Bassien a branch of the excellent harbour.

off westerly pro- of Jamaica. It is called North the N point in ... w. ... of Africa, ... la. Lon. 11 40

ia, a large coun- Africa, through flows from w to Arabs *Soudan*, a to the European the Land of the m lon. 10 w to 25 N; bounded the mountains Barbory, E by s by countries and w by Guis- a. Of this vast known than the towns and king- composed. Some the Niger, are y fertile; other sandy and de- populous is evi- apply of slaves it lers. The prin- is *Bornou*. The

Negros, who are region, is that of not suffer their by events, which, e productive of ey do not appear f humanity, nor of sagacity than al degree of edu- country supplies ery slight degree le occasion there the heat of their general habit of re, and no care only necessary to be deficient is e wanted among f their subsisting

chiefly on vegetable food; and it is a proverbial expression of a man's riches to say, that he eats salt to his food. This important article they receive from Zahara by caravans of trading Arabs. They also receive arms, hardware, glass, and trinkets, from the w, by the Europeans, and, in the interior, by the caravans of Cairo, Fezzan, and Morocco. For these they give in return gold, ivory, and slaves. The kind of government that exists among the Negro nations is by no means uniform. In many districts the country is governed by a great multitude of independent petty chiefs, who are engaged in frequent wars with each other. In other places the talents of individual chieftains have been able to reduce considerable tracts of territory under their dominion; and hence some flourishing towns have sprung up. Many of the towns are fortified with ditches and high walls; the latter and the houses being constructed of clay and stone. Domestic slavery prevails in a very great degree among all the Negro states. When the tropical rains fall, or are so deficient that the sun burns up the face of the country, it is not uncommon for parents to sell their children, and even themselves, for bread. A freeman may also lose his liberty by being taken prisoner in war, or on account of the crimes of murder and forcery; and also in consequence of insolvency. The knowledge of the Negroes with regard to religion and all speculative subjects is extremely limited; but they have much superstition, and are implicit believers in witchcraft and magic.

Negropont, the largest island in the Archipelago, anciently called Eubœa. It is separated from the NE coast of Livadia by the strait of Negropont, the ancient Euripus, over the narrowest part of which is a bridge to the mainland. It is 100 m in length and 18 in breadth, though in some places much narrower. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, and fruit; but a ridge of mountains extends through its whole length, many of them continually covered with snow.

Negropont, or *Egripa*, a strong city, capital of the island of Negropont, and a Greek archbishop's see. It has a good harbour, which is commonly the station of the Turkish ships. The walls of the city, in which the Turks and Jews reside, are two miles and a half in circumference; but the suburbs, where the Christians live, are much larger. It was taken, in 1469, from the Venetians, who

NEM

attempted to retake it in 1688, without effect. It is seated on a broad flat peninsula, which forms the narrowest part of the strait of its name, 30 m NE Athens. Lon. 24 8 E, lat. 38 30 N.

Nehavend, or *Nehaund*, a town of Persia, in Irak, famous for a battle between the califf Omar and Jazdegerd king of Persia, in 638, in which the latter lost his life and kingdom. It is 30 m S Hamadan, and 90 N by S Kirmanshah.

Neidenburg, a town of Prussia, with a castle on a mountain, 75 m S Culm. Lon. 30 20 E, lat. 53 22 N.

Neidenstein, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, 9 m NW Cassel.

Nejiff: see *Majhed Ali*.

Neirn, one of the Banda islands, and the seat of their government. It has a spacious harbour, but difficult to be entered; and ships anchor under the cannon of two forts. Lon. 129 30 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Neisabur: see *Nisapour*.

Neisse, a city of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. It is a place of great strength, and one of the finest towns in Silesia. Here is a magnificent palace, with several offices for the principality; but the seat of government is the castle of the adjacent small town of Otmachau. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in linens and wine. This place was taken by the Prussians in 1741, who, after the peace in 1742, built a citadel, to which they gave the name of Prussia. In 1757 it was besieged by the Austrians, but ineffectually. In 1807 it surrendered to the French. It is seated on a river of the same name, 48 m S by E Breslaw. Lon. 17 20 E, lat. 50 24 N.

Neitra, a town of Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a castle and a college; situate on a river of the same name, 34 m N Gran.

Nelisuram, a town of the peninsula of Hindoostan, on the W coast, 33 m NE Mangalore, and 40 NW Tellicherry.

Nellenburg, a town of Suabia, capital of a landgrate of the same name, with a citadel on a mountain. It is 22 m N Constance. Lon. 9 5 E, lat. 47 57 N.

Nellore, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near the Pennar, 85 m N by W Madras. Lon. 79 57 E, lat. 14 26 N.

Nemea, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, anciently celebrated for its games, and a magnificent temple of Jupiter, some ruins of which still exist. It is 10 m N Argos.

Nemi, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle, seated on a

NER

lake of the same name, and on a high rock, from the base of which gushes the fountain of Egeria, one of the sources of the lake. It is 7 m SSE Rome.

Nemours, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with an old castle; seated on the Loing, between two hills, 45 m. s.e. Paris.

Nen, a river that rises in the w part of Northamptonshire, and is made navigable at Northampton. It leaves the county at Peterborough, crosses the file of Ely, forms part of the w boundary of Norfolk, and enters the Lincolnshire Wash. It also communicates, by several channels, with the Great Ouse.

Neonagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, with a strong castle, seated on a branch of the Shannon, 30 m nsw Cashel, and 40 wsw Maryborough.

Neocaſtro, a town and fort of European Turkey, in Romania, on the ſtrait of Conſtantinople, 12 m N Conſtantinople.

Neot, St. a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Thursday, and a considerable trade in coal; seated on the Ouse, over which is a stone bridge, 20 m **W** Cambridge, and 56 **NNW** London.

Neoundoh, a town of the kingdom of Birmah, with a large manufacture of japanned ware. It has flourished in proportion as the ancient city of Pagahm has decayed, and stands on the Irrawaddy, 4 m NNE of that city.

Nepean Island, a small island in the S Pacific ocean, opposite Port Hunter, on the s coast of Norfolk island.

Nepi, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated on the Triglio, 20 m N Rome.

Nerac, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, divided by the river Baïse into great and little Nerac. In the feudal times, this was the residence of the lords of Albert, whose stupendous castle is now in ruins. It is 16 m wsw Agen, and 67 se Bourdeaux. Lon. o 18 E. lat. 44 8 N.

Nerbudda, a river of Hindoostan, which issues from a lake on the s confines of the province of Allahabad, flows w for 700 m, and enters the gulf of Cambay, below Baroach. This river receives few contributory streams, and forms the boundary between Hindoostan Proper and the Deccan.

Neresheim, a town of Suabia, in the county of Ottingen, with a Benedictine abbey on a mountain, whose abbot was a prelate of the empire. It is 15 m WNW Donawert.

Nericia, a province of Sweden, in

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the division of Sweden Proper; bounded by Sudermania, Westmania, Werm-land, and W and E Gothland. A considerable part is covered with forests of pine and birch; and it abounds in forges and mines. Orebro is the capital, and the only considerable place.

Neronde, a town of France, in the department of Loire, 18 m NNE Montbrison.

Nerondes, a town of France, in the department of Cher, 20 m ESE Bourges.

Nerbinin, a town and fort of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, but sometimes called Daouria, in the government of Irkutsk. The adjacent country is mountainous, but yields excellent pasture for cattle; and there are some considerable lead and silver mines. It is seated at the conflux of the Nercha with the Shilka, 440 m E Irkutsk. Lon. 117 34 E, lat. 51 52 N.

Nesle, a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Lingon, 25 m ESE Amiens, and 66 N by Paris.

Nefs, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Invernesshire, 22 m long and from 2 to 3 broad. The depth is very considerable, and it never freezes in the severest winter. The high hills on each side present a delightful view of wood, pasture, cultivated lands, and rugged precipices. It is navigated by a king's galley, which supplies the garrison of Fort Augustus, at its extremity, with stores. Its outlet, at the N extremity, is the river Nefs, which runs into Moray frith, below Inverness. It now constitutes a prominent feature in the line of the Caledonian canal.

Nesved, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, on the river Nefs, 38 m sw Copenhagen.

Netherlands, or Low Countries, a country of Europe, anciently called Gallia Belgica, 260 m long and from 100 to 200 broad; bounded on the w and n by the German ocean, e by Germany, and s by France. In the ninth century, the sons of emperor Lewis the pious, having divided the dominions of their father, who possessed Germany, France, and Italy, a new kingdom was formed, comprehending Germany and France, and a part of the Netherlands. It was called Lotharia, but did not long subsist; for it was soon divided into two: and that seated near the Mediterranean was called the kingdom of Burgundy; while the other to the n, had the name of Austrasia. Neither did this last continue long; it being divided into 17 provinces, under different names, exclusive

of the territories of Gelderland; but the empire of Germany was a Lower German one, the house of Burgundy, and with Burgundy, Charles the bold, being king of the Netherlands, his only marriage with a Dutch princess, the Netherlands were under the sovereignty of a foreign king of Spain, the sovereignty of the nation after the death of his son Philip the cruel bigot, Philip II, to introduce the Low Countries into the exercise by the emperor of the power that they threw off, and, under the prince of Orange, the league of Utrecht, effected the foundation of the Seven United Provinces, a war (with the exception of twelve years) which he knewledged the independence of the provinces, by the treaty in 1648. The provinces, namely, Brabant, Flanders, Limburg, Namur, and the county of Flanders, returned under the emperor, but with very few exceptions, with respect to the emperor. On the accession of the house of Bourbon to the Spanish Netherlands, it was the Spanish Netherlands to the German Netherlands; but the provinces were obtained by the French had part of the Netherlands: the Cambrésis; with the Luxembourg; and the Malines were the Netherlands of the emperor Joseph II. innovations, a violence, a union broke out; and arose, as if by the nunciacion of the emperor, the congress was in the states, in which

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of the territories of Liege and Upper Gelderland; but they still depended on the empire of Germany, and were called Lower Germany. In process of time, the house of Burgundy purchased many of them, and was about to form them, with Burgundy, into a kingdom; but Charles the bold, the last duke of Burgundy, being killed by the Swiss in 1477, his part of the Netherlands devolved on Mary, his only child; by whose marriage with emperor Maximilian, the Netherlands were an acquisition to the house of Austria. Emperor Charles V, king of Spain, in 1555, abdicated the sovereignty of the Netherlands, and, soon after, the Spanish crown, in favour of his son Philip. The tyranny of this cruel bigot, Philip II, who endeavoured to introduce the inquisition into the Low Countries, with the barbarities exercised by the duke of Alva, exasperated the people to such a degree, that they threw off the Spanish yoke; and, under the conduct of William I, prince of Orange, formed the famous league of Utrecht, in 1579, which proved the foundation of the republic of the Seven United Provinces. After a long war (with the interval of a truce of twelve years) Philip IV expressly acknowledged the independence of these provinces, by the treaty of Westphalia, in 1648. The other ten provinces, namely, Brabant, Antwerp, Malines, Namur, Limburg, Luxembourg, Hainault, Flanders, Artois, and Cambresis, returned under the dominion of Spain, but with very favorable stipulations with respect to their ancient liberties. On the accession of a branch of the house of Bourbon to the Spanish monarchy, it was stipulated, in 1714, that the Spanish Netherlands should return to the German branch of the house of Austria; but some considerable parts were obtained, by conquest or cession, by the French and Dutch. The Dutch had part of Brabant, Limburg, and Flanders: the French had Artois and Cambresis; with part of Hainault, Flanders, and Luxembourg: Austria held the rest; and the provinces of Antwerp and Malines were included under the name of Austrian Brabant. In 1788, emperor Joseph II, having projected many innovations, and enforcing them with violence, a universal spirit of revolt broke out; an army of 40,000 men, rose, as if by magic, to support the renunciation of all allegiance, which several of the provinces openly made; a congress was formed from the different states, in whom the supreme govern-

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ment was vested; and by the end of 1789 the Austrians were expelled. The new government, however, was not of long duration; for Leopold II (the successor of Joseph) was enabled, partly by conciliatory measures, and partly by the mediation of Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland, to recover the entire possession of his authority; the mediating courts having guaranteed the restoration of the ancient Belgic constitution. In 1792 the French over-ran the Austrian Netherlands: they were driven out of the country in 1793; but they returned in 1794, and subdued every part of it; and in 1795 decreed it, with the territories of Liege and Upper Gelderland, an integral part of the French republic. To this country they gave the name of *Belgium*, and divided it into the following nine departments; Dyle, Forêts, Jemappe, Lis, Meuse Lower, Nethe (Two), Ourthe, Sambre and Meuse, and Scheldt; which see. The Netherlands, or Belgium, is 170 m long and 90 broad; bounded on the N by Holland, E by Germany, SW by France, and NW by the German ocean. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, Meuse, Dyle, Sambre, and Lis; and there are many fine navigable canals. The air is temperate, and the soil extremely fertile; but the mouths of the rivers and harbours are frozen in winter. Brussels is the chief town. See *Holland*, or *Dutch Netherlands*.

Nethe, *Two*, a new department of France, including the northern part of Austrian Brabant. It has its name from two rivers, which rise on the E border, and unite their streams at Liere. The capital is Antwerp.

Neischkau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, situate on the Golsch, 12 m SW Zwickau.

Nettuno, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near the ruins of the ancient Antium, at the mouth of the Loricina, 24 m S by E Rome.

Neva, a river of Russia, which issues from the lake Ladoga, and flows to Petersburg, where it divides into several branches, and enters the gulf of Finland.

Neuburg, a fortified town of Bavaria, capital of a principality of the same name. It stands on a hill, by the Danube, and has two gates, but the fortifications are chiefly gone to decay. The castle is a large building, and contains a hall of extraordinary size, embellished with portraits. It is 32 m NNE Augsburg, and 60 SW Amberg. Lon. 11 13 E, lat. 48 43 N.

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Neuburg, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, seated on the Schwarza, 17 m **SE** *Amberg*.

Neuburg, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, seated near the Rhine, 12 m **S** *Brissach*.

Neuburg, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Entz, 25 m **W** *Stuttgart*.

Neuchateau, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated in a soil rich in corn and good wine, on the river Meuse, 25 m **SW** *Nancy*.

Neuchateau, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxembourg, 16 m **SW** *Baslogne*.

Neuchatel, a territory of Switzerland, which, with that of Valengin, forms one principality between the lake of Neuchatel and the borders of France; extending 36 m from **N** to **S**, and 18 in its greatest breadth. On the death of the duchess of Nemours, in 1707, the sovereignty of Neuchatel and Valengin was claimed by Frederic I of Prussia; and his right was acknowledged by the states of the country. In 1806, the king of Prussia ceded this principality to the French marshal Berthier, and the grant was confirmed by Napoleon. The inhabitants are protestants, except in the two districts of Landeron and Cressier, where the catholics are predominant. It is a hilly country, watered by several lakes and rivers. The soil is not equally fertile; but there are large vineyards that produce white and red wine, which last is excellent. The pasture on the mountains feeds a great number of cattle, and there are plenty of deer in the forests.

Neuchatel, a lake of Switzerland, 20 m long and 4 broad, extending from the town of Yverdon to that of Neuchatel, in a direction from **SW** to **NE**, at which extremity it has a communication with the lake of Biel by a narrow outlet.

Neuchatel, a town of Switzerland, capital of a principality of the same name. It is situate partly on the plain between the lake of Neuchatel and the Jura, and partly on the side of that mountain. The chief article of exportation is wine, produced from the neighbouring vineyards, and much esteemed; and it has manufactures of printed linens and cottons. Many public works have been lately executed, among which are the new townhouse, and a superb causeway, leading toward the valley of St. Imier. Neuchatel is 25 m **NE** *Lausanne*, and 25 **W** *Bern*. Lon. 7° 0' **E**, lat. 47° 5' **N**.

Neuchatel, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, noted for

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excellent cheese, and seated on the Arques, 20 m **SE** *Dieppe*.

Neunstein, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenloë, 8 m **WNW** *Halle*, in Suabia.

Newern, a village of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, near a river of the same name, 2 m **NE** *Newport*. In the churchyard stands a square stone, 13 feet high and 2 broad; the top is circular, charged with a cross, and all the sides are carved with knot-work of various patterns.

Nevers, a town of France, capital of the department of Nièvre, and lately a bishop's see. It is built on the side of a hill, and contains several fine buildings; particularly the ancient ducal palace, in which John Casimir, king of Poland, expired in 1672. The chief manufactures are china, glass, and works of enamel. It is seated on the Loire, at the influx of the Nièvre, over which is a handsome bridge. 15 m **NNW** *Moulins*, and 145 **S** by **E** *Paris*. Lon. 3° 9' **E**, lat. 46° 59' **N**.

Neussen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a fortress, called Hoheneussen, 17 m **SE** *Stuttgart*.

Neugarten, a town of Further Pomerania, with a strong castle, 15 m **N** *New Stargard*.

Neuhans, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a castle, 27 m **E** by **S** *Bechin*.

Neuhaus, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, near the mouth of the Oste. It was once a place of great trade, but a sand bank arising in the harbour, at the entrance of the Oste into the Elbe, it is now much less frequented. It is 19 m **NW** *Stade*.

Newhausen, a town of Upper Hungary, seated in a marshy plain, on the river Neitra, 43 m **ESE** *Presburg*.

Nevis, one of the Caribe islands, in the **W** Indies, divided from the **E** end of St. Christopher by a narrow channel. It has but one mountain, which is in the middle, very high, and covered with large trees up to the top. Here is a hot bath, much of the same nature of those of Bath, in England. It is a small island, but very fruitful, and subject to the English. Charleston is the capital, on the **SW** side, defended by a fort. Lon. 62° 40' **W**, lat. 17° 8' **N**.

Neulirchen, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse Cassel, on the river Fulda, 32 m **SE** *Cassel*.

Neumagen, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Moselle, 17 m **NE** *Treves*.

Neumark, a town of Bavaria, 22 m **S** *Munich*.

Neumark, a town of Ratibon.—Also 17 m **SE** *Landshut*.

Neumark, a town of Carniola, 28 m **N** *Ljubljana*.

Neumarkt, a town, principality of Hohenloë, the village of which gained a decisive victory in 1757. It is 17 m **SE** *Landshut*.

Neurode, a town of the county of Glatz, 8 m **NNW** *Glatz*.

Neus, a river which enters Pamlico Sound, where it is a mile long.

Neusaltz, a town, principality of the county of Oder, 17 m **NW** *Stettin*.

Neusatz, a town of Hungary, formerly a bishop's see, and standing opposite Peterward.

Neuside, a town, at the end of a lake of 20 m long and 2 m **SSW** *Presburg*.

Neusol, a town, and a bishop's see, in which is a church of copper. In the adjacent copper mines is seated on the Schemnitz.

Neustadt, a town, castle, and an archbishop's see, right over all good stands on the 28 m **S** by **W** *Vladimir*, lat. 47° 50' **N**.

Neustadt, a town, capital of the lower of Bayreuth, which belongs to the curiosities. It is 32 m **ESE** *Wurzburg*, lat. 49° 38' **N**.

Neustadt, a town, principality of the Saal, 16 m **N** *Magdeburg*.

Neustadt, a town, duchy of Wirtemberg, 12 m **N** *Kocher*.

Neustadt, a town, in Milnia, capital of the same name. It has a mine of silver near it is another.

It is seated on the 11° 4' **E**, lat. 51° 4' **N**.

Neustadt, a town, in the principality of Hesse Cassel, 17 m **NE** *Treves*.

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Neumark, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 22 m sw Amberg.

Neumark, a town of Bavaria, 30 m nw Ratibon.—Another, on the river Rosa, 17 m se Landshut.

Neumark, a town of Germany, in Carniola, 28 m nw Laubach.

Neumarkt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Breslau, near which, at the village of Leuthen, the Prussians gained a decisive victory over the Austrians in 1757. It is 20 m w by s Breslau.

Neurode, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, on the river Wotitz, 8 m nnw Glatz.

Neus, a river of N Carolina, which enters Pamlico sound, below Newbern, where it is a mile and a half broad.

Neusaltz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, on the river Oder, 17 m nw Glogau.

Neusatz, a strong town and fortress of Hungary, formerly called Peterwardein Schanz. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and stands on the Danube, opposite Peterwardein in Slavonia.

Neusiedle, a town of Hungary, at the w end of a lake of the same name, which is 20 m long and 6 broad. It is 16 m ssw Presburg.

Neusol, a town of Upper Hungary, and a bishop's see, with a large castle, in which is a church, covered with copper. In the adjacent mountains are the greatest copper mines in Hungary. It is seated on the Gran, 22 m n by e Schemnitz.

Neustadt, a town of Austria, with a castle, and an arsenal. It has the staple right over all goods coming from Italy, and stands on the frontiers of Hungary, 28 m s by w Vienna. Lon. 16 18 e, lat. 47 50 n.

Neustadt, a town of Franconia, capital of the lower part of the principality of Bayreuth, with a castle. The library belonging to the church contains many curiosities. It stands on the river Aisch, 32 m ese Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 43 e, lat. 49 38 n.

Neustadt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Saal, 16 m n by e Schweinfurt.

Neustadt, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Kocher, 12 m nne Hailbron.

Neustadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, capital of a circle of the same name. It has a castle, two churches, and a mine office; and on a mountain near it is another castle, called Arnhaug. It is seated on the Orla, 46 m ssw Leipzig. Lon. 11 49 e, lat. 50 45 n.

Neustadt, a town of Upper Saxony,

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in the principality of Coburg, 8 m ne Coburg.

Neustadt, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with extensive breweries, and manufactures of cloth and cutlery; seated on the Finow canal, 31 m ne Berlin.

Neustadt, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, celebrated for a manufacture of plate-glass; seated on the Dosse, 8 m ene Havelberg.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, and a spacious harbour on the Baltic, 20 m n by e Lubec. Lon. 10 57 e, lat. 54 10 n.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle, 17 m s Schwerin.

Neustadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick Luneburg, with a castle, seated on the Leina, 15 m nnw Hanover.

Neustadt, a town of Bavaria, at the conflux of the Ahenst with the Danube, 16 m e by s Ingolstadt.

Neustadt, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, with a castle, on the river Nab, 27 m nne Amberg.

Neustadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 10 m nw Olmutz.

Neustadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 14 m se Neisse.

Neustadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 35 m w by s Pilsen.

Neustadt, a town of Bohemia, on the frontiers of the county of Glatz, 13 m ne Koniggratz.

Neustadt, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, at the foot of a mountain, 50 m ese Dusseldorf.

Neustadt, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the Spirebach, 14 m w Spire.

Neustadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 14 m w Glogau, and 17 e by s Sagan.

Neuville, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 11 m nne Orleans.

Neuville, a town of Switzerland, in the late bishopric of Basel, 9 m ne Neuchatel.

Neuwied, a town of Westphalia, capital of the lower county of Wied, with a fine castle; seated on the Rhine, 7 m nw Coblenz.

Newyn, or *Newin*, a town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, with a market on Saturday. Here Edward 1, in 1284, held his triumph on the conquest of Wales. It is seated on St. George channel, 21 m s by w Carnarvon, and 249 nnw London.

NEW

New Forest, a forest in Hampshire, lying between Southampton water and the river Avon. It is 20 m long and 15 broad; and has advantages of situation, with respect to conveyance by water carriage, and vicinity to the dockyards, superior to every other forest; having in its neighbourhood several places for shipping timber. It was afforested by William I, and was then 10 m longer. His son William Rufus was killed in this forest by an arrow, shot by Walter Tyrrel, which accidentally glanced against a tree, and the site is now pointed out by a triangular stone. The lord warden of this forest is appointed by letters patent, during the king's pleasure, and all the courts of jurisdiction are held at Lyndhurst.

New River, an artificial river of England, originally brought from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, to Illington, for the supply of the metropolis with water. It was finished in 1613, by sir Hugh Middleton, a citizen of London, who expended his whole fortune in the undertaking. It has since been extended to a spring near Hertford, called Chadwell, where the stream is also increased by a cut from the river Lea. This river, with all its windings, is 42 m in length, and is under the management of a corporation called the New River Company.

New Year Harbour, a good harbour on the N coast of Staten Land. Lon. 64 11 w, lat. 54 49 s.

New Year Islands, small islands near New Year Harbour, on the N side of Staten Land.

Newark, a town of New Jersey, capital of Essex county, with two churches and an academy. It is celebrated for cider, and has a considerable manufacture of shoes. It stands on the w side of the Passaic, near its mouth in Newark bay, 9 m w New York. Lon. 74 18 w, lat. 40 40 n.

Newark, a town of Upper Canada, with a fort, called Fort George. It stands on the w side of the river Niagara, at its entrance into the lake Ontario, opposite the town and fort of Niagara, and 30 m n Fort Erie.

Newark, a borough in Nottinghamshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It is seated on the Trent, over which is a bridge, and once had a handsome castle, now in ruins. The church, reckoned one of the finest in the kingdom, was erected by Henry IV. Here, in the midst of troubles, died king John; and here Charles I, after his defeat at Naseby,

NEW

put himself into the hands of the Scotch army, who afterward gave him up to his worst enemies. Newark has a good trade. The number of inhabitants was 6730 in 1801, and 7236 in 1811. It is 17 m n Nottingham, and 120 n by w London. Lon. 8 45 w, lat. 53 6 n.

Newbern, a maritime district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Carteret, Jones, Craven, Beaufort, Hyde, Pitt, Wayne, Glasgow, Lenoir, and Johnston.

Newbern, a town of N Carolina, in Craven county, capital of the district of its name. It is the largest town in the state, and has a considerable trade in tar, pitch, turpentine, lumber, corn, &c. It stands on a sandy point of land, formed by the conflux of the Neus and Trent, 96 m e s s Raleigh. Lon. 77 30 w, lat. 35 10 n.

Newbiggen, a fishing town in Northumberland, on the n side of a bay to which it gives name, 7 m e Morpeth.

Newborough, a town of Wales, in Anglesey, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday; situate near the Braint, 10 m s w Beaumaris, and 250 n w London.

Newborough, or **Gorey**, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, 23 m n by e Wexford, and 47 s Dublin.

Newburg, a village of Scotland, 14 m n n e Aberdeen, at the mouth of the Ythen. The exportation of grain and meal hence is considerable, and great quantities of lime, coal, and wood are imported.

Newburg, a town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a good harbour on the s side of the Tay. Here the large vessels belonging to Perth unload their goods into lighters; and a passage-boat goes hence every tide to Errol, on the opposite shore. The principal manufacture is linen. It is 10 m e s s Perth, and 18 w St. Andrew.

Newburg, a town of New York, in Ulster county, on the w side of Hudson river. Ships of considerable burden may unload at the wharfs, and many vessels are built here. It is 32 m s Kingston, and 54 n New York.

Newburg, a town in Berkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It has manufactures of druggs, shaloons, and broad cloths; and a considerable traffic in malt by the Kennet and Avon canal. Two battles were fought near this town with dubious success, between the forces of Charles I and the parliament, in 1643 and 1644. It is seated on the Kennet, 26 m s Oxford, and 56 w London.

Newbury, a capital of Oxfordshire, on the Connecticut in New Hampshire. Lon. 72 2 w.

Newbury, a parish in Essex, with churches and quantities of run, the inhabitants live with the W in states. The hamlet is modious, but ship-building is situate on the the sea, and 35 50 w, lat. 42 48 n.

Newcastle, a the county of Dublin.

Newcastle, a county of Limerick.

Newcastle, on a town of Wales, with a market on the Tywy, 17 m 230 n w London.

Newcastle, on a borough in Staffordshire, with a mayor, with day, and manufactures of four churches, and the castle, is quite demolished, inhabitants was in 1811. In the and glass works of the Trent, 15 149 n w London.

Newcastle, on a borough and land, situate on over which is a the Durham fief, mayor, and has and Saturday. bitants was 28, in 1811. The 400 tons burthen town, and large low, at Shields by a strong w cuit, in which many turrets, bomb-proof; ruinous. The parallel with curious piece of both which quay. Here and that of St on a hill. has

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Newbury, a town of Vermont, capital of Orange county. It is situate on the Connecticut, opposite Haverhill in New Hampshire, and 50 m N Windfor. Lon. 72 2 W, lat. 44 3 N.

Newbury Port, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Essex county, with six churches and a court-house. Large quantities of rum are distilled here, and the inhabitants have a considerable trade with the W Indies and the southern states. The harbour is safe and commodious, but difficult to enter, and ship-building is carried on largely. It is situate on the Merrimac, 2 m from the sea, and 35 NNE Boston. Lon. 70 50 W, lat. 42 48 N.

Newcastle, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 11 m WSW Dublin.

Newcastle, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, 26 m SW Limerick.

Newcastle, or **Newcastle in Emlyn**, a town of Wales, in Carmarthenshire, with a market on Friday. It had a fine castle, now in ruins; and is seated on the Tyvy, 17 m NNE Carmarthen, and 230 WSW London.

Newcastle, or **Newcastle under Lyne**, a borough in Staffordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, and manufactures of hats. It had four churches, now reduced to one; and the castle, whence it had its name, is quite demolished. The number of inhabitants was 4604 in 1801, and 6175 in 1811. In the vicinity are potteries and glass-works. It stands on a branch of the Trent, 15 m N by W Stafford, and 149 NNW London.

Newcastle, or **Newcastle upon Tyne**, a borough and seaport in Northumberland, situate on the N side of the Tyne, over which is a bridge to Gatehead on the Durham side. It is governed by a mayor, and has a market on Tuesday and Saturday. The number of inhabitants was 28,366 in 1801, and 27,587 in 1811. The river admits ships under 400 tons burden to come up to the town, and larger ones are stationed below, at Shields. The town is defended by a strong wall, above 2 m in circuit, in which are seven gates, and as many turrets, with several casements bomb-proof; but the castle is old and ruinous. The wall on the S side runs parallel with the river, leaving a spacious piece of ground between them both which forms a long and noble quay. Here are four parish churches, and that of St. Nicholas, which stands on a hill, has a lofty steeple of curious

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architecture. Among the other public buildings is a mansion house for the mayor, an exchange, and a large hospital for the maintenance of poor seamen; also several charitable foundations situate in the centre of the great collieries, which have for centuries supplied London and most of the southern parts of the kingdom with coal. This trade has been the source of great opulence to Newcastle: it also possesses manufactures of steel, iron, glass, soap, fine and coarse earthen ware, and copperas; and it exports large quantities of lead, salt, salmon, butter, tallow, and grindstones. Ships are sent hence to the Greenland fishery. The streets in the old part of the town are narrow, and the buildings crowded together; but some of the newer parts are handsome and commodious. It is 14 m N Durham, and 270 N by W London. Lon. 1 14 W, lat. 54 57 N.

Newcastle, a town of Delaware, capital of a county of the same name, with two churches. It was settled by the Swedes in 1627, and called Stockholm; afterward taken by the Dutch, and called New Amsterdam; and falling into the hands of the English, it was called Newcastle. It is the oldest town on the river Delaware, and 35 m SW Philadelphia. Lon. 75 38 W, lat. 39 40 N.

Newcastle, a town of Virginia, in Hanover county, seated on the Pamunkey, a branch of York river, 24 m NE Richmond.

Newenborg, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, 3 m NW Feldkirch.

Newenham, **Cape**, a lofty promontory, on the W coast of N America, forming the N point of Bristol bay. Lon. 162 24 W, lat. 58 42 N.

Newent, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday, seated on a branch of the Severn, 8 m NW Gloucester, and 112 WNW London.

Newfane, a town of Vermont, chief of Windham county. It is situate on West river, 38 m ENE Bennington, and 96 WNW Boston.

Newfoundland, an island on the E coast of N America, between 47 and 52 N lat. discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1496. After many disputes with the French, it was ceded to the English in 1713. The form is triangular; the N point is separated from Labrador by the strait of Bellefleur, and from this apex it is 350 m to the base, which is 300 in length. It has several bays and harbours; and is a mountainous, woody

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country, and very cold, being covered with snow five months in the year. It seems to have no inhabitants of its own, but in the summer time is visited by the *Elquimaux* Indians. About 500 English families continue here all the year, beside the garrison of St. John, Placentia, and other forts. In the fishing season for cod, which begins in May and ends in September, it is resorted to by at least 10,000 people, on account of the great fishing-bank to the *se* of the island; for here they cure and pack the fish, which are sent not only to England, but to the Mediterranean and the *W* Indies, in immense quantities. This great bank is a heap of sand 580 m long and 230 broad, with a depth of water varying from 15 to 60 fathoms, and abounding with small fish serving as food for the cod, the numbers of which are incredible. In winter the chief employment of the inhabitants is to cut wood; and the smallest kind, used for fuel, is drawn by their large dogs, trained up and harnessed for that purpose. There is great plenty of game, fish, and fowl, but very little corn, fruit, or cattle. St. John is the principal settlement.

Newhaven, a town in *Sussex*, near the mouth of the *Ouse*, with a small harbour, defended by a battery. It is 7 m *s* by *E* *Lewes* and 37 *London*.

Newhaven, a seaport of *Connecticut*, capital of a county of its name, and the semi-capital of the state. Near the centre is the public square, in which are the state-house, two college edifices, and a chapel, three churches for congregationalists, and one for episcopalians. Here are manufactures of card-teeth, linen, buttons, cotton, and paper. The harbour has good anchorage, and is defended by a fort. It has a trade with *New York* and the *W* India islands; and stands at the head of a bay, 4 m *N* *Long Island* sound, and 132 *NE* *New York*. Lon. 72 53 *w*, lat. 41 16 *N*.

Newmarket, a town in *Suffolk*, with a market on *Thursday*. It is the most celebrated place in *England* for horse-races; and here *Charles II* built a house for the sake of this diversion. It is 13 m *w* *Bury*, and 61 *N* by *E* *London*.

Newmarket, a town of *Ireland*, in the county of *Cork*, on the river *Dalua*, 31 m *NW* *Cork*.

Newmarket, a town of *Virginia*, in *Amherst* county, on the *N* side of *James* river, at the influx of the *Tye*, 100 m *w* *Richmond*.

Newmills, a town of *Scotland*, in

NEW

Ayrshire, with the remains of an ancient castle. It has some manufactures, and is situate near the river *Irvine*, 10 m *s* by *s* *Kilmarnock*.

Newnham, a town in *Gloucestershire*, with a market on *Friday*, seated on the *Severn*, 12 m *WSW* *Gloucester*, and 120 *WNW* *London*.

Newport, a borough of *Hampshire*, and the chief town in the *isle* of *Wight*, governed by a mayor, with a market on *Wednesday* and *Saturday*, and a manufacture of starch. It is seated on the river *Cowes*, which is navigable for small vessels, 17 m *s* by *E* *Southampton*, and 91 *SW* *London*. Lon. 1 16 *w*, lat. 50 42 *N*.

Newport, a borough in *Cornwall*, which has no market, 3 m *N* *Launceston*, and 114 *w* by *s* *London*.

Newport, a town in *Shropshire*, with a market on *Saturday*, and a handsome free-school, 17 m *E* *Shrewsbury*, and 139 *NW* *London*.

Newport, a town in *Monmouthshire*, with a market on *Saturday*. It was formerly walled round, and defended by a castle, considerable remains of which are yet in being. Near it are the vestiges of a camp. It is seated on the river *Usk*, 19 m *SSW* *Monmouth*, and 118 *w* by *N* *London*.

Newport, a town of *Wales*, in *Pembrokeshire*, governed by a mayor, with a market on *Saturday*, and the ruins of a castle. It is seated on a bay of the same name, at the mouth of the *Nefern*, 18 m *NE* *St. David*, and 250 *WNW* *London*.

Newport, a town of *Ireland*, in the county of *Mayo*, situate at the *se* extremity of a bay of its name, called also *Clew bay*, which contains a great number of small islands. It has a considerable degree of commerce, and is 12 m *sw* *Castlebar*.

Newport, a seaport of the state of *Rhode Island*, chief town of a county of the same name, and the semi-capital of the state. It stands at the *sw* end of *Rhode island*, on a gradual ascent, about 5 m from the sea, and has 10 edifices for public worship, a flourishing academy, an elegant state-house, and a handsome public library. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, extending *w* of the town between *Rhode island* and *Coat island*, and on the latter is fort *Washington* which belongs to the *United States*. *Newport* has a considerable trade, and is 80 m *NE* *New York*. Lon. 71 15 *w*, lat. 41 25 *N*.

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Newcastle county, on the *N* side of Christina creek, 31 m *SW* Philadelphia.

Newport, a town of Maryland, in Charles county, 11 m *NE* Port Tobacco, and 22 *SE* Washington.

Newport, or **Newport Bridge**, a town of the state of Georgia, in Liberty county, on a navigable creek, 8 m above Sunbury, and 34 *SSW* Savanna.

Newport Pagnel, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of bonelace; seated on the Ouse, 14 m *ENE* Buckingham, and 50 *NNW* London.

Newport Pratt, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, near the mouth of a river, which enters Clew bay, 8 m *W* Castlebar.

Newry, a river of Ireland, which separates the counties of Armagh and Down, and enters Carlingford bay, 2 m below the town of Newry.

Newry, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, situate on the side of a steep hill, and a river of the same name, which flows into Carlingford bay. Vessels of 200 tons can come up to the town; and by means of the Newry canal, to the river Bann. It has a communication with Lough Neagh. Here is a considerable linen manufacture, and a trade in shipping. Newry was burned by the duke of Berwick in 1689; but is now become the largest town in the county. It sends a member to parliament, and is 60 m *N* Dublin. Lon. 6 20 *W*, lat. 54 15 *N*.

Newton, a borough in Lancashire, whose market is now disused. The Sankey canal from St. Helens to the Mersey passes near this place. It is 5 m *N* Warrington, and 193 *NW* London.

Newton, a borough in Hampshire, in the isle of Wight, governed by a mayor. The market is now disused. It stands on a bay of its name, which at high water will admit vessels of 500 tons, but is little frequented. It is 5 m *W* Newport.

Newton Bushel, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of woollen cloths; seated on the Teign, 15 m *S* by *W* Exeter, and 188 *WSW* London.

Newton Douglas, a town of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, situate on the Cree, over which is a fine bridge into Kirkcudbrightshire. The river is navigable for small vessels to within 2 m of the town. Here are manufactures of cotton and carpets, and several tan-works. It is 7 m *N* by *E* Wigton, and 28 *ENE* Port Patrick.

NGA

Newtown, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a trade in coal and ship-building. It possesses several communities, and stands on the *N* bank of the Ayr, over which is a bridge to the town of Ayr.

Newtown, a town of Wales, in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Saturday, and a trade in flannel; seated on the Severn, 7 m *SW* Montgomery, and 177 *WNW* London.

Newtown, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Bucks county, with a church, a court-house, and an academy. It stands 5 m from the Delaware, and 20 *NNE* Philadelphia. Lon. 75 1 *W*, lat. 40 14 *N*.

Newtown, a town of New Jersey, chief of Sussex county. It is seated near the Delaware, 60 m *N* Trenton. Lon. 75 2 *W*, lat. 41 3 *N*.

Newtown, a town of New York, in Tioga county, where the judicial courts are held in February. It is situate near Tioga river, 50 m *W* by *N* Union, and 70 *SE* Williamsburg.

Newtown, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, 9 m *E* by *N* Danbury, and 26 *NW* Newhaven.

Newtown Ardes, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a considerable linen manufacture; situate on the northern point of Strangford lough, 8 m *E* Belfast.

Newtown Limavady, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, with a linen manufacture; situate on the river Roe, near the *E* side of Lough Foyle, 17 m *ENE* Londonderry.

Newtown Stewart, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone, on the river Moyle, 30 m *WNW* Dungannon.

Neyland, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of sags and bays; seated on the Stour, 16 m *SW* Ipswich, and 57 *NE* London.

Neyrac, a town of France, in the department of Aveiron, 18 m *N* Rodez.

Neyra, a river and bay of St. Domingo: the river rises in the mountains near the centre of the island, flows *W* to St. Juan, and then *S*, through a beautiful valley, into the head of the bay.

Neyra, a town of New Granada, near the Madalena, 130 m *SW* St. Fe de Bogota.

Nexin, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof, considerable for its fur trade, 28 m *SE* Tchernigof.

Ngan-chan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koeitcheou. Its territory is very mountainous, and contains several garrisoned forts, to keep in awe the inhabitants,

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who are independent, and live on the mountains. It is 1000 m *sw* Peking. Lon. 105 43 E, lat. 26 12 N.

Ngan-king, a city of China, capital of the w part of the province of Kiangnan. It is defended by a fort, and seated on the Kian-ku, 575 m *s* Peking. Lon. 116 45 E, lat. 30 17 N.

Ngan-lo, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang. It has a considerable trade, and stands in a vast plain, on the river Han, 575 m *sw* Peking. Lon. 112 3 E, lat. 31 14 N.

Niagara, a river of N America, which forms the communication between the lakes Erie and Ontario, and flows from *s* to *n* about 34 m. At the head of the river, on the w bank, is Fort Erie; and 18 m below this, on the E bank, is Fort Slusher, where commences the cataracts that are reckoned among the greatest natural curiosities in the world. The river is here 740 yards wide. The half mile immediately above the cataracts is a rapid, in which the water falls 50 feet; it is then thrown, with astonishing grandeur, down a perpendicular precipice of 140 feet, in three distinct and collateral sheets; and in a rapid that extends to the distance of 6 m below, falls 100 feet more. The river then flows in a deep channel till it enters Lake Ontario, at Fort Niagara. The great pitch of this vast body of water produces a sound that is frequently heard at the distance of 20 m, and in a clear day with a fair wind 40 and even 50 m. From the descent of this river the surface of Lake Erie is about 300 feet higher than Lake Ontario.

Niagara, a town and fort of New York, in Ontario county, on the E side of the river Niagara, at its entrance into Lake Ontario, and opposite Newark, in Upper Canada. The fort was erected by the French, in 1751; taken by the English in 1759; ceded to the United States in 1794; and taken by a British force, by surprise, in 1813. It is 16 m below the cataracts, and 80 *nw* Williamsburg. Lon. 79 4 W, lat. 43 16 N.

Nias, a small island near the w coast of Sumatra, remarkable for the beauty of its women, who are purchased by the Dutch and Portuguese. Lon. 97 0 E, lat. 0 40 N.

Nibe, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, 9 m *sw* Alburg.

Nibiano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, 16 m *sw* Piacenza.

Nicaragua, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, bounded on the *n* by Honduras, *s* by the At-

NIC

lantic ocean, *se* by Costa Rica, and *sw* by the Pacific ocean. It is 400 m long and 120 broad, well watered by lakes and rivers, and produces plenty of sugar, cochineal, and fine chocolate. Leon de Nicaragua is the capital.

Nicaragua, a lake of New Spain, in the province of the same name, 350 m in circuit. It is interspersed with islands, and abounds in fishes; but is infested by crocodiles. The *sw* extremity is only a few leagues from the Pacific ocean, and the *se* end communicates with the Atlantic ocean by the river St. Juan.

Nicaragua, a city of New Spain, in the province of the same name. It stands at some distance *sw* of the lake, and near the mouth of a river, in the Pacific ocean, 120 m *se* Leon de Nicaragua. Lon. 86 10 W, lat. 11 15 N.

Nicaria, an island of the Archipelago, between Samos and Tina, anciently called Icaria. It is 50 m in circumference, and full of rocks. Lon. 26 30 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Nicastro, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, with an ancient castle, 17 m *se* Cosenza.

Nice, a late county of Italy, 60 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the *w* by Piedmont, *E* by the territories of Genoa, *s* by the Mediterranean, and *w* by the river Var and the Maritime Alps, which divide it from France. It was anciently an appendage of Provence, in France; and afterward, for many years, belonged to the king of Sardinia. In 1792 it was conquered by the French, and has been since decreed by them an integral part of France, and made the department of Maritime Alps.

Nice, a city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Maritime Alps, and a bishop's see. It lately belonged to Italy, and was the capital of a county of the same name. It is of a triangular form, and confined in its situation, having a high rock on the *E*, the river Paglion on the *w*, and the Mediterranean on the *s*; from which last it is separated by a beautiful and extensive terrace, used as a public walk. It has a strong citadel, built on the rock, and on the *w* it is fortified with a wall and a ditch. The harbour is on the *E* side of the rock, and called Limpia, from a small river that enters into it. The exports are silk, sweet oil, wine, cordials, rice, oranges, lemons, and all sorts of dried fruits. It has been several times taken by the French, and last of all in 1792. It was retaken by the Austrians in 1800, but they evacuated

it in a week after the mouth of the Turin. Lon. 7

Nice, a city of *Niehaburg*, a for a mine of neighbourhood.

Nicholas, St. most pleasant of between St. Lu. 75 m long, and bishop of the ill. 16 32 N.

Nicholas, St. department of some church, merly reformed. Meurte, 7 m *se*

Nicholas, St. bour, and cape St. Domingo.

called the Mole nature and art, called the Win m to the *se* of

The town sta harbour, which the two capes den may ride

even during a by the English royalists, in 17 in 1798. Lon.

See Domingo,

Nicholas Isla w coast of Cu 33 50 N.

Nicobar Isla *E* side of the b almost entirely cocoa-nut, the of bread fruit

grow spontan yams and sweet bird-nests for Dogs and ho

mals. The their indolence and well prop black lank h

loured skins but live in naked except with a small hind. These

from the *N* largest, which 25 m long and is in lon. 94

Nicolaef, government by Catherine Ingul, at its

public build

NIC

It is a week afterward. It is 4 m s of the mouth of the Var, and 83 s by w Turin. Lon. 7 16 E, lat. 43 42 N.

Nice, a city of Natolia. See *Isnic*.

Nichaburg, a town of Persia, famous for a mine of turquois-stones in its neighbourhood. It is 37 m s Meshed.

Nicholas, St. one of the largest and most pleasant of the Cape Verd islands, between St. Lucia and St. Jago. It is 75 m long, and the residence of the bishop of the isles. Lon. 14 19 W, lat. 16 32 N.

Nicholas, St. a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a handsome church, to which pilgrims formerly resorted. It is seated on the Meurthe, 7 m SE Nancy.

Nicholas, St. or *Mole*, a town, harbour, and cape, at the NW extremity of St. Domingo. The cape, commonly called the Mole, is strongly fortified by nature and art, and commands the strait called the Windward Passage; and 4 m to the SSE of it is cape St. Nicholas. The town stands at the head of the harbour, which extends 4 m between the two capes; and ships of any burden may ride at anchor in the basin, even during a hurricane. It was taken by the English, aided by the French royalists, in 1793; and was evacuated in 1798. Lon. 73 26 W, lat. 19 50 N. See *Domingo, St.* the island.

Nicholas Island, a small island on the N coast of Cuba. Lon. 79 40 W, lat. 33 50 N.

Nicobar Islands, several islands on the E side of the bay of Bengal. They are almost entirely uncultivated; but the cocoa-nut, the melli or lerum (a kind of bread fruit) and other tropical fruits, grow spontaneously; there are also yams and sweet potatoes, and the edible bird-nests so much esteemed in China. Dogs and hogs are the principal animals. The inhabitants are few, and their indolence extreme. They are tall, and well proportioned, with black eyes, black lank hair, and dark copper-coloured skins. They have no towns, but live in little huts, and go quite naked except a cloth about the waist with a small string hanging down behind. These islands extend northward, from the N point of Sumatra. The largest, which gives name to the rest, is 25 m long and 10 broad. Its extremity is in lon. 94 23 E, lat. 6 30 N.

Nicolaef, a city of Russia, in the government of Catherinenstaf, founded by Catherine II, on the S side of the Ingul, at its conflux with the Bog. The public buildings and a number of private

NIC

houses are constructed of a white calcareous stone, but the rest of the houses are of wood. This place, being of easier access by water for vessels than Cherfon, is now the capital of the naval establishment of the Black sea. The admiralty, with a long line of magazines, workshops, wet and dry docks, and every necessary department for shipping, are placed along the banks of the Ingul. Twelve m to the S, at the entrance of the Bog into the Dnieper, are the remains of the Greek city of Olbiopolis. Nicolaef is 30 m NNE Oczakof, and 42 NW Cherfon. Lon. 30 46 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Nicola, St. the most considerable of the isles of Tremeti, in the gulf of Venice. It has a harbour, defended by a fortress, in which is an abbey and a church. Lon. 15 37 E, lat. 42 10 N.

Nicolburg, a town of Moravia, on the frontiers of Austria, with a castle on a mountain, 12 m ENE Laab.

Nicopoli, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, famous for the first battle fought between the Turks and the Christians in 1396, when emperor Sigismund was defeated, and had 20,000 men killed. It is seated on the Danube, at the influx of the Olina, 60 m SW Bucharest, and 150 NNW Adrianople. Lon. 25 43 E, lat. 44 16 N.

Nicopoli, or *Glanish*, a town of Turkish Armenia, built by Pompey, in memory of a victory gained over Mithridates. It is 15 m S Erzerum.

Nicosia, the capital of Cyprus, seated in a plain, near the mountain Olympus. From the time of Constantine the great, till 1567, it was 9 m in circuit; but the Venetians reduced it to three, and fortified it with eleven bastions and three gates; all the rest they razed to the foundation, demolishing temples, palaces, and the most beautiful monuments. In 1570, it was besieged 45 days by the Turks, and then taken by assault. There are citron, lemon, orange, fig, vine, and pomegranate trees, interspersed among the houses. The church of St. Sophia, an old Gothic structure, the Turks have turned into a mosque; and in that of St. Nicholas, the principal merchants assemble to transact commercial business. The bazar is extensive, well supplied with provisions, and remarkably clean. Lon. 33 36 E, lat. 35 16 N.

Nicosia, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 50 m W by S Taormina.

Nicotero, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 35 m NNE Reggio, and

NIE

183 88 Naples. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 38 14 N.

Nieya, a town of New Spain, in Costa Rica, situate on the Dispenfa, which flows into the bay of Salinas, where there is a pearl fishery. It is 98 m wnw Cartago. Lon. 85 40 W, lat. 10 40 N.

Nijara, or *Nikfar*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, with a ruined fort. It stands near the river Kelke, in a rich valley, watered by a stream from the hills that turns many mills for cutting pines into planks, 26 m nne Tocat.

Nidau, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick in the canton of Bern, with a castle; situate on the lake of Biel, 15 m nw Bern.

Nidda, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, on a river of the same name, 20 m ne Frankfort.

Nidecken, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; situate on a rock, and surrounded by rocks, 12 m ssk Juliers.

Nidhabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, 80 m sse Delhi. Lon. 78 41 E, lat. 29 35 N.

Niebla, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle; seated on the Tinto, 40 m w Seville.

Niemeck, a town of Saxony Proper, on the river Ada, 18 m n Wittenberg.

Niemecz, a strong town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, situate on a mountain, by a river of the same name, 76 m wsw Jassy. Lon. 26 16 E, lat. 46 58 N.

Niemen, a river that rises in Lithuania, and passes by Bielica and Grodna; it then runs through part of Samogitia and E Prussia, and enters the Curisch Haß, by several mouths, of which the principal and most northern is called the Ruis.

Nienburg, a strong town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, with a considerable trade in corn and wool; seated on the Weser, 37 m sse Bremen. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 52 39 N.

Nienburg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated on the Dinkel, 33 m nw Munster.

Nienburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt-Cöthen, with a palace belonging to the prince; seated on the Saal, 8 m sw Cöthen.

Nienhaus, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Bentheim, with the ruins of a citadel; seated on the Dinkel, 16 m nsw Bentheim.

Nienhaus, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, with a castle, the residence of the prince;

NIL

seated on the Lippe, 2 m nne Paderborn.

Nieper; see *Dnieper*.

Nießer; see *Dnießer*.

Nieuport, a seaport of the Netherlands, in Flanders, at the mouth of the Yperlee. Here are sluices, by which the country can be laid under water. The inhabitants principally subsist by the herring fishery, and by making nets and ropes. In 1606, prince Maurice gained here a great victory over the Spaniards. It has been often taken in subsequent wars; the last time by the French in 1794. It is 9 m sw Ostend. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 51 8 N.

Nieuport, a town of Holland, on the river Leek, 15 m n Rotterdam.

Nievre, a department of France, including the late province of Nivernois. It takes its name from a small river, which rises near Champigny, and runs into the Loire, at Nevers, the chief town of the department.

Niger, a large river of Africa, which rises in the same mountains as the Senegal, in the w part of Negroland. It flows n through the country of Mandingo, and then takes an easterly course through the kingdoms of Bambara, Tombuctoo, Trocur, and Ghana, to Wangara, where it divides into several branches, and is supposed to lose itself in the lakes and sandy deserts to the e and s of that country. The Moors and Arabs call it Neel il Abeed, or River of Slaves, and Neel Kibeer, or Great River. In the rainy season it inundates the adjacent lands.

Nigono, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena, 22 m sw Modena.

Nigritia; see *Negroland*.

Nile, a great river of Africa, which, according to Mr. Bruce, rises in Abyssinia, near the village of Geeth, in lon. 36 55 E, lat. 10 59 N. It runs first through the lake Dembea, then makes a circuit toward its source, which it leaves 25 m to the E, and enters into Nubia, through which country it makes a sinuous course, and forms some cataracts. It then enters Egypt, and flows almost directly s till it arrives at Cairo; and a little below that city it divides into two great branches, which, with the Mediterranean sea, form the island called Delta. The ancients reckoned eleven mouths of the Nile, of which seven were considerable; but now there are only two that are navigable at all times; and those are at Rosetta and Damietta. In the middle of this river, between Old Cairo and Gizeh, is seated the island of Rodda, which is almost as

long as Old breadth in the of the Mekla of the south of the Sarac from its uie Here they ob of a graduate decrease of This river year, from th of September creafe. The upon the wa reckon it wi rises less than but 16 cubi During the ir standing upo many islands, the other by canal called when the wat it is conveye terns, and is the fields and quires. This caused by th fall every ye and more p which is full

Nimeama of Gelderland, also the capita or of the isl Batavia. The handsome stre house is magni subslit chiefl trade with G of peace were This city was 1794. It stan wsw Cleve, a 51 53 E, lat.

Nimptsch, a principality of eminence, 15

Ninety-six, comprehending field, Abbevil bury. It pro tities of tobac formerly of th called Cambrid

Ning-koue, first rank, in th noted for its made of a spe is very hilly, surrounding n woods, produ

long as Old Cairo, and 500 paces in breadth in the middle; and the front of the Mekias takes up all the breadth of the southern part. This is the work of the Saracens, and derives its name from its use, for it signifies Measure. Here they observe every day, by means of a graduated column, the increase or decrease of the waters of the Nile. This river increases regularly every year, from the 15th of June to the 17th of September, when it begins to decrease. The fertility of Egypt depends upon the water of the Nile; and they reckon it will be a bad year when it rises less than 14 cubits, or above 18; but 16 cubits is the proper height. During the inundation, the little towns, standing upon eminences, look like so many islands, and they go from one to the other by boats. In Cairo there is a canal called Khalis, which is opened when the water is high enough; thence it is conveyed into reservoirs and cisterns, and is afterward distributed into the fields and gardens, as occasion requires. This inundation of the Nile is caused by the periodical rains which fall every year between the tropics, and more particularly in Abyssinia, which is full of high mountains.

Nineama; see *Monoemugi*.

Nimeguen, a city of Holland, capital of Gelderland, with a citadel, an ancient palace, and several forts. It is also the capital of a county of its name, or of the island of Betuwe, the ancient Batavia. The churches are, in general, handsome structures; and the town-house is magnificent. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by brewing ale, and their trade with Germany. Several treaties of peace were concluded here in 1678. This city was taken by the French in 1794. It stands on the Waal, 20 m wsw Cleve, and 35 ese Utrecht. Lon. 51 53 E, lat. 51 51 N.

Nimptjeh, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a castle on an eminence, 15 m ese Schweidnitz.

Ninety-six, a district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens, and Newberry. It produces considerable quantities of tobacco. The chief town was formerly of the same name, but is now called Cambridge.

Ning-koue, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, noted for its manufactures of paper, made of a species of reed. Its district is very hilly, but pleasant; and the surrounding mountains, covered with woods, produce medicinal plants. It

is seated on a river, which runs into the Kiang-hu, 537 m s by E Peking. Lon. 118 25 E, lat. 31 2 N.

Ning-po, called by the Europeans *Niampo*, an excellent seaport of China, and a city of the first rank in the province of Tche-kiang. The silks manufactured here are much esteemed in foreign countries, especially in Japan, where they are exchanged by the Chinese for copper, gold, and silver. It is seated on the E coast, opposite Japan, 660 m sse Peking. Lon. 120 18 E, lat. 29 58 N.

Ninguta, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Kirin, and the seat of a considerable trade, particularly in the valuable plant ginseng, which abounds in the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Hurha, 110 m NE Kirin. Lon. 124 40 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Ninian, St. atown of Scotland, in Stirlingshire, with manufactures of leather, cotton cloth, and nails, 2 m sse Stirling.

Ninove, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Dender, with an abbey. 11 m w Brussels.

Nio, an island of the Archipelago, to the s of Naxia, anciently called Ios. It is 35 m in circuit, and fertile in corn, but has little wood or oil. The regular manners of the inhabitants, who are Greeks, revive an idea of the simplicity of the primitive ages; and their kind treatment of strangers appears to be the genuine remains of ancient hospitality. Lon. 25 35 W, lat. 36 43 N.

Nion, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick on the lake of Geneva, belonging to the canton of Bern. It has a manufacture of beautiful porcelain, and is 12 m N by E Geneva.

Nions, a town of France, in the department of Drome, at the foot of a chain of mountains, on the river Aigues, with a lofty bridge of one arch, the work of the Romans. Here is a mineral spring, called Pontias, and some manufactures of soap and woollen cloth. It is 21 m ese Montelimar, and 38 sse Valence.

Niort, a town of France, capital of the department of Deux Sevres. Here are made druggets, ferges, and other coarse woollen goods; and its dry sweetmeats are much esteemed. It is seated on the Sevre Niortaise, 31 m sse Rochelle, and 46 wsw Poitiers. Lon. 0 33 W, lat. 46 20 N.

Nippon, the largest island of Japan, 750 m long and from 60 to 150 broad, containing 55 provinces. It was discovered, in 1542, by the Portuguese, who were cast ashore by a tempest. The chief town is Jedo.



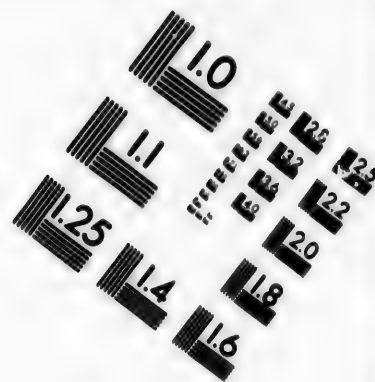
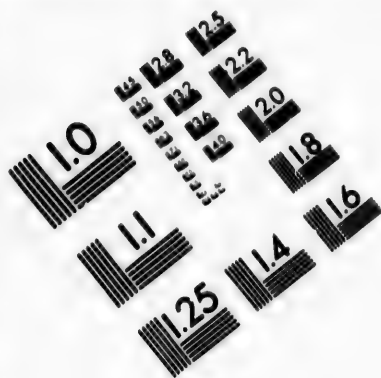
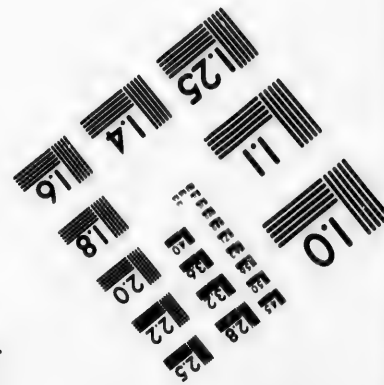
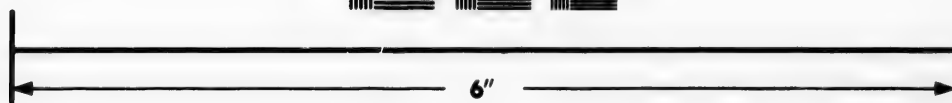
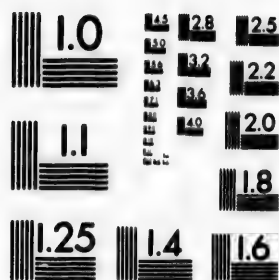


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N I T

Nirua, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, 140 m SE Venezuela.

Niruo, a river of St. Domingo, which is a mahogany port, and admits vessels that draw under 20 feet. It enters the sea, on the w side of a cape to which it gives name, 28 m wsw St. Domingo.

Nisapur, or **Neisabur**, a city of Persia, in Khorasan, formerly very extensive, but has been often taken and pillaged by the Tartars. The inhabitants, about 15,000, only occupy a single quarter of the city, and the remainder is in ruins. The most delicious fruits are here to be found in the utmost abundance. It is 90 m s by E Meshed, and 140 w Bistan.

Nisbin, or **Nishin**, a town and fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, now greatly decayed. It is seated in a vast plain, 78 m SE Diarbekir.

Nisida, a small island in the gulf of Naples, very fertile, and laid out in slopes and terraces like a large garden. It has a harbour, called Porto Pavone, 5 m wsw Naples.

Nismes, a city of France, capital of the department of Gard, and lately a bishop's see. Here are several monuments of antiquity, of which the amphitheatre, built by the Romans, is the principal. There are likewise the ruins of a temple of Diana, and a grand tower. The Maison Quartee, or the square house, is a piece of architecture of the Corinthian order, and one of the finest in the world. Nine m to the NE is a lofty Roman aqueduct, called Pont du Gard, which, passing across a valley and the river Gard, serves to convey the spring of Eure, near Uzès, to this city. Nismes has a citadel, built by Lewis XIV; and the chief manufactures are silk stockings and cloth. It is seated in a plain, abounding in wine and oil, 75 m NE Narbonne. Lon. 4 19 E, lat. 43 50 N.

Nissa, a strong town of European Turkey, in Servia. It was taken by the Hungarians in 1737, but retaken by the Turks the following year. It is seated on a river of the same name, 20 m E Precop, and 120 SE Belgrade. Lon. 21 32 E, lat. 43 32 N.

Nith, a river of Scotland, which rises in Ayrshire, gives the name of Nithsdale to that part of Dumfriesshire through which it flows, and a little below Dumfries enters Solway frith.

Nitria, a desert of Egypt, 37 m long, on the coast of the Mediterranean sea. It had formerly a great number of monasteries, which are now reduced to four; and it contains some lakes, from

NOI

which is procured the natrum of the ancients.

Nivelle, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with a manufacture of cambrics; seated on the Thiene, 15 m s Brussels.

Nivernois, a late province of France, between Burgundy, Bourbonnois, and Berry. It is pretty fertile, contains mines of iron, and has a great number of rivers, of which the Loire, Allier, and Yonne, are the principal. It now forms the department of Nièvre.

Nixabour, a town of Persia, in Korasan, 80 m SE Meshed. Lon. 61 32 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Nixapa, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guaxaca, with a rich Dominican convent. The country near it produces a great deal of indigo, cochineal, and sugar. It is 30 m SE Antequera. Lon. 97 15 W, lat. 16 42 N.

Nixanton, a town of N Carolina, chief of Pasquotank county. It stands on a northern water of Albemarle sound, 28 m ENE Edenton.

Nizampatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Guntoor, at the mouth of the Kistnah, 14 m SW Masulipatam.

Nizza della Paglia, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, seated on the Belbo, 14 m SE Asti.

Noailles, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 6 m SSE Poitiers.

Noakote, a town of Napaul, with a temple on the brow of a hill, 15 m NW Catmandu.

Noanagur, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, capital of a district on the coast of the gulf of Cutch, inhabited by a piratical tribe, called Sangarians. It is 190 m wsw Amedabad. Lon. 69 30 E, lat. 22 23 N.

Nobber, a town of Ireland, in Meath, 19 m N Trim.

Nocera, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, at the foot of the Apennines, 18 m NE Spoleto.

Nocera delli Pagani, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 8 m NW Salerno.

Nogara, a town of France, in the department of Gers, 21 m SW Condom, and 27 WNW Auch.

Nogareot, a town of the country of Napaul, with a celebrated pagoda, 50 m NE Catmandu.

Nogent le Rotrou, a town of France, in the department of Eure and Loir, seated on the Huifne, 35 m NE Mans.

Nogent sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of Aube, seated on the Seine, 25 m NW Troyes.

Noir, Cape, a promontory on the SW

coast of Terra
of the Strait
w, lat. 54 30

Noirmoutier,
the bay of Biscay
river Loire:
broad, and h
English made
it in 1795. T
the same name,
2 10 W, lat. 47

Nola, a town
Lavoro, once a
yet a handson
in the neighbour
It is 12 m ENE

Noli, a town
noa, with a fort
30 m SW Genoa
18 N.

Nombre de
Firma, in the p
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is 30 m E Porto

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Nancy.

Non, Cape, a p
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12. Lon. 11

Nonne, a town
bishop's see. It
city, but is now
harbour not cap
vessels. It is al
sea, 7 m N by W

Nontren, a town
partment of Dor
gueux, and 30 SE

Noopour, a town
Guzerat, 55 m E
hanpour. Lon. 2

Nootka; see **K**

Nora, a town o
nia, 17 m NNW C
Westeras.

Norberg, a town
mania. Here are
the province, and
sent by a canal to
30 m NNW Weste

Norria, a town
of Spoleto, seated
the river Fredara,

Nord, a depart
named fr. m being
situat. It incl

N O R

coast of Terra del Fuego, at the entrance of the strait of Magellan. Lon. 73 13 W, lat. 54 30 S.

Noirmoutier, an island of France, in the bay of Biscay, S of the mouth of the river Loire. It is 12 m long, and 3 broad, and has good pastures. The English made an unsuccessful attack on it in 1795. The principal town is of the same name, defended by a fort. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 47 0 N.

Nola, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, once a rich Roman colony, and yet a handsome place. The silk spun in the neighbourhood is much esteemed. It is 12 m SNE Naples.

Noli, a town of the territory of Genoa, with a fort and a good harbour, 30 m SW Genoa. Lon. 8 41 E, lat. 44 18 N.

Nombre de Dios, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Darien, formerly a place of considerable trade. It is 30 m E Porto Bello.

Nombre de Dios, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, 45 m SE Durango.

Nomeny, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, on the Seille, 15 m N Nancy.

Non, Cape, a promontory of the kingdom of Suis, opposite the Canary islands. The Portuguese, in their first attempts to explore the W coast of Africa, long considered this promontory as an impassable boundary. This its name imports, but they doubled it, at last, in 1482. Lon. 11 50 W, lat. 28 38 N.

Nona, a town of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. It was once a splendid city, but is now a mean place, and the harbour not capable of receiving large vessels. It is almost surrounded by the sea, 7 m N by W Zara.

Nontron, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 21 m N Périgueux, and 30 SSW Limoges.

Noopour, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 55 m E Surat, and 142 W Burhanpour. Lon. 73 50 E, lat. 21 11 N.

Nootka; see *King George Sound*.

Nora, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, 17 m NNW Örebro, and 56 W by S Westeras.

Norberg, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland. Here are the best iron mines in the province, and the ore is principally sent by a canal to Strömsholm. It is 30 m NNW Westeras.

Norcia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated among mountains, on the river Fredara, 20 m SE Spoleto.

Nord, a department of France, so named from being the most northern in situation. It includes the late French

N O R

provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and Cambresis. Douay is the capital.

Nordburg, a town of Denmark, at the N extremity of the isle of Als, with a castle, 9 m NNW Snderburg.

Norden, a seaport of Westphalia, in E Friesland, and a considerable place of trade, with a good harbour. It is 4 m from the German ocean, and 14 N Emden. Lon. 7 13 E, lat. 53 32 N.

Nordgau; see *Bavaria, Palatinate of*.

Nordhausen, a town of Upper Saxony (lately imperial) in Thuringia, with seven Lutheran churches, and a well-built orphan-house. It has a considerable trade in corn, brandy, and rape and linseed oil, with manufactures of marble and alabaster. It is seated on the Zorge, 31 m NNE Erfurt. Lon. 10 56 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Nordheim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, situate on the Rhume, at its conflux with the Leina, 10 m N Gottingen.

Nordkoping, a seaport of Sweden, in E Gothland. It is 8 m in circuit, but the houses are scattered, and the inhabitants do not exceed 10,000. The river Motala enters it by four distinct streams, which form a series of cataracts, and encircle several rocky islands, covered with buildings; but at the middle of the town, and a little below the main bridge, it is navigable for small vessels to the Bronie, a long and narrow bay of the Baltic. Here are manufactures of woollen cloth, paper, and fire-arms; some sugar-houses, and a brass foundry. Much corn and flour is exported; and a salmon fishery gives employment to many of the inhabitants. It is 24 m NE Linköping, and 90 SW Stockholm. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 58 35 N.

Norðland, one of the five grand divisions of Sweden, bounded on the N by Lapland, E by the gulf of Bothnia, S by Sweden Proper, and W by the same and Norway. It contains six provinces.

Nordlingen, a town of Suabia (lately imperial) fortified in the ancient manner. Here the league of the five western circles of Germany was concluded in 1702. In 1796, it was taken by the French. It is a commercial place, seated on the Eger, 38 m NNW Augsburg. Lon. 10 34 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Nordmaling, a town of Sweden, in Angermania, near a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 24 m SW Umea, and 70 NE Hernösand.

Nordstrand, an island of Denmark, on the W coast of S Jutland, 12 m long and 5 broad. It has a town called Ham,

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18 m w Sleswick. Lon. 9 0 E, lat. 54 40 N.

Norfolk, a county of England, bounded on the N and E by the German ocean, SE and S by Suffolk, and W by Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. It is 77 m long and 45 broad, containing 1,288,320 acres; is divided into 32 hundreds, and 724 parishes; has one city and 32 market-towns; and sends 12 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 273,371 in 1801, and 291,999 in 1811. The products vary according to the soil and situation. The light arable lands produce barley in great plenty; wheat is cultivated in the strongest soils; and turnips are grown in great quantities: much buck-wheat is also grown in the light soils, and used for feeding swine and poultry. The fenny parts yield great quantities of butter; which is sent to London under the name of Cambridge butter. The sheep are a hardy small breed, much valued for their mutton. Turkeys are reared here to a larger size than elsewhere; rabbits are extremely numerous on the sandy heaths; and there is abundance of game, especially of pheasants. The manufactures of Norfolk are worsted, woollen, and silks. The principal rivers are the Great Ouse, Nen, Little Ouse, Waveney, Yare, and Bure. Norwich is the capital.

Norfolk, a seaport of Virginia, capital of a county of the same name. It was burnt, in 1776, by order of the British governor; but is now the most considerable commercial town in the state. The chief exports are tobacco, flour, corn, staves, and lumber. Here are two churches, an academy, and a theatre; and the harbour is large enough to contain 300 ships. The town stands on the E side of Elisabeth river, near its entrance into the estuary of James river, 108 m ESE Richmond. Lon. 76 23 W, lat. 36 55 N.

Norfolk Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, lying E of New S Wales, discovered by Cook in 1774, who found it uninhabited. It is very hilly, but some of the valleys are tolerably large. The whole island is covered by a thick forest, but has not much underwood; and the principal timber tree is the pine. The spring is perceptible in August; but the trees are in a constant succession of flowering and fruiting the year round. The island is supplied with many streams of good water, which abound with very fine eels. The cliffs round the coast are 140 feet high, quite perpendicular; and the anchorage is safe

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all round the island, on taking the lee side; but there is no harbour. A settlement was made here, in 1788, by a detachment from Port Jackson, in Sydney bay, on the S side of the island, but it was abandoned in 1812. Lon. 160 12 E, lat. 29 4 S.

Norham, a village in the detached part of Durham, called Norhamshire, seated on the Tweed, 6 m SW Berwick. It is supposed to have been built by the bishop of Lindisfarne; and the church had the privilege of sanctuary. Its castle, on the edge of a rock above the Tweed, has been many times taken and destroyed by the Scots, and as often rebuilt by the English.

Norholm, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Christiansand, 16 m NNE Christiansand.

Normandy, a late province of France, bounded on the W by the Atlantic, N by the English channel, E by Picardy and the isle of France, and S by Perche, Maine, and Bretagne. It is one of the most fertile provinces in France, and abounds in all things except wine, but that defect is supplied by cider and perry. It contains iron, copper, and a great number of rivers and harbours. This province now forms the departments of Calvados, Eure, Manche, Orne, and Lower Seine.

Norridgewock, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on the Kennebeck, 10 m W by N Canaan.

Norriton, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Montgomery county. Here is a handsome stone edifice for the preservation of records; also an observatory, in which the celebrated Dr. Rittenhouse was interred, agreeably to his request. It is seated on the Schuylkill, 12 m NW Philadelphia. Lon. 75 24 W, lat. 40 10 N.

Nortelga, or *Nor Telge*, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland. It suffered much from ravages committed by the Russians in 1719. Near it is a forge for making fire-arms. It is 30 m NE Stockholm. Lon. 10 32 E, lat. 50 44 N.

North Cape, an enormous rock at the N end of the island Maggeroe, on the coast of Norway, and the most northern promontory of Europe. Lon. 25 57 E, lat. 71 12 N.

North Sea, a name given to that part of the Atlantic ocean, lying to the N of Great Britain and Ireland; and sometimes to that part lying E of Great Britain, more generally called the British or German ocean.

Northallerton, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday.

Near this place between the the Battle of is seated on below joins York, and 2

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Northampton in the county Leigh, 18 m

Northampton pital of North a mayor, with It is seated on gable to Lynn rounded by a outer walls and the interior almost entirely 1675, but with churches, a good free-school and gaol. It is boots and exported. There was 7000 in In the meadow it was fought VI and the Ymer was destroyed Two miles to erected by Elizabeth queen Eleanor Coventry, and 111 W, lat. 5

Northampton land, bounded by hamshire and latter county Leicestershire Lincolnshire, Cambridge, &c. It is 60 m long containing 6 into 20 hundreds one city and sends nine

The number in 1801, and NE part, near a fenny tract, shire Wash. Northampton waste ground nobility and county. The quantity of fuel, supplied by its water brought by very dear rate

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Near this place was fought the battle between the English and Scots, called the Battle of the Standard, in 1138. It is seated on a rivulet, which a mile below joins the river Whisk, 32 m *NNW* York, and 222 *N* by *W* London.

Northampton, a town of Massachusetts, capital of Hampshire county. It has a considerable inland trade, and is situate on the Connecticut, 100 m *W* Boston. Lon. 72 38 *W*, lat. 42 24 *N*.

Northampton, a town of Pennsylvania, in the county of its name, situate on the Leigh, 18 m *WSW* Easton.

Northampton, a borough and the capital of Northamptonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Nen, which is navigable to Lynn, and was formerly surrounded by a wall, and had a castle; the outer walls of the latter are kept up, and the interior is cultivated. It was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1675, but was soon rebuilt. It has four churches, a spacious market-place, a good free-school, and a county infirmary and gaol. The principal manufacture is boots and shoes, of which many are exported. The number of inhabitants was 7020 in 1801, and 8427 in 1811. In the meadows below the town, a battle was fought in 1460, between Henry VI and the Yorkists, in which the former was defeated and made prisoner. Two miles to the *S* is Queen's Cross, erected by Edward I in memory of his queen Eleanor. This town is 30 m *SE* Coventry, and 66 *NW* London. Lon. 1 11 *W*, lat. 52 11 *N*.

Northamptonshire, a county of England, bounded on the *S* by Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire, *W* by the latter county and Warwickshire, *NW* by Leicestershire and Rutlandshire, *N* by Lincolnshire, and *E* by the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Bedford. It is 60 m long and 22 where broadest, containing 617,600 acres; is divided into 20 hundreds, and 304 parishes; has one city and 11 market-towns; and sends nine members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 131,757 in 1801, and 141,353 in 1811. In the *NE* part, near Peterborough, commences a fenny tract, extending to the Lincolnshire Wash. With this single exception, Northamptonshire is said to contain less waste ground, and more seats of the nobility and gentry, than any other county. The greatest defect is a scarcity of fuel, which is but scantily supplied by its woods; and though coal is brought by the river Nen, it is at a very dear rate. This county, however,

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possesses some considerable remains of its old forests, particularly those of Rockingham on the *NW*, and of Salcey and Whittlebury on the *S*. The products are, in general, the same with those of other farming counties; but it is peculiarly celebrated for grazing land. Horned cattle, and other animals, are fed to extraordinary sizes; and many horses of the large black breed are reared. Woad for the dyes is cultivated here; but the county is not distinguished for manufactures. The principal rivers are the Nen and Welland; beside which it is partly watered by the Ouse, Leam, Cherwell, and Avon.

Northfleet, a village in Kent, seated on the Thames, 2 m *W* Gravesend. The church is very large, and contains fragments of monuments as ancient as the fourteenth century. Vast quantities of lime are made here, and great numbers of extraneous fossils have been dug up.

Northleach, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday; seated in the centre of the Cotswold-hills, near the source of the Lech, 23 m *E* Gloucester, and 81 *W* by *N* London.

Northop, a town of Wales, in Flintshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of coarse earthen ware, fire-bricks, &c. It is 3 m *SE* Flint, and 190 *NW* London.

Northorn, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Bentheim, on the river Vecht, 10 m *N* Bentheim.

Northumberland, the most northern county of England. In the Saxon heptarchy it was a part of the kingdom of the *Northumbrians*, which contained also the counties of York, Lancaster, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmorland, and received its name from lying *N* of the Humber. It is of a triangular form, 64 m the greatest length, and 50 the greatest breadth: bounded on the *E* by the German ocean, *S* by the bishopric of Durham, *W* by Cumberland and Scotland, and *N* by the detached part of Durham called Northshire and Islandshire. It contains 1,157,760 acres; is divided into six wards, and 83 parishes; has 10 market-towns; and sends six members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 157,101 in 1801, and 164,415 in 1811. The soil is various; the *E* part fruitful in most sorts of corn, with rich meadows on the banks of the rivers; but the *W* part is mostly heathy and mountainous. The *SE* part abounds with thick seams of coal; and the *SW* angle has rich lead mines. Limestone and iron ore abound in various parts. The chief rivers are

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the Tyne, Coquet, Aln, and Blyth. Alnwick is the county-town, but the largest town is Newcastle.

Northumberland, a town of Pennsylvania, in the county of its name, seated in the angle formed by the junction of the s and w branches of the Susquehanna, 2 m above Sunbury, and 112 NW Philadelphia.

Northumberland Islands, a chain of islands in the Pacific ocean, near the NE coast of New Holland. Lon. 152 E, lat. 22 S.

Northumberland Strait, the s part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, between the island of St. John and the coast of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Northwich, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Friday, a cotton manufacture, and considerable salt-works. Mines of solid rock salt have been dug here to a great depth, from which immense quantities are raised; and much of it, in its crude state, is conveyed to Liverpool to be exported. Northwich is seated on the Dan, at its junction with the Weever, 20 m NE Chester, and 174 NW London.

Norton, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county. A great quantity of nails is made here, and it has a manufacture of ochre similar to that of Taunton. It is 28 m s Boston.

Norton, or Chipping Norton, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here is a free-school founded by Edward VI, and a manufacture of horse-cloths, tilting, &c. It is 12 m SW Banbury, and 73 NW London.

Norton Sound, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of N America, discovered by Cook in his last voyage. The entrance is between Cape Denbigh on the s, and Cape Danby on the w, about 70 m distance; both lying in the same latitude, and the latter in lon. 162 55 W, lat. 64 30 N.

Norwalk, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, with two churches, and some iron-works. It has a small trade to New York and the W Indies, and is situate on an inlet of Long Island Sound, 50 m NE New York. Lon. 73 25 W, lat. 41 8 N.

Norway, a kingdom of Europe, the most westerly part of the ancient Scandinavia. It is bounded on the w and N by the Northern ocean, E by Swedish Lapland and Sweden, and s by the Categat; extending from the Naze in lat. 57 40, to the North Cape in lat. 71 10. Its breadth, which is very unequal, is from 40 to 280 m. It is divided into the four governments of Agger-

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huys, or Christiania, Bergen, Drontheim, and Wardhuys. From its rocky soil and northern position, Norway is not populous in proportion to its extent. The Norwegians maintain their own army, which consists of 24,000 foot and 6000 cavalry. Their troops are much esteemed for their bravery; and, like the Swiss mountaineers, are exceedingly attached to their country. Norway is blessed with a particular code, called the Norway law, compiled by Grieffelfeld, at the command of Christian V, the great legislator of his country. By this law, peasants are free, a few only excepted on some noble estates near Fredericstad. The Norwegian peasants possess much spirit and fire in their manner; are frank, open, and undaunted, but not insolent; never fawning to their superiors, yet paying proper respect to those above them. The same causes which affect the population of Norway, operate likewise on the state of tillage, for the country does not produce sufficient corn for its own consumption; but it is rich in pasture, and feeds many cattle, sheep, and goats. The fisheries, particularly on the w coast, find employment and wealth for the natives, and supply the finest sailors for the Danish fleet. The principal fish are salmon, cod, ling, and whiting: the smallest are given as winter fodder to the cattle; and their livers yield train-oil. The extensive forests of oak and pine produce timber, spars, beams, and planks, beside charcoal, turpentine, bark, fuel, and even manure; and the birch (the bark of which is used as a covering for the roofs of houses) not only supplies fuel, but also a kind of wine. The general exports are tallow, butter, salt, dried fish, timber, planks, horses, horned cattle, silver, cobalt, alum, Prussian blue, copper, and iron. It abounds in lakes and rivers; the former so large that they appear like inlets of the sea; but the rivers are in general of a short course, except the Glomme. The mountains are numerous, and generally clothed with pines and firs: the grand Scandinavian chain, which runs from s to N, dividing this kingdom from Sweden, is known by distinct appellations; the chief are the ridges of Langfial, Dofrafial, Kolen, and Severnoi. The wild animals are the bear, lynx, wolf, fox, and hare; but the most singular creature is the lemming, or Norwegian mouse, of a reddish colour, and about five inches long. These animals proceed in vast numbers from the ridge of Kolen toward the sea,

devouring even their course, each other. Governed by its On the dem without male female line, his person the Norway Ma kingdom of VI, husband ret, and, at h way was unit son Olof V, v Margaret her by the unanin On her death mark and Swe Sweden was a Denmark by t Gustavus Vasa united to De Christiania, bu pulous city.

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devouring every product of the soil in their course, and at last seem to devour each other. Norway was formerly governed by its own hereditary sovereigns. On the demise of Hagen v, in 1319, without male issue, his grandson in the female line, Magnus Smek, united in his person the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. Magnus was succeeded in the kingdom of Norway by his son Hagen vi, husband of the celebrated Margaret, and, at his decease, in 1380, Norway was united to Denmark by their son Olof v, who dying without issue, Margaret herself was raised to the throne by the unanimous voice of the nation. On her death it descended, with Denmark and Sweden, to her nephew Eric. Sweden was afterward separated from Denmark by the valour and address of Gustavus Vasa; but Norway continues united to Denmark. The capital is Christiania, but Bergen is the most populous city.

Norwich, a city and the capital of Norfolk, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is surrounded by a wall, now much decayed, and seated on the Yare, which is navigable to Yarmouth. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and of considerable extent, but contains a number of gardens and orchards within the walls. There are, beside the cathedral, 36 parish-churches, two churches for the Flemings, some dissenting meeting-houses, and a Roman catholic chapel. It has a stately castle, on a hill, which is the shire-house and the county gaol; also a city and county-hospital, a lofty market house of free-stone, a free-school founded by Edward vi, and several charitable foundations. The ancient dukes of Norfolk had a palace here, which is still in existence as a workhouse. Near this city are the ruins of the castle of Kett, the tanner, by whose rebellion, in the reign of Edward vi, the city was reduced to a ruinous state. Norwich has manufactures of crapes, bombazines, and stuffs of various kinds. The number of inhabitants was 36,854 in 1801, and 37,256 in 1811. It is 43 m N Ipswich, and 108 N London. Lon. 1° 20' E, lat. 52° 40' N.

Norwich, a city of Connecticut, in New London county. It is in three divisions, namely Chelsea, the Town, and Bean hill; and it has three churches. The executive courts of law are held at this place and New London alternately. Here are made paper of all kinds, stockings, buttons, stone and earthen ware,

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and all kinds of forge-work. It is seated on the Shetucket, at its junction with the Quinabang, whose united stream forms the Thames, 12 m W New London. Lon. 72° 3' W, lat. 41° 30' N.

Norwich, a town of Vermont, in Windfor county, seated on the Connecticut, opposite Hanover in New Hampshire, and 20 m N Windfor.

Nossen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Freyburg Muldau, 18 m W Dresden.

Notchengong, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Berar, 47 m SSW Nagpour, and 75 SSW Ellichpour.

Noteburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, seated on an island in the lake Ladoga, at the place where the Neva issues. It has a good citadel, and was the capital of Ingria, before Petersburg was built. It is 25 m E Petersburg. Lon. 31° 9' E, lat. 59° 56' N.

Noto, a city of Sicily, capital of Val di Noto. It was ruined by an earthquake in 1693, and rebuilt on a better site. It has good streets and handsome buildings, and contains nearly 16,000 inhabitants. The vicinity produces excellent wines, and abundance of all the necessaries of life. It is 100 m SSW Messina. Lon. 15° 14' E, lat. 36° 53' N.

Nottingham, a borough and the capital of Nottinghamshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands on the side and summit of a rock, into which are cut some small habitations, and numerous vaults or cellars. At the W end, on a rocky eminence, is a castle, a magnificent modern structure, belonging to the duke of Newcastle, built on the site of an ancient fortress, celebrated in English history. It is a handsome town, distinguished by its spacious market-place, and noted for its excellent ale. The number of inhabitants was 28,861 in 1801, and 34,253 in 1811. It is one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture, particularly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton; and has also a manufacture of coarse earthen ware. The malting business is likewise considerable, and in the neighbourhood are many coalpits. It has three parish-churches, and many meeting-houses for dissenters. Here Charles I set up his standard at the commencement of the civil war, which terminated in his destruction. Nottingham is seated on a river, which communicates with the Trent, a mile to the S. It is 16 m E Derby, and 124 N by W London. Lon. 1° 2' W, lat. 52° 58' N.

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Nottingham, a town of Maryland, in Prince George county, situate on the Patuxent, 20 m *SE* Washington.

Nottingham, a town of New Hampshire, in Rockingham county, 14 m *NNW* Exeter.

Nottinghamshire, a county of England, bounded on the *N* by Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, *E* by the latter county, *S* by Leicestershire, and *W* by Derbyshire. It is 48 m long and 20 broad, containing 495,360 acres; is divided into seven hundreds, and 208 parishes; has nine market-towns; and sends eight members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 140,350 in 1801, and 162,900 in 1811. It enjoys such a temperature of soil and climate, as to render it one of the most fertile and pleasant counties in England. The principal rivers are the Trent and Idle. Almost the whole of the middle and western parts were formerly occupied by the extensive forest of Shirwood, which is the only royal forest *N* of the Trent; but the wood has in most parts been cleared, and the extent of the forest much contracted by enclosures. The chief products of this county are coal, of which there is great plenty; a kind of stone somewhat like alabaster, but not so hard, which, when burnt, makes a plaster exceedingly hard, and with this the inhabitants generally lay the floors of their upper rooms, instead of boarding them: its other commodities are malt, hops, wool, licorice, and woad. The manufactures chiefly consist of framework-knitting, glass, and earthen ware.

Nova Scotia, a British province of N America, which formerly, till 1784, included the province of New Brunswick. It is bounded on the *S* and *SE* by the Atlantic, *E* by the gut of Canso, *N* by Northumberland strait, and *NW* by New Brunswick and the bay of Fundy. Its length is 235 m; from Cape Sable on the *SW* to Cape Canso on the *NE*; its extreme breadth is 88 m, but the mean of the peninsular part is not more than 45. It has several lakes, and a vast number of small rivers. The French settled here before they made any establishment in Canada, and called it Acadia. The first grant of lands was made by James I, of England, from whom it received the name of Nova Scotia. Since the first settlement it has more than once changed rulers and proprietors, nor was it confirmed to England till the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. Though situate in a favorable part of the temperate zone, the atmosphere, for

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a great part of the year, is clouded with a thick fog, which renders it unhealthy; and for four months it is intensely cold. A great part of the country lies in forest; and the soil (except on the banks of the rivers) is thin and barren. Halifax is the capital.

Nova Zembla, an island in the Frozen ocean, separated from the continent of Russia by the strait of Waigatz. It is 500 m long and from 100 to 200 broad, and was discovered by the English in 1553. In 1595, a Dutch vessel being cast away on the coast, the crew were obliged to winter here, and with great difficulty preserved their lives. Since that, some Russians have passed a winter without suffering so much. The country is represented as extremely desolate, producing no tree, nor any vegetable but moss and some few arctic plants. It is not supposed to have any human inhabitants. The animals seen there are white bears, white foxes, elks, reindeer, and rabbits. Lon. 52 to 78 *E*, lat. 70 to 78 *N*.

Novalesé, a town of Piedmont, at the foot of Mount Cenis and the source of the Doria, 40 m *NW* Turin.

Novalle, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, 10 m *SW* Treviso.

Novara, a town of Italy, in Milanese, which contains 17 churches beside the cathedral. It is seated on an eminence, near the Agogna, 30 m *W* by *S* Milan. Lon. 13 *0 E*, lat. 45 18 *N*.

Novellara, a town of Italy, in Modenese, capital of a small principality, with a castle. It is 17 m *E* by *N* Parma, and 18 *NNW* Modena.

Novi, a town of the territory of Genoa, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is the principal depot for goods going from Genoa to the *N* part of Italy and into Germany. Near this place, in 1799, the Austrians and Russians defeated the French, who lost nearly 10,000 men, and their general Joubert was killed. It is 27 m *NNW* Genoa.

Novi, a fortified town of Croatia, on the right bank of the Unna. In 1789, it was taken by the Austrians. It is 52 m *SE* Carlsbad. Lon. 16 55 *E*, lat. 45 8 *N*.

Novi Bazar, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, seated near the Orfoco, 72 m *W* Nissa, and 103 *S* Belgrade. Lon. 21 1 *E*, lat. 43 35 *N*.

Novigrad, a town of Upper Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle; seated on a mountain, near the Danube, 25 m *N* Buda.

Novigrad, a town of Dalmatia, with a castle; seated on a lake of the same

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name, near the gulf of Venice, 17 m E Nona, and 25 NW Zara.

Novigrad, a strong place of European Turkey, in Servia, seated near the Danube, 35 m N Nissa.

Novogorod, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and formerly called Great Novogorod, to distinguish it from other towns of the same appellation. It was, for a long time, governed by its own dukes; and was, in fact, a republic, under the jurisdiction of a nominal sovereign. Its territory extended to the N as far as the frontiers of Livonia and Finland; comprising great part of the province of Archangel, and a large district beyond the NW limits of Siberia. This city was the great mart of trade between Russia and the Hanseatic cities, and made the most rapid advances in opulence and population. Its power was so great, and its situation so impregnable, as to give rise to a proverb, Who can resist the Gods and Great Novogorod? But in the 15th century, this independent republic was obliged to submit to Ivan I, grand duke of Russia. It continued, nevertheless, the largest and most commercial city in Russia, and contained at least 400,000 souls. It was first desolated, in a manner, by the cruelties of Ivan II; but its splendour was not totally eclipsed until Peter the great built Petersburg, to which he transferred all the commerce of the Baltic that had before centered here. It now contains scarcely 7000 souls; and a vast number of churches and convents are melancholy monuments of its former magnificence. The town stretches on both sides of the Volkoff, a river of considerable depth and rapidity, which separates it into the Trading Part and the quarter of St. Sophia: in the latter is a large fortress, including the cathedral of St. Sophia, in which several princes of the ducal family of Russia are interred. Novogorod is situate near the N end of the lake Ilmen, 125 m SSE Petersburg. Lon. 31 45 E, lat. 58 25 N.

Novogorod, Niznei, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It has a castle, surrounded by stone walls; also two cathedrals, 28 parish-churches, and five convents. The trade is considerable, and the shops richly furnished with all kinds of foreign and home goods. It is seated at the conflux of the Oka with the Volga, 280 m E by N Moscow. Lon. 46 30 E, lat. 56 34 N.

Novogorod, Severki, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the Desna, 340

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m SW Moscow. Lon. 32 40 E, lat. 52 20 N.

Novogrodek, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It stands on a hill; in a vast plain, 80 m E by E Wilna. Lon. 26 8 E, lat. 53 25 N.

Novomirgorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Catharinensklaf, 136 m WNW Catharinensklaf. Lon. 31 44 E, lat. 48 40 N.

Noutra, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, near which are mines of gold and silver. It is 30 m S Cracow.

Nowidawo, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek, 80 m SW Novogrodek.

Nowigorod, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Masovia, situate on the Narw, 80 m NNE Warsaw.

Noxan or *Noxanton*, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county, 17 m S Wilmington, and 21 N Dover.

Noya, a town of Spain, in Galicia. The chief trade is in ship-building. It stands at the mouth of the Tambre, 15 m W Compostella.

Noyers, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on the Serin, 19 m SSE Auxerre.

Noyon, a town of France, in the department of Oise. It gave birth to the famous Calvin; and was lately an episcopal see. It is seated near the Oise, 22 m NW Soissons, and 60 N by E Paris.

Nozeroy, a town of France, in the department of Jura, with a castle, seated on a mountain, 20 m SE Salins.

Nubia, a country of Africa, bounded on the N by Egypt. E by the Red sea, S by Abyssinia and Darfoor, and W by Bornou. It is about 600 m long, and 450 broad. The Nile runs through it; on the banks of which it is fruitful, but in other places barren, sandy, and destitute of water. The inhabitants make their bread and drink of a small round seed called doca, or seff, which is a kind of millet. Their houses have mud walls, are very low, and covered with reeds. The dress of the better sort is a vest without sleeves, and they have no coverings for their heads, legs, and feet. The common people wrap a piece of linen cloth about them, and the children go quite naked. They are a stupid debauched people, but profess to be Mohammedans. The productions of the country are gold, elephants teeth, civet, and sandal-wood; and a great many slaves are sent into Egypt. It is divided into several kingdoms, and those best known to the Europeans are Sennar and Dongola.

NUR

Nure, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the borders of Portugal, 13 m E Braganza, and 48 W Zamora.

Nuits, a town of France, in the department of Cote d'Or, famous for excellent wines; seated at the foot of a mountain, 15 m SSW Dijon.

Nukahiva; see *Ingraham Islands*.

Nules, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the seacoast, 30 m NNE Valencia.

Nun, or *Vied de Nun*, a province in the S part of the kingdom of Sus. The emperor of Morocco arrogates to himself the sovereignty, but his real authority is extremely feeble. This desert province is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, whose camps are scattered over such interior parts of the country as are capable of cultivation. It has a river of the same name, which enters the Atlantic on the N side of Cape Non.

Nundydroog, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of a district, in Mysore. It is built on the summit of a mountain, 1700 feet in height, the greater part inaccessible; but it was besieged and taken by the English, in 1792. It is 70 m N Seringapatam.

Nuneaton, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of woollen cloth and ribands. It was formerly noted for a nunnery, and is seated on the river Anker, 9 m N by E Coventry, and 98 NW London.

Nunjinagodu, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a ruinous fort, and a large square temple; situate in the fork formed by the junction of the Kaundini with the Kapini, 12 m S by E Mysore.

Nunmy, a village in Somersetshire, 8 m SW Frome. Here are the remains of a strong castle, which was burnt by the parliament forces in 1645.

Nuremberg, a city of Franconia (late-ly imperial) capital of a territory of the same name, with a university. It is 6 m in circuit, surrounded by high walls, flanked with 365 towers; and through the middle of it flows the river Pegnitz, over which are 6 stone bridges and several of wood. The inhabitants, estimated at 30,000, are very industrious, and good workmen: their maps and prints are in high esteem, as well as their musical and mathematical instruments; nor are they less curious in clockwork, and in the several manufactures of iron, steel, ivory, wood, and alabaster. The best toys are made here, which are commonly known in England by the name of Dutch toys. Here is a famous academy for painting, an anatomical theatre, and a public library. The ancient castle or palace is still standing

NYL

at the extremity of the city; and the arsenal is one of the best in Germany. The houses are built of freestone, and are four or five stories high. Though the religion is the Lutheran, the church of the Holy Ghost has a variety of relics; as also the imperial crown, sceptre, &c. the sword of St. Maurice, and the gloves, slippers, and hereditary crown of emperor Rodolph II. No Jews are suffered to lodge a single night here; nor can they enter the city without paying a certain tax. Nuremberg has obtained a considerable territory, 100 m in circuit, in which are two large forests. In 1807, by the treaty of Tilsit, it was given to Bavaria. It is 95 m N by W Munich, and 250 WNW Vienna. Lon. 11 4 E, lat. 49 27 N.

Nurtingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a hospital, founded in 1481. said to be the richest foundation in the duchy. It is situate on the Neckar, 14 m SE Stutgard.

Nusco, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 8 m N by W Conza.

Nuyerpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Sind, situate on the Sinde, 12 m SW Hydrabad.

Nuys, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne. It has a college of Augustine canons, and a trade in coal and deals. It was taken by the French in 1794; and is seated on the Erft, near its conflux with the Rhine, 22 m NNW Cologne.

Nyborg, a seaport of Denmark, on the E coast of the isle of Funen. The remains of the old palace, in which Christian II was born, now serves for a magazine and arsenal. It is seated on a bay of the Great Belt, 10 m E Odensee. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Nykoping, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a good harbour, on the gulf of Lymford. It stands on the E side of the island of Mors, which is formed by branches of the gulf, 40 m W by S Alburg. Lon. 8 36 E, lat. 56 52 N.

Nykoping, a seaport of Denmark, capital of the isle of Falster, with a royal palace, and one of the best endowed hospitals in the kingdom. It stands on a narrow channel, opposite the isle of Laland, 60 m SSW Copenhagen. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Nykoping, a town of Sweden, capital of Sudermania, with a harbour, and the remains of a strong castle. It is seated on a river of the same name, near the Baltic, 70 m SW Stockholm. Lon. 17 27 E, lat. 58 35 N.

Nyland, a province of Sweden, in

Finland, lying the W of Car from 30 to 60 miles. The country cultivated vines. The isle, planks, see of Borg, Helsingfors.

Nyssel, a town of the castle, v river, near th by nature ar the Swedes, who restored but it was g the treaty of burg.

Nyssel, a town of the castle, v marshes, 20 m

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Nyssel, a town of the castle, v marshes, 20 m

Oakham, a town of Shire, with a the church an old castle; a the latter M here in 1749. Mowbray, an fertile district mose, 28 m 95 N by W L 52 42 W.

Oakhampton, a town of Shire, govern market on S facture of sen castle, distan stands on the and 195 W by

Oakingham

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Oban, a town

shire, on a bay

O B A

Finland, lying on the gulf of Finland, to the w of Carelia. It is 120 m long and from 30 to 60 broad, and a fertile pleasant country, being better peopled and cultivated than the neighbouring provinces. The chief trade is in corn, cattle, planks, linen, and dried fish. The see of Borgo is in this province, but Helsingfors is the principal town.

Nyset, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, on the lake Salma. The castle, which stands on a rock in a river, near the town, is strongly fortified by nature and art. It was taken from the Swedes, in 1714, by the Russians, who restored it at the peace of Nyfadt; but it was given up to the Russians by the treaty of Abo. It is 50 m NW Wiburg.

Nyset, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, with a castle; seated on the Narova, among large marshes, 20 m s by w Narva.

Nyfad, a town of Sweden, in Finland Proper, with a commodious harbour, and a considerable trade in all kinds of wooden vessels. In 1721 a peace was concluded here, between Russia and Sweden. It is seated on a bay of the gulf of Bothnia, 55 m NW Abo. Lon. 21 31 E, lat. 61 10 N.

Nyfed, a town of Denmark, on the SE coast of the isle of Laland. It carries on a considerable trade to the northern provinces of Germany, and is 19 m SSE Naxkow.

O.

Oakham, the chief town of Rutlandshire, with a market on Saturday. Near the church are the decaying walls of an old castle; and four silver pennies of the latter Mercian kings were found here in 1749. It has a canal to Melton Mowbray, and stands in the centre of a fertile district, called the Vale of Catmose, 28 m s by E Nottingham, and 95 N by W London. Lon. 0 46 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Oakhampton, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has a manufacture of serges, and the remains of a castle, dismantled by Henry VIII. It stands on the river Oak, 24 m W Exeter, and 195 W by S London.

Oakingham; see *Wokingham*.

Oaks Creek; see *Caniaderago*.

Oaxaca; see *Guaxaca*.

Oban, a town of Scotland, in Argyleshire, on a bay 3 m to the S of the en-

O C A

trance of Loch Etive. Here is a custom-house, and an excellent harbour capable of containing upward of 500 merchantmen, defended from the westerly winds, by the island of Kerrera. It is 22 m NW Inverary. Lon. 5 22 W, lat. 56 28 N.

Obdach, a town of Germany, in Stiria, at the conflux of the Achza and Traun, 9 m SE Judenburg.

Oberkirch, a town of Suabia, 15 m E Straßburg, and 50 W by S Stutgard.

Obernberg, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, seated on the Inn, 12 m SEW Passau.

Oberndorf, a town of Suabia, in the county of Hohenberg, seated on the Neckar, 8 m NNE Rothwell.

Obernkirchen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, 5 m E Buckeburg.

Obidos, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a strong castle on a rock, 13 m E Peniche, and 38 NNE Lisbon.

Obojan, a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk, at the conflux of the Obojanka with the Psel, 39 m S by W Kursk.

Oboliah, a strong town of Persia, in Irak, seated on a branch of the Tigris, near Bissora.

Obyskaia, a gulf or bay of Siberia, in the Frozen ocean, about 360 m from N to S, and from 45 to 60 in breadth. Near the middle of its E side branches out the gulf of Tazowskaja, about 140 m long and 30 broad. The SW extremity of the gulf of Obyskaia, where the river Oby enters it, is in lon. 69 15 E, lat. 66 55 N.

Obwinsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, situate on the Kama, 60 m N Perm. Lon. 56 0 E, lat. 58 41 N.

Oby, or *Ob*, the largest river of Siberia, and of the Russian empire. It issues from the lake Altyn, in the desert of Ischimiska, and runs NW and W, by Kollivan, Narim, and Surgut, till it receives the Irtysh from Tobolsk, when it flows N and NE till it enters the gulf of Obyskaia, after a course of 1900 m. It is navigable almost to its source, and is a smooth stream, abounding in fish. In its course, especially after the influx of the Irtysh, it forms a great number of islands.

Ocanna, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a plain, 24 m NNE Toledo, and 27 S by E Madrid.

Ocanna, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of St. Martha, on the Rio de Oro, which flows to the Madalena. It is 240 m S by E St. Martha. Lon. 73 26 W, lat. 7 40 N.

ODE

Ocha, Ochotz; see *Ola, Olof*.

Ochrida, a strong town of European Turkey, in Albania, and an archbishop's see. It stands on the sw side of a lake to which it gives name, formed by the river Drino, 76 m s Durazzo. Lon. 21 3 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Ochsenfurt, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Main, 10 m s Wurtzburg.

Ochsenhausen, a town of Suabia, near which is a late princely abbey. It is 14 m s Ulm, and 40 sw Augsburg.

Ocker, a river of Lower Saxony, which rises in the s part of the duchy of Brunswick, flows by Goslar, Wolfenbüttele, and Brunswick, and joins the Aller, s of Zell.

Ocoa, a seaport of St. Domingo, on a river and bay of its name. Here is plenty of fresh water, large salt-works, and abundance of beeves, sheep, and hogs. It is 45 m w St. Domingo. Lon. 70 56 w, lat. 18 15 N.

Oczakow, or Ochakof, a strong seaport and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catharinensl. It has been frequently an object of contest between the Turks and the Russians, many thousands of whom have fallen in the different sieges it has undergone. It was taken by storm by the Russians, in 1788, and confirmed to them by the subsequent peace. This important place is the key to both the Bog and Dnieper, rivers of great consequence to this part of the empire. It is seated near the Black sea, on the n side of the estuary of the Dnieper, opposite Kinburn, 50 m w Cherfon, and 190 n by E Constantinople. Lon. 30 30 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Odena; see *George del Mina*.

Odenbach, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the Glan, 34 m sw Mentz.

Odenfee, a town of Denmark, capital of the isle of Funen, and a bishop's see. It supplies the greatest part of the army with all their leather accoutrements, and is particularly famous for gloves. Here are also manufactures of cloth, sugar, and soap. It is situate on a river, 6 m from the bay of Stegestrand, and 90 w by s Copenhagen. Lon. 10 17 E, lat. 55 30 N.

Oder, a river of Germany, which has its source in the mountains of Moravia, and flows n to Oderberg; then passes by Raribor, Oppeln, Breslau, and Glogau, in Silesia; Croffen, Frankfort, Lebus, Custrin, and Frinwalt, in Brandenburg; and Gartz, Stettin, Camin,

OEL

Wollin, Usedom, and Wolgast, in Pomerania. Below Stettin it forms a large lake or bay, called Grofs Haff, and then enters the Baltic sea by three channels, called Peene, Swin, and Drwenow; between which lie the islands of Usedom and Wollin.

Oderberg, a town of Moravia, on the confines of Silesia, with a castle, seated on the Oder, at the influx of the Elia, 18 m nsw Tefchen.

Oderberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, situate on the Oder, 25 m nsw Custrin.

Odernheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the Seltz, 14 m s Mentz.

Odernheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts; seated on the Glan, near its confluent with the Nahe, 28 m sw Mentz.

Odesa, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Catharinensl, with a fortress. Corn is the principal article of export. It is seated on a gulf of the Black sea, 44 m w by s Oczakow. Lon. 29 24 E, lat. 46 28 N.

Odeypour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of Juthpour, in the province of Orissa. It is 60 m n E Ruttunpour, and 220 nsw Cattack. Lon. 83 22 E, lat. 22 37 N.

Odiham, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Saturday. Here are the remains of an ancient castle, and of a royal palace, barns, &c. It is seated on the Basingstoke canal, 24 m n E Winchester, and 42 w by s London.

Oebisfeld, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg; seated on the Aller, 22 m n E Brunswick.

Oederan, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate near the Flohe, 9 m s E Chemnitz.

Oeland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, 80 m long and 9 broad, separated from the coast of Gothland, by a strait 12 m broad in the narrowest part. The n part has fine forests and quarries of excellent freestone; the s part is more level and very fertile; and they both abound in alum mines. Borkholm is the chief town, seated on the strait, 22 m s E Calmar. Lon. 16 50 E, lat. 56 48 N.

Oels, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. It stands on the river Oels, 17 m s E Breslau. Lon. 17 31 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Oelsaltz, a Voigtland, by s Plauen.

Oepen, or *Oetherlands*, in the able manufacture of the Weze, 4 m.

Oesel, an coast of Livonia, gulf of Riga, broad, defended by long to Russia.

Oetting, a town, 8 m.

Oettingen, of a county, well-endowed, the Wirnitz, 28 s Anspach, 56 m.

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Oelsnitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, seated on the Elster, 6 m s by s Prauen.

Open, or *Epen*, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg, with considerable manufactures of cloth; situate on the Weze, 4 m s s s Limburg.

Osel, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Livonia, at the entrance of the gulf of Riga. It is 74 m long and 50 broad, defended by two forts, and belongs to Russia. Arensburg is the capital.

Oetting, a town of Bavaria, seated on the Inn, 8 m s w Burkhaußen.

Oettingen, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, with a well-endowed college. It is seated on the Wörnitz, 12 m s s w Donauwert, and 28 s Anspach. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Offa's Dike, an entrenchment of England, cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to defend England from the incursions of the Welsh. It extends through Herefordshire, Shropshire, Montgomeryshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire, from the Wye to the Dee.

Ofanto, a river of Naples, which rises in the Apennines, passes by Conza and Monte Verde, separates Capitanata from Basilicata and Terra di Barri, and enters the gulf of Venice, near Barletta. It is the ancient Aufidus.

Offen; see Buda.

Offenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and county of Isenberg, on the s side of the Maine, 5 m E Frankfort.

Offenburg, a town of Suabia, in Brissgau, seated on the Kintzig, 10 m s s Stralsburg.

Offida, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, 26 m s Loreto.

Ogeechee, a river of the state of Georgia, which flows s s by Georgetown, Louisville, Elberton, and Hardwick, and enters the ocean opposite the N end of Ogeechee island, 18 m s Savannah.

Ogerheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; situate on the Rhine, 12 m N Spire.

Oglio, a river that rises in the principality of Trent, enters Italy, and flows between the provinces of Bergamasco and Bresciano, through the lake of Isero, to the borders of Milanese, and turning s s enters Mantuan, where it joins the Po, above Borgoforte.

Ogmo, a town of the kingdom of Siam, seated at the N point of the gulf of Siam, 56 m s s Siam. Lon. 101 28 E, lat. 13 33 N.

O H R

Ohtoroo, an island in the Pacific ocean, 13 m in circuit. It has no harbour, and is neither so populous nor fertile as the islands to the N of it; yet the manufactures are of a superior kind. The cloth is of a better die, and the spears and clubs are better carved and polished. The people are lusty and well made, and rather browner than those of Otaheite. Lon. 150 47 W, lat. 21 27 S.

Ohio, a river of the United States, which has its source in the Allegany mountains, in Pennsylvania, and is called the Allegany during its w s course to Pittsburg, where it receives the Monongahela, and then takes the name of Ohio. It bounds the states of Ohio, Virginia, and Kentucky in its whole length; and the only disadvantage it has, is a rapid, just below Louisville, a mile and a half long, and about 480 m from its mouth. In this place the river runs over a rocky bottom a mile broad; and when the stream is low, empty boats only can pass, but when high, boats of any burden may pass in safety. The Ohio carries a great uniformity of breadth, from 400 to 600 yards, except the last 150 m, where it is from 800 to 900 yards. After a course of 1188 m from Pittsburg, in which it receives many large and small rivers, it enters the Mississippi in lat. 36 58 N.

Ohio, one of the United States of America, lying between 38 30 and 42 2 N lat. and 80 18 and 83 33 W lon. It is bounded on the N by the territory of Michigan and Lake Erie, s by Pennsylvania, s s by Virginia, s by Kentucky, and w by Indiana. This country, affirmed to be the most healthy and fertile spot in America, is divided into five districts; the North West, Cincinnati, Chillicothe, Marietta, and New Connecticut. The principal rivers are the Muskingum, Hockhocking, and Sciota, which run into the Ohio, and the Cayahaga, which runs into Lake Erie. There are no slaves in this state. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 230,760. The largest town is Marietta, but Chillicothe is the capital.

Ohlau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, with a fine castle. Great quantities of tobacco are produced in the neighbourhood. It stands on the Ohla, 16 m s s Breslau.

Ohndorf, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, and numerous manufactures, 8 m s s Gorha.

Ohringen, a town of Franconia, capital of the principality of Hohenlohe, with an academy. In the vicinity many Roman antiquities have been

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found since 1741. It stands on the river Ohn, which divides it into the old and new town, 28 m ssw Mergentheim. Lon. 9 42 E, lat. 49 11 N.

Oich, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Invernesshire, extending 4 m from E to W. It contains some little wooded islands; and its outlet at the N end is the river Oich, which flows by Fort Augustus into the S extremity of Loch Ness.

Oira, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with an old castle; seated at the foot of the Apennines, 20 m NE Taranto.

Oise, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. It takes its name from a river, which has its source in the Ardennes, and joins the Seine, below Pontoise. Beauvais is the capital.

Oka, a river of Russia, which rises 40 m S of Orel, passes by that town, Kaluga, Kolomna, and Riazan, and joins the Volga at Niznei Novogorod.

Okotsk, a town of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Irkutsk. It is seated at the mouth of the Okota, in a bay of the Pacific ocean, called the sea of Okotsk, 490 m ESE Yakutsk. Lon. 143 12 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Oldcastle, a town of Ireland, in Meath, 22 m NW Trim.

Oldenburg, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia; bounded on the E by the duchy of Bremen, S by the principality of Munster, W by E Friesland, and N by the German ocean. It was formerly a county, united with Delmenhorst, and when the line of its counts became extinct, in 1667, it devolved to the royal family of Denmark. In 1773 it was exchanged by Denmark with the grand duke of Russia, for the district of Kiel in Holstein; and in 1777, the emperor of Germany raised Oldenburg and Delmenhorst to the rank of a duchy. The inhabitants are of the Lutheran religion.

Oldenburg, a fortified town of Westphalia, capital of the duchy of its name, with a citadel, in which a governor resides. The church of St. Lambert contains the tombs of the last counts of Oldenburg, which are very curious. It is seated on the Hunta, 22 m W Bremen. Lon. 8 6 E, lat. 53 7 N.

Oldenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated near the Baltic, 28 m N Lubec.

Oldendorf, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, seated on the Weser, 5 m E Rinteln.

OLL

Oldenfael, a town of Holland, in Overijssel, capital of the district of Twent. It is 30 m E Deventer.

Oldeslohe, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Trave, 17 m W Lubec.

Oldham, a town in Lancashire, seated on a branch of the Medlock and near the Irk, whose streams carry on the machinery, &c. of numerous manufactures. The number of inhabitants was 12,014 in 1801, and 16,690 in 1811. It is 7 m NE Manchester.

Oldtown, a town of Maryland, in Allegany county, on the N side of the Potomac, 14 m SE Cumberland, and 140 W by N Baltimore.

Olene, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, with considerable iron-works, on the river Bigge, 32 m S Arensburg.

Oleron, an island of France, 5 m from the W coast, opposite the mouth of the Charente. It is 14 m long and 3 broad, populous and fertile. This island was formerly in the possession of the English; and here Richard I compiled the code of maritime laws, called the Laws of Oleron, which are received by all nations in Europe, as the ground and substruction of all their marine constitutions.

Oleron, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a castle; seated on the E side of the island of Oleron, 13 m WSW Rochefort. Lon. 1 15 W, lat. 45 48 N.

Oleron, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, and lately a bishop's see; seated on the Gave, 10 m SW Pau.

Olesko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belz, 48 m ESE Belz.

Olika, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, with a citadel, 20 m E Lucko.

Olinda; see *Fernambuco*.

Olite, a town of Spain, in Navarre, where their kings formerly resided, but now much reduced. It is seated in a fertile country, 22 m S Pamplona.

Oliva, a seaport of W Prussia, on a bay of the gulf of Dantzic. Here is a celebrated monastery, which contains several tombs of the dukes of Pomerania; and in it a peace was concluded in 1660, between the emperor of Germany and the kings of Sweden and Poland. It is 10 m WNW Dantzic. Lon. 18 32 E, lat. 54 24 N.

Olivencia, a town and fortress of Spain, in Estremadura. This place, with its territory, belonged to Portugal, but was ceded to Spain in 1801. It surrendered to the French in 1811. It is 15 m SSE Elvas, and 16 SSW Badajoz.

Ollerton, a town in Nottinghamshire,

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with a market on Friday, seated on the river Maun, 13 m NW Newark, and 137 m by w London.

Olmedo, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on an eminence, near the Adaja, 25 m s Valladolid.

Olmütz, the capital of Moravia, and an archbishop's see, with a famous university, and a strong castle, used as a state prison. It is fortified, well built, and entirely surrounded by the river Morau. This city was taken, in 1741, by the king of Prussia; and in 1758 he attempted it again, but was obliged to raise the siege. The emperors of Russia and Austria met here in 1805, previous to the battle of Austerlitz. It is 80 m N by s Vienna, and 97 s Breslau. Lon. 17 15 E, lat. 49 33 N.

Olney, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of bonelace; seated on the Onse, 12 m SE Northampton, and 35 NNW London.

Olonetz, a government of Russia, included formerly in the government of Novgorod. In this district are mines of copper and iron. The capital is of the same name, and near it is a mineral spring and an iron forge. It is situate on the river Olonza, near its entrance into the lake Ladoga, 100 m, cross the lake, NE Petersburg. Lon. 34 20 E, lat. 61 26 N.

Olonetz Mountains, a chain of mountains in the NW part of Russia, which extends 1000 m in a N direction, forming part of the boundary between this country and Sweden.

Olonne, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, 35 m W Fontenay le Compté.

Olphen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 17 m ssw Munster.

Olten, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Soleure; seated on the Aar, 17 m ENE Soleure.

Olympus, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, one of the most considerable in all Asia. The ancients supposed its top reached the heavens; and from that circumstance placed the residence of the gods there, and made it the court of Jupiter. It is 10 m to the SE of Bursa.

Omagh, a town of Ireland, in Tyrone, where the assizes are held, situate on the Cameron, 24 m W by N Dunganannon.

Oman, a province of Arabia Felix, bounded on the NW by the Persian gulf, NE and SE by the ocean, and SW by

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extensive deserts. It is possessed by a number of petty sovereigns, the most considerable of whom is the iman of Oman, or Mascat. The chief town is Mascat.

Ombo, a town of Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, 26 m s Esne.

Ombrone, a town of Tuscany, in Siena, at the mouth of the river Ombrone, 5 m s Grosseto.

Omegna, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated near the N end of the lake Orta, 32 m NNW Novara.

Omer, St. a fortified town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais. It owes its name and importance to a saint, who built a great monastery here in the seventh century. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see. The principal church, and that of St. Bertin, are magnificent. About a league from the town is a great morass, in which are some floating islands. St. Omer is seated on the Aa, on the side of a hill, 8 m NW Aire, and 135 N Paris. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Ommen, a town of Holland, in Overijssel, seated on the Vecht, 17 m NE Deventer.

Ommirabih; see *Morbegs*.

Omoa, a town of New Spain, in Honduras, with a strong fortress. It was taken by the British, in 1779, by escalade; but the garrison left could not remain long in possession. It is seated on the bay of Honduras, 80 m NNW Valladolid. Lon. 88 17 W, lat. 15 40 N.

Omsk, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, at the conflux of the Om with the Irtysh, 350 m SE Tobolsk. Lon. 74 54 E, lat. 54 14 N.

Onate, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a university, 22 m ssw Tolosa, and 32 SE Bilbao.

Onecote, a village in Staffordshire, 8 m N by E Cheadle, noted for the rich copper mines in its vicinity.

Oneeheow, one of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean, 15 m W Atooi. The coast is high, and rises abruptly from the sea, but the other parts consist of low ground, except a round bluff head on the SE point. It produces plenty of yams, and of a sweet root called Tee. Lon. 161 0 W, lat. 21 50 N.

Oneg, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Onega, near the White sea, 80 m ssw Archangel. Lon. 37 24 E, lat. 63 35 N.

Onega, a river and lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz. The lake

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is 100 m long and 40 broad, and has a communication with the lake Ladoga. The river gives its name to a country full of woods, and flows into the White sea.

Oneglia, a small principality of Italy, surrounded by the territory of Genoa and the sea. It abounds in olive-oil, fruit, and wine.

Oneglia, or *Oneille*, a seaport of Italy, capital of the principality of Oneglia. In 1792, the French took it by storm, and set it on fire in several places. It is seated at the mouth of the Imperiale, 55 m sw Genoa. Lon. 7 57 E, lat. 43 58 N.

Oneida, a narrow lake of New York, in the county of its name. The E end is 20 m to the w of Rome, and it extends w about 20 m, where its outlet, the river Onondago, runs into the lake Ontario, at Oswego. At the NE corner of this lake is Wood creek, and at the sw corner is Oneida creek; on the banks of which live a tribe of Indians, called Oneidas.

Oneida, a town of New York, chief of the county of its name, with a fort. It is seated on Oneida creek, which flows NW into Oneida lake, 22 m sw Rome, and 34 NW Cooperstown. Lon. 75 20 W, lat. 42 56 N.

Onexkoe, a lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, 120 m long and 40 broad. It contains several islands.

Ongar, or *Clipping Ongar*, a town in Essex, with a market on Saturday, 12 m W Chelmsford, and 21 ENE London.

Ongole, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, capital of a circar of its name. It is 78 m ssw Condapilly, and 166 N by W Madras. Lon. 79 56 E, lat. 13 28 N.

Onolzbach; see *Anspach*.

Onondago, a town of New York, in the county of its name, with a castle, and formerly the chief town of a tribe of Indians, called Onondagos. It is seated on Onondago lake, 32 m S by E Oswego, and 38 WSW Oneida. Lon. 76 26 W, lat. 42 48 N.

Onondago, or *Salt Lake*, a lake of New York, in Onondago county, 5 m long and a mile broad. Its waters proceed from salt springs, which are capable of producing immense quantities of salt, and it sends them to Seneca river.

Onondago, or *Oswego*, a river of New York, which issues from the W end of lake Oneida, and flows 74 m to lake Ontario, at the town of Oswego. It is boatable, except a fall that occasions a portage of 20 yards.

Onore; see *Honauvera*.

Onuruf, a small island near the coast of Java, at the mouth of the harbour of

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Batavia. Here the Dutch repaired their ships and had large warehouses, which are now possessed by the English.

Ontario, a lake of N America, situate between 75 and 79 W lon. and 43 and 44 N lat. It is 180 m long, 50 broad, and 500 in circuit. On its SW part it receives the waters of Lake Erie, by the river Niagara; and near the SE the Onondago river, by which it communicates, through Oneida lake and up Wood creek, with Mohawk river. On the NE is its outlet, the river Iroquois, or St. Lawrence. It abounds with fish, among which are the Oswego bass, weighing three or four pounds. The islands are all at the E end, the chief of which are Wolf, Amherst, Gage, and Howe.

Ontiniente, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 m NNW Alicant.

Oodamally, a town of Hindoostan, in Coimbatore, 30 m SSE Coimbatore.

Oonalaska, one of the islands of the Northern Archipelago, visited by Cook in his last voyage. The natives appeared to be very peaceable, having been restrained by the Russians, who now keep them in a state of subjection. As the island furnishes them with subsistence, so it does, in some measure, with clothing, which is chiefly composed of skins. The upper garment, which is made like a waggoner's frock, reaches down to the knees. Beside this, they wear a waistcoat or two, a pair of breeches, a fur cap, and a pair of boots, the legs of which are formed of some kind of strong gut, but the soles and upper leathers are of Russia leather. Fish and other sea animals, birds, roots, berries, and even sea weed, compose their food. They did not appear to be very desirous of iron, nor to want any other instrument except sewing needles, their own being formed of bone. With these they sew their canoes, make their clothes, and work curious embroidery. Instead of thread, they use the fibres of plants, split to the thickness required. All sewing is performed by the females, who are shoemakers, tailors, and boat-builders. They manufacture mats, and baskets of grass, which are both strong and beautiful. The neatness and perfection in most of their works show they are not deficient in ingenuity and perseverance. The E extremity of the island is called Cape Providence. Lon. 166 30 W, lat. 53 40 N.

Onemak, the largest island of the northern Archipelago, about 100 m in circuit, lying near the extremity of the

peninsula of the cape of the w, lat. 54

Oosborne, the Netherlands, NE Sluys.

Oostenby, the Isle of Oeland.

Ootampa, Hindoostan, 58 m SW D 9 43 N.

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peninsula of Alaska. At its w end is a
cape of the same name. Lon. 165 30
w, lat. 54 30 N. See *Fox Islands*.

Ogthborch, a town and fort of the Ne-
therlands, in the isle of Cadfand, 4 m
NE Sluys.

Ogstenby, a town of Sweden, in the
isle of Oeland, 27 m S Borkholm.

Ootampaliam, a town and fort of
Hindoostan, in the country of Dindigul,
58 m SW Dindigul. Lon. 77 26 E, lat.
9 43 N.

Ootatore, a town of Hindoostan, in
the Carnatic, 22 m NNW Tanjore, and
80 SW Pondicherry.

Opheim, a town of Norway, in the
province of Bergen, 45 m NNE Bergen.

Oporto, or *Porto*, a city and seaport
of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho,
and a bishop's see. It is by nature al-
most impregnable; and is noted for its
strong wines, of which large quantities
are exported to England; whence all
red wines from Spain or Portugal are
called Port wines. The other chief ex-
ports are oranges, lemons, &c. and linen
cloth to Brasil. Its commerce greatly
increased after the earthquake at Lisbon,
in 1755; before that time the popula-
tion was estimated at 20,000, and it is
now said to be 50,000. It is seated on
the side of a mountain, near the river
Douro, which forms an excellent har-
bour, 147 m N by E Lisbon. Lon. 8 22
W, lat. 41 10 N.

Oppeln, a strong town of Silesia, ca-
pital of a principality of the same name,
with a catholic collegiate church. It
has a great trade in wool, and stands on
the Oder, 50 m SE Breslau. Lon. 18 0
E, lat. 50 39 N.

Oppenheim, a town of France, in the
department of Mont Tonnerre, lately
of Germany, in the palatinate of the
Rhine. The vicinity produces excellent
wine. It is seated on the side of a hill,
12 m SSE Mentz.

Oppido, a town of Naples, in Calabria
Ultra, at the foot of the Apennines, 25
m NE Reggio.

Oppido, a town of Naples, in Basili-
cata, 5 m SSE Acerenza.

Oppurg, a town of Upper Saxony,
in Misnia, with a castle, 4 m WSW Neu-
stadt.

Orach, a town of European Turkey,
in Bosnia, near the river Drino, 60 m SW
Belgrade.

Oran, a city and seaport of Algiers,
in the province of Mascara, with an ex-
cellent harbour, almost opposite Cartha-
gena, in Spain. It is built on the side
and at the foot of a mountain, which
overlooks it from the N and NW; and

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on the ridge of this mountain are two
castles that command the city on the
one side and the town of Mazalquivir
on the other. To the S and SE are two
other castles, on a level with the lower
part of the city, but separated from it
by a deep-winding valley, through
which flows a rivulet of excellent water.
Oran was taken by the Spaniards in
1509, and retaken in 1708. In 1732,
the Spaniards became masters of it
again. In 1790, it was destroyed by an
earthquake, little beside the exterior
walls being left standing; and 2000 per-
sons perished. It has since been evacu-
ated by the Spaniards, who when they
were first masters of the place built fe-
veral churches and other edifices in the
manner and style of the Roman archi-
tecture. It is seated on a bay of the
Mediterranean, 225 m WSW Algiers.
Lon. 0 5 W, lat. 35 58 N.

Orange, a city of France, in the de-
partment of Vaucluse, lately a bishop's
see. It was an important place in the
time of the Romans. A triumphal
arch, 200 paces from the town, was
formerly within its limits; and here are
also the remains of a fine amphitheatre,
some aqueducts, &c. The fortifications
were demolished by Lewis XIV, in
1682. Orange was the capital of a
principality of the same name, 17 m
long and 12 broad, given by Charle-
magne to William au Gornet, as a re-
ward for his military services. It was
possessed successively by the houses of
Beaux, Chalons, and Nassau; and on
the death of William III of England,
in 1702, Frederic William of Prussia
claimed this principality as his heir.
Lewis XIV had seized it during the war
with king William; but he exchanged
it in 1713, with the king of Prussia, for
the town of Geldres. The city is seated
in a fine plain, on the river Aigues,
12 m N Avignon, and 57 S Valence.
Lon. 4 49 E, lat. 44 9 N.

Orange, or *Orangedale*, a town of
New Jersey, in Essex county, with an
academy, 6 m NW Newark.

Orangeburg, an inland district of S
Carolina, comprehending the counties
of Lewisburg, Orange, Lexington, and
Winton.

Orangeburg, a town of S Carolina,
in Orange county, capital of the district
of its name. It stands on the N branch
of the Edisto, 75 m NW Charleston.
Lon. 80 42 W, lat. 33 23 N.

Orangetown, a town of New York,
in Orange county, on the W side of the
Hudson, opposite Philipsburg, and 27
m N New York.

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Orangetown, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, seated near the coast, 19 m from Machias.

Oranienbaum, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Anhalt Dessau, 6 m SE Dessau.

Oranienbaum, a town of Russia, in Ingria. Here is a royal palace, built by prince Menzikoff, afterward converted into an hospital; but much used as a residence by Peter III. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, 20 m W Petersburg.

Oranienburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, anciently called Bretzow. It takes its present name from a villa built by the margrave, and is situate on the Havel, 18 m N Berlin.

Oranmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, at the NE extremity of Galway bay, 7 m E by S Galway.

Orataza, a town on the W side of the island of Teneriff, and the chief place of trade. It is seated at the bottom of an amphitheatre of mountains, out of which rises the Pike of Teneriff. Its port is at 3 m distance. Lon. 16 24 W, lat. 28 23 N.

Orbassan, a town of Piedmont, 6 m SW Turin.

Orbe, a town of Switzerland, in Pays de Vaud, with a bold single-arched bridge over the river Orbe, 20 m W by S Friburg, and 32 WSW Bern.

Orbe, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, celebrated for salt-works, 26 m E Frankfurt.

Orbitello, a seaport of Italy, capital of Stato delli Presidii, with a good harbour protected by several forts. It is seated on the Mediterranean, near the mouth of the Albegna, 68 m S by W Sienna. Lon. 11 6 E, lat. 42 28 N.

Orbre, a river of France, which rises in the Cevennes, flows by Beziers, and enters the gulf of Lyon, at Serignan.

Orcaades; see *Orkneys*.

Orchies, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 12 m SSE Lille.

Orchilla, a small island of the Caribbean sea, 80 m N of the coast of Terra Firma. Lon. 65 20 E, lat. 12 0 N.

Orchimont, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Luxemburg, situate on the Semoy, 18 m N Sedan.

Ordingen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne; seated near the Rhine, 36 m NNE Cologne.

Ordunna, a city of Spain, in Biscay. It stands in a valley, surrounded by high mountains, 22 m S Bilbao. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 42 55 N.

Orrebro, a town of Sweden, capital of Nericia. The river Swart flows through

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it, and 2 m below enters the lake Hielmar. In the middle of the town, on an island formed by the river, stands the castle, formerly a royal residence; and here the diet of the kingdom sometimes assemble. It has a considerable trade with Stockholm, by means of the lakes Hielmar and Maheler, and the river and canal of Arboga; sending iron, vitriol, and red paint, in particular, to that capital. Orebro is 56 m WSW Westeras, and 100 W Stockholm. Lon. 15 12 E, lat. 59 18 N.

Orgrund, a seaport of Sweden, in Upland, on the gulf of Bothnia, opposite the island of Graon. The harbour is defended by a mole. It is 46 m NE Upsal, and 70 N by E Stockholm. Lon. 18 15 E, lat. 60 20 N.

Orel, or *Orlof*, a government of Russia, once a province of the government of Bielgorod. The capital is of the same name, seated between the Oka and the Orlik, and beyond these two streams are the suburbs. In the centre of the city is the market-house, the shops of which are stocked with all sorts of Russian and Greek commodities. The Oka here begins to be navigable, and the chief trade is in corn, hemp, and glass. Orel is 200 m SSW Moscow. Lon. 35 20 E, lat. 53 0 N.

Orellana, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated near the Guadiana, 23 m E Merida.

Orenburg, a town and fortress of Siberia, capital of a province of the same name, in the government of Ufa. It is a place of considerable commerce, and seated on the Ural, 260 m SSE Ufa. Lon. 55 4 E, lat. 51 46 N.

Orense, a city of Spain, in Galicia, and a bishop's see. Here are some celebrated tepid and hot springs. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Minho, 47 m SE Compostella. Lon. 7 48 W, lat. 42 24 N.

Orfa, or *Roha*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, formerly called Edessa by the Greeks, and said to be the Ur of the Chaldees. The walls are 3 m in circumference, defended by square towers, and on a rocky hill to the S is a stately castle. It has a good trade, particularly in carpets and yellow leather; and has a canal to the Euphrates. The country round is fertile in corn and fruit; and the city is a great thoroughfare from Syria into Persia. It is seated near the Scirtus, 85 m SW Diarbekir, and 120 NE Aleppo. Lon. 38 46 E, lat. 37 5 N.

Orford, a town of New Hampshire, in Grafton county. The soap-rock, which has the property of fullers earth

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In cleansing cloth, is found in its neighbourhood; also a gray stone in great demand for millstones. It is situated on the Connecticut, 11 m N Hanover.

Orford, a borough in Suffolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. Here are the remains of a castle, which, with the church, are a sear-mark. It is seated near the sea, between two channels, 18 m E by N Ipswich, and 88 NE London.

Orford Ness, a cape of England, on the NE coast of Suffolk, where a lighthouse is erected for the direction of ships. Lon. 1 6 E, lat. 51 4 N.

Orgaz, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, 15 m S Toledo.

Orgelet, a town of France, in the department of Jura, at the source of the Valouse, 30 m ssw Salins.

Orgiva, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 15 m S Granada.

Oria, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, with an ancient castle, 20 m E Tarento.

Orient, a seaport of France, in the department of Morbihan, seated on a bay, at the mouth of the Scorff. It was built, in 1720, by the French E India Company, who made it the exclusive mart of their commerce. The harbour, defended by a citadel opposite Port Louis on the same bay, can contain but a small number of men of war. The English attempted to become masters of it in 1746, but miscarried. It is 24 m W by N Vannes. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 47 44 N.

Orihuela, a city of Spain, in Valencia, and a bishop's see, with a university, and a citadel built on a rock. Here are made curious snuff-boxes, with the roots of the terebinthus, much esteemed for preserving Spanish snuff. It is seated in a fertile country, on the Segura, 36 m N Carthage, and 96 ssw Valencia. Lon. 1 3 W, lat. 38 8 N.

Orio, a town of Spain, in Biscay, at the mouth of the Orio, 8 m wsw St. Sebastian.

Orissa, a province of the Deccan of Hindoostan, bounded on the N by Bahar and Bengal, W by Berar, S by Golconda, and E by the bay of Bengal. The district of Midnapour, in this province, is subject to the English E India Company; but all the rest belongs to the Berar Maharrattas.

Oristagni, a fortified town of Sardinia, and an archbishop's see, with a good harbour. It is but thinly inhabited, and seated on the W coast, on a bay of the same name, 42 m NW Cagliari. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 39 53 N.

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Orizaba, a town of New Spain, in Tlascala. It has manufactures of cloth, and the vicinity produces abundance of tobacco. To the NW is the Pike of Orizaba, a volcano, and, after the Popocatepetl, the most elevated mountain in New Spain. Orizaba is seated near the Blanco, which flows to the lake of Alvarado, 50 m wsw Vera Cruz, and 68 E by S Puebla.

Orkened, a town of Sweden, in Schoonen, 24 m N Christianstadt.

Orkneys, or *Orkney Islands*, the ancient Orcades, a cluster of islands to the N of Scotland, from which they are separated by Pentland Frith. They lie between 57 35 and 49 16 N lat. and are upward of 30 in number, of which one greatly exceeds the other in extent. This, like the principal one of *Shetland*, is sometimes dignified with the appellation of Mainland, but is more frequently called *Pomona*. Beyond this island, to the NE are seen, among others, Rowa, Eglisba, Weitra, Shappinsha, Eda, Stronsa, Sanda, and N Ronalsba; and to the S appear Hoy, and S Ronalsba, with others of inferior note, many of them small and wholly appropriated to the pasturage of sheep. The whole group contained 24 445 inhabitants in 1801, and 23,238 in 1811. The currents and tides which flow between these islands are rapid and dangerous; and near the small isle of Swinna are two whirlpools, very dangerous to mariners, especially in calms. The sea-coast swarms with seals and otters, and is visited by whales, cod, ling, haddocks, herrings, and other fish; and on the shores are found large oysters, mussels, cockles, &c. The islands are visited by eagles, falcons, wild geese, and ducks in great variety, herons, hawks, gulls, &c. Springs of pure water are found in all the mountainous parts of these islands; and there are numerous lakes and rivulets abounding in fish. The heath, on the mountains, shelters grouse, plovers, snipes, &c. but there are no partridges, hares, nor foxes. There are great numbers of small sheep and bees. The products of the valleys and plains are big and oats, but no other sort of grain. Except juniper, wild myrtle, heath, and a shrub called cyor-hordon, there is scarce a tree or plant to be seen; but this nakedness cannot have been their former state, as many trunks of large oaks are to be found in all the moorlands. The climate of these islands in summer is moist and cold; but in winter there is never much snow, and that lies only a short time. Preceding the autumnal

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equinox, they are visited by dreadful storms of wind, rain, and thunder. For about three weeks in midsummer, they enjoy the rays of the sun almost without intermission; but for the same space in winter, that luminary hardly rises above the horizon, and is commonly obscured by clouds and mists. In this gloomy season, the absence of day is supplied partly by moonlight, and partly by the radiance of the Aurora Borealis, which here gives a light nearly equal to that of the moon. The coasts afford numerous bays and harbours for the fisheries. The chief exports are linen and woollen yarn, stockings, butter, dried fish, herrings, oil, feathers and skins of various kinds, and kelp. The English language prevails in all these islands, although there are many words in the Norse, or Norwegian, still in use. The inhabitants have the general character of being frugal, sagacious, circumspect, religious, and hospitable; but the common people are much addicted to superstition, and though injured to great fatigue, will neither work nor go to sea on particular unlucky days. The islands of Orkney and Shetland constitute one of the counties of Scotland, and it sends a member to parliament. The number of inhabitants in 1811 was 46,153.

Orlamunda, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Saal, opposite the influx of the Orla, 40 m wsw Altenburg.

Orlando, a cape on the N coast of Sicily, 15 m w by N Patti. Lon. 15 4 E, lat. 38 14 N.

Orleanois, a late province of France, divided by the river Loire into the Upper and Lower. It is a very plentiful country, and now forms the department of Loiret.

Orleans, a city of France, capital of the department of Loiret, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Loire, and has a canal thence to the Loing, near Montargis. Under the sons of Clovis, it was the capital of a kingdom. In 1428, it stood a memorable siege against the English, which was raised by the celebrated Joan of Arc, called the Maid of Orleans. It is now considered as one of the largest and most pleasant cities in France; and its commerce consists in stockings, sheepskins, wine, brandy, corn, grocery, and particularly sugar, which is brought raw from Nantes and Rochelle. The faubourg of Paris is of a prodigious length, and that of Olivet, on the left side of the Loire, has a communication with the city by a bridge of nine arches. Near

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the city is a forest, containing 94,000 acres, planted with oak and other valuable trees. Orleans is 30 m N Blois, and 60 sw Paris. Lon. 1 54 E, lat. 47 54 N.

Orleans, an island and town of Lower Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, a little to the E of Quebec. Lon. 69 30 W, lat. 47 0 N.

Orleans, New, a territory of the United States of America, lying on the gulf of Mexico, and including the mouths of the Mississippi, at the SE extremity of Louisiana. It is by far the most populous of the territorial governments belonging to the United States, and in 1810 contained 76,556 inhabitants.

Orleans, New, a city of the United States, capital of the territory of the same name. It was built in 1720, under the regency of the duke of Orleans, and intended to have been the metropolis of Louisiana, but the design proved abortive. In 1788, seven-eighths of it were destroyed by fire, but it was soon rebuilt on a regular plan, and is become a place of considerable importance, both on account of its commerce and population. It is fortified on the sides exposed to the land, and has a canal that passes 6 m N to the lake Pontchartran, where there is a fort. On the side next the river it is open, and secured from inundations by a raised bank, to which vessels can lie close, and receive or discharge their cargoes at a wharf. From the advantages of its situation, it is becoming a general receptacle for the produce of the extensive countries on the Mississippi and its various branches, which are shipped hence for Mexico and the W India Islands. The inhabitants are estimated at 15,000. In 1812, the buildings of the city, vessels in the river, and country around, suffered great damage by a hurricane that continued upward of four hours. It is seated on the E side of the E and main branch of the Mississippi, 80 m from its mouth, and 490 S New Madrid. Lon. 89 59 W, lat. 29 58 N.

Orlenga, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, situate on the Lena, 235 m N Irkutsk. Lon. 105 40 E, lat. 56 0 N.

Orlaf; see *Orel*.

Ormea, a town of Piedmont, on the river Tanaro, 12 m S Mondovi.

Ormskirk, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. The church is remarkable for its two steeples, placed contiguous, one a tower and the other a short spire. It is 11 m N by E Liverpool, and 209 NW London.

Ormus, a gulf of Persia about 12 m in width, of rocks, a violent current, the Portuguese a settlement, frequented by merchants. In assistance of Portuguese, some built the fort, never being before, it is Persia, on account of the salt, which is deep upon the Lon. 56 25 E, N.

Orms, a department of Dvire, 10 m SE Orme, a deep, ing the late of that of Nor from a river ment, and run nel, 8 m below Alençon.

Oronoko, a river issues from the lat. 5 5 N, flow Parima, from W; but after it bends N, then the Atlantic mouths. Several navigable, but one is proposed first, called the opposite the flows N to the which is the main course to the in lat. 8 30 N. course, estimate many large rivers is so deep and in the tide, and its water to with In September and fertilizes the Parima.

Oronsa, a small land, one of the Colonias, from a narrow channel water. Here are with many sepulchres curious ancient *Oropesa*, a town

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Ormus, a celebrated island, in a strait of the same name, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia, 9 m SE Gonabron. It is about 12 m in circuit, and seems to be a mass of rocks and shells thrown up by a violent convulsion of nature. In 1507, the Portuguese were permitted to form a settlement here; and it was afterward frequented by a number of rich merchants. In 1622, the Persians, by the assistance of the English, expelled the Portuguese, and demolished the buildings. Some time after, the Persians rebuilt the fort, and though they could never bring it to be a place of trade as before, it is still the key of the gulf of Persia, on account of the commodiousness of the harbour. It is almost deserted; for it produces nothing but salt, which sometimes is two inches deep upon the surface of the earth. Lon. 56 25 E, lat. 27 12 N.

Ornans, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, seated on the Louvre, 10 m SE Besançon.

Orne, a department of France, including the late province of Perche and part of that of Normandy. It takes its name from a river which rises in the department, and runs into the English channel, 8 m below Caen. The capital is Alençon.

Oronoko, a river of Terra Firma, which issues from the small lake Ipava, in lat. 5 5 N, flows E and SE to the lake Parima, from which it runs toward the W; but after receiving the Guaviari, it bends N, then NE and E till it enters the Atlantic by an extended delta of mouths. Seven of these branches are navigable, but only the two extreme ones are proper for large vessels; the first, called the Manamo, branches off opposite the town of St. Thomas, and flows N to the gulf of Paria; the other, which is the main stream, continues its course to the E, and enters the ocean in lat. 8 30 N. In its singular winding course, estimated at 1400 m, it receives many large rivers; and its chief estuary is so deep and impetuous, that it stems the tide, and preserves the freshness of its water to within 12 leagues of the sea. In September it overflows its banks, and fertilizes the adjacent plains. See *Parima*.

Oronsa, a small fertile island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, to the S of Colonsa, from which it is separated by a narrow channel that is dry at low water. Here are the ruins of an abbey, with many sepulchral statues, and some curious ancient sculpture.

Oropesa, a town of Spain, in Valencia,

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with a castle, on a cape of its name, in the Mediterranean, 55 m NNE Valencia. Lon. 6 5 E, lat. 40 8 N.

Oropesa, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 34 m ESE Placentia, and 63 W Toledo.

Oropesa, in Peru; see *Cochabamba*.

Orodini; see *Urmia*.

Orre, a river of Scotland, in Kirkcudbrightshire, which issues from a small lake to the E of New Galloway, and flows to Solway Frith, at Dalbeattie.

Orsha, a town of Lithuania, in the government of Mohilef, with a castle, seated on the Dnieper, 42 m N Mohilef.

Orşova, a town and fortress of Upper Hungary, on the confines of Servia, subject to the Turks. The fortress was besieged by the Austrians in 1790, but without success. It stands on the N side of the Danube, 60 m SE Temeswar, and 75 E Belgrade. Lon. 22 40 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Orsoy, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve, seated on the Rhine, 20 m SE Cleve.

Orta, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated near the Tiber, 10 m E Viterbo.

Orta, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on a lake of the same name, 26 m NNW Novara.

Ortegal, a cape and castle of Spain, on the N coast of Galicia, 30 m NNE Ferrol. Lon. 7 39 W, lat. 43 46 N.

Ortenberg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, situate on the Nidder, 17 m SE Gießen.

Ortenburg, a town and citadel of Bavaria, in a county of the same name, seated near the river Vils, 10 m W Passau.

Ortenburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the S bank of the Drave, opposite the influx of the Liser, 32 m W Clagenfurt.

Orthes, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, seated on the side of a hill, by the river Pau, 20 m NW Pau.

Orton, a town in Westmorland, with a market on Wednesday, 10 m SW Appleby, and 276 NNW London.

Ortona a Mare, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the gulf of Venice, 13 m E Civita di Chieti.

Ortrand, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the borders of Lusatia, 16 m NE Meissen.

Orvieto, a fortified town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, capital of a territory of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a magnificent palace and a fine Gothic cathedral. It is seated

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on a craggy rock, near the conflux of the Paglia and Chiana, 50 m N W Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Oruro, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the audience of Charcas. The country abounds in cattle, and has many gold and silver mines. It is 150 m NW Plata. Lon. 68 30 W, lat. 18 10 S.

Orwell, a river in Suffolk, which flows SE by Ipswich, and uniting with the Stour, forms the fine harbour of Harwich. Above Ipswich, it is called the Gipping.

Ofusa, a city of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with a magnificent castle. It has a harbour, and is one of the most commercial places of the empire. It stands on the Sedogawa, over which are several bridges of cedar. 34 m S by W Miaco. Lon. 136 5 E, lat. 35 4 N.

Ofchitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a college, and some manufactures of cloth; seated on the Chemnitz, 16 m NW Meissen.

Ojéro, an island in the gulf of Venice, having that of Cherso on the N, to which it is joined by a bridge. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 15 30 E, lat. 44 56 N.

Osmiana; see *Osmiana*.

Omo, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, seated on the Musone, 12 m SSW Ancona.

Ostot; see *Siout*.

Ojma, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is almost gone to ruin, and the cathedral and episcopal palace are at Borgo d'Ojma, a little to the E. It stands on the Douro, 48 m SE Burgos, and 112 ENE Madrid. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Ojnaburg, or *Ojnabrock*, a principality (lately a bishopric) of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, between the territories of Munster, Ravensberg, Tecklenburg, Lingen, Diepholtz, and Minden. It is 40 m long and 20 broad, produces much corn and flax, and plenty of turf, coal, and marble. The most beneficial manufacture is a coarse kind of linen, which is exported to distant parts. In 1802, this principality was given to the elector of Hanover; and in 1807, by the treaty of Tilsit, it was annexed to Westphalia.

Ojnaburg, a fortified town of Westphalia, capital of the principality of the same name, with a castle and a university. It is celebrated for a treaty of peace concluded between Germany and Sweden, in 1648, in favour of the protestant religion. The catholics and protestants have each two churches; and

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the magistrates are Lutherans. It is seated on the Haff, 25 m N by E Munster. Lon. 7 54 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Ojorno, a town of Chili, seated on the Rio Bueno, in a territory where there are mines of gold, 80 m S Valdivia. Lon. 73 20 W, lat. 40 58 S.

Ojrubna, a town of Western Tartary, in Turkestan, capital of a province of the same name. It is 80 m NNE Samarcand, and 260 S Taraz. Lon. 66 20 E, lat. 40 40 N.

Oss, or *Osseti*, one of the seven Caucasian nations, between the Black sea and the Caspian; bounded on the N by Great Kabardah, S by the Lezgins, Tatars, and S and W by Imeritia. It contains 19 districts, of which one is subject to Imeritia, and the others to Georgia. These districts are of very unequal size; some containing only five, and others 50 villages, each of which comprise from 20 to 100 families. Their language has some analogy with that of the Persian. Their history is entirely unknown. The Circassians and Tartars call them Kusha.

Ossola; see *Domo d'Ossola*.

Osfory, the western division of Queen county, in Ireland. It gives name to a bishopric, but the cathedral is now at Irishtown, in the county of Kilkenny.

Ossuna, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a university. It was formerly strong, but less by its ramparts than by a fountain in the middle of the town, which furnishes the inhabitants with water, while the country for 8 m round is totally deprived of that necessary article. It is 50 m E by N Seville. Lon. 5 8 W, lat. 37 22 N.

Ostalic, a town of Spain, in Catalonia. It had a strong castle, which was taken by the French, and demolished in 1695. It is seated on the Tordera, 28 m NE Barcelona.

Ostend, a fortified seaport of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated among a number of canals, and almost surrounded by two of the largest of them, into which ships of great burden may enter with the tide. It is famous for the long siege it sustained against the Spaniards, from July 1601 to September 1604, when it surrendered by an honorable capitulation. On the death of Charles II of Spain, the French seized Ostend; but, in 1706, after the battle of Ramilies, it was retaken by the allies. It was again taken by the French in 1745, but restored in 1748. In the war of 1756, the French garrisoned this town for the empress queen, Maria Theresa. In 1792, the French once more

took Ostend 1793, and retook the English the works of wind missing bark, they w the French and 22 N 1 51 14 N.

Osterby, a land. Here forges; and Dannemora, den. It is 30

Osterhofen, seated on the Passau.

Osteroede, a in the princip Here is a man also a magazine livered out to at a fixed p Saul, 18 m N

Osteroede, a castle, situa ss Marienbarg

Ostersond, a of Jemtla. of the lake Sto Lon. 16 10 E,

Osternick, in the princip good woollen the life, 17 m

Osthammar, Uppland. It ha bour, which and stands on Upsal.

Ostia, a dec Campagna di bishop, who old town was cens; and the the cathedral. It stands near Tiber, which is harbour is ruined

Ostiglia, a town seated on the P *Ostinghausen*, Westphalia, sit Lipstadt.

Ostrog, a town near the Constantinow

Ostrocy, a town latinate of Mar 75 m S E War

Ostuni, a town d'Otranto, seated the gulf of Veni *Oswald*, St. a

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took Ostend, which they evacuated in 1793. and repossessed in 1794. In 1798, the English landed here, and destroyed the works of the Bruges canal; but the wind shifting before they could re-embark, they were obliged to surrender to the French. Ostend is 10 m W Bruges, and 22 NE Dunkirk. Lon. 2 56 E lat. 51 14 N.

Osterby, a town of Sweden, in Uppland. Here are smelting houses and forges; and near it is the iron mine of Dannemora, the most celebrated in Sweden. It is 30 m NE Upsal.

Osterhofen, a town of Lower Bavaria, seated on the Danube, 20 m WNW Passau.

Osterode, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Grubenhagen. Here is a manufacture of woollen stuffs; also a magazine for corn, which is delivered out to the miners of Harz forest, at a fixed price. It is seated on the Saal, 18 m NNE Gottingen.

Osterode, a town of W Prussia, with a castle, situate on the Dribentz, 46 m SE Marienburg.

Ostervund, a town of Sweden, capital of Jemtia. It is seated on the E side of the lake Storflo, 76 m NW Sundswald. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 63 10 N.

Ostervick, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, with good woollen manufactures; situate on the life, 17 m W by N Halberstadt.

Osthammar, a town of Sweden, in Uppland. It had formerly a good harbour, which is now become shallow, and stands on a rocky island, 36 m SE Upsal.

Ostia, a decayed seaport of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, and the see of a bishop, who resides at Veletri. The old town was destroyed by the Saracens; and the new one consists only of the cathedral and a few mean houses. It stands near the eastern mouth of the Tiber, which is now so shallow that the harbour is ruined. It is 12 m SW Rome.

Ostiglia, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, seated on the Po, 15 m SE Mantua.

Ostinghausen, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, situate on the Alst, 8 m W Lipstadt.

Ostrog, a town of Poland, in Volhynia, near the river Horin, 44 m NNE Constantinow.

Ostrow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, on the river Bug, 75 m NNE Warsaw.

Ostuni, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, seated on a mountain, near the gulf of Venice, 16 m WNW Brindici.

Oswald, St. a village in Northumber-

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land, on the Picts wail, 4 m N Hexham. Here Oswald defeated Cedwall, a British usurper, who was killed on the first onset; and here he set up the first cross in the kingdom of Northumberland.

Oswego, a town and fort of the state of New York, seated on the SE side of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of a river of the same name, more commonly called Onondago. It was taken from the French, in 1756, by the British, who delivered it up to the United States, in 1796. It is 120 m E by N Niagara, and 130 WNW Albany. Lon. 76 41 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Oswiecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, seated on the Vistula, 35 m W by S Cracow.

Oswestry, a town in Shropshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. It had a wall and a castle, long ago demolished; and has some trade from Wales in flannels. It is 13 m NW Shrewsbury and 179 London.

Ozmianna, or *Oshmiana*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, situate on the Bereziny, 32 m SE Wilna.

Otahe, one of the Society islands, in the Pacific ocean. It lies N of Ulitea; and is divided from it by a strait, which, in the narrowest part, is not more than 2 m broad. This island is smaller and more barren than Ulitea, but has two good harbours.

Otaheite, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered in 1767, by captain Wallis, who called it George the Third Island. Captain Cook came hither in 1768, to observe the transit of Venus; and it was visited twice afterward by that celebrated navigator. It consists of two peninsulas, connected by a low neck of land 2 m over, and is about 30 leagues in circuit. Great part of it is covered with woods, consisting partly of bread-fruit trees, palms, cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bananas, mulberries, sugar-canes, and others peculiar to the climate, particularly a kind of pine-apple, and the dragon-tree. The birds most common are two sorts of paroquets, one of a beautiful sapphirine blue, another of a greenish colour, with a few red spots; a kingfisher, of a dark green, with a collar of the same hue round its white throat; a large cuckoo; several sorts of pigeons or doves; and a bluish heron. The only quadrupeds found on the island were hogs, dogs, and rats. The people have mild features and a pleasing countenance. They are about the ordinary size of Europeans, of a pale mahogany brown, with fine black hair and eyes,

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and wear a piece of cloth round their middle, and another wrapped about the head, like a turban. The women wear a piece of cloth, with a hole in the middle, through which they pass their heads, so that one part of the garment hangs down behind, and the other before, to the knees; a fine white cloth, like muslin, passes over this in various elegant turns round the body, a little below the breast, forming a kind of tunic, of which one turn sometimes falls gracefully across the shoulder. Both sexes are marked with black stains, occasioned by puncturing the skin, and rubbing a black colour into the wounds. As the climate is one of the hottest in the world, their houses have seldom any walls, but consist only of a roof, thatched with the long prickly leaves of the palm-nut tree, and supported by a few pillars made of the bread-fruit tree. Their cloth is made of the fibrous bark of the mulberry tree, which is beaten with a kind of mallet; and a glue, made of the hibiscus esculentus, is employed to make the bark cohere. Some of these pieces are two or three yards wide, and 50 yards long. Though the natives far excel most of the Americans in the knowledge and practice of the arts of ingenuity, yet they had not invented any method of boiling water. Long nails on the fingers are a mark of distinction among them, as among the Chinese; for they imply that such persons only as have no occasion to work could suffer them to grow to that length. The two sexes eat separately; and their provisions are chiefly fish, pork, coconuts, bread-fruit, and bananas; and they employ sea-water as a sauce both to fish and pork. Nothing can exceed their agility in swimming, diving, and climbing trees; and they are praised for their gentleness, goodnature, and hospitality. Omai, a native of this island, was brought over to England by captain Cook, and carried back by him in his last voyage. Point Venus, at the N end, is in lon. 149 36 W, lat. 17 40 S.

Otchakof; see *Oczakow*.

Otley, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the Wharf, under a craggy cliff, 25 m W York, and 203 NNW London.

Otoque, an island of S America, in the bay of Panama. Lon. 80 10 W, lat. 8 10 N.

Otranto, or *Terra d'Otranto*, a province of Naples, 70 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Terra di Bari, and all other parts by the sea. It is a mountainous country, abounding

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in olives, figs, and wine. Here is a kind of spider, called *Tarantula*, whose bite is venomous; and the country is often visited by locusts. See *Lecco*.

Otranto, a strong city and seaport of Naples, capital of Terra d'Otranto, and an archbishop's see, with a commodious harbour, and a citadel. It has a considerable trade, and is seated on the gulf of *Venice*. 145 m SE Bari. Lon. 18 35 20 N.

Otra, a town of Western Tartary, in Turkestan, near the river Sirr, 70 m WSW Taraz.

Otricoli, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, near the Tiber, 7 m N by E Magliano.

Otego, a lake of New York, in the county of its name, 9 m long and a mile broad. Its outlet, at Cooperstown, is the N branch of the Susquehanna.

Ottendorf, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, with a castle; situate near the mouth of the Meden, 27 m NW Stade.

Ottenheim, a town of Austria, on the N side of the Danube, 5 m WSW Linz.

Otterburg, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 5 m N Kayserlautern.

Otterburn, a village in Northumberland, on the river Reed, 22 m W by N Morpeth. It is noted for a battle in 1382, between the English under the earl of Northumberland and his two sons, and the Scots under sir William Douglas, who was slain by Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur; but the Scots obtained the victory, and the two Percies were made prisoners. On this battle the ballad of Chevy Chase was founded.

Otterberg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Bremen, with a fort, 17 m NE Bremen.

Ottery, *St. Mary*, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of flannels, ferges, &c. It has a large church with two square towers, and is seated on the rivulet Otter, 10 m E Exeter, and 161 W by S London.

Ottmucha, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Niesse, with a castle; seated on the river Niesse, 7 m W by S Niesse.

Ottone, a town of the territory of Genoa, 31 m NE Genoa.

Ottweiler, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, with an ancient castle; seated among mountains, 16 m WNE Sarbrück.

Ouby, an ising to the to the Sultan in clove tree fort on the 1 30 S.

Oude, a pper, to the is subject to lie on both ing (with th of Rampou tween that r tains, as we that fertile Ganges and of Doonb, to Delhi. Ou estimated at w, and in br nabob is in and a brig constantly st tier. The e

Oude, a d in the prov been the c 1200 years b is frequently rat, a famou under the na ever may ha cence, no tr considered the Hindoo pilgrimage. is seated on Fyzabad.

Oudenarde lands, in E which is a f of very fine try. This French in borough en 1745, it wa restored it b 1794 it surr is seated on m s Ghent,

Oudenbur lands, in Fl.

Oudenzwa Holland, th ed James A Yffel, 10 m

Oudipour, Hindoostan, belonging to of the river neral, of m valles, and *Cbeisore*. *Oudipour*

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Oday, an island, one of the Moluccas, lying to the S of Gilolo. It is subject to the sultan of Bachian, and abounds in clove trees. The Dutch have a small fort on the W side. Lon. 126° 30' E, lat. 1° 30' S.

Oude, a province of Hindoostan Proper, to the N of that of All-habad. It is subject to a nabob, whose dominions lie on both sides of the Ganges, occupying (with the exception of the district of Rampour) all the flat country between that river and the northern mountains, as well as the principal part of that fertile tract, lying between the Ganges and Jumna, known by the name of Doab, to within 40 m of the city of Delhi. Oude and its dependencies are estimated at 360 m in length from E to W, and in breadth from 150 to 180. The nabob is in alliance with the British; and a brigade of the Bengal army is constantly stationed on its western frontier. The capital is Lucknow.

Oude, a decayed city of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, said to have been the capital of a great kingdom, 1200 years before the Christian era. It is frequently mentioned in the Mahabharat, a famous Hindoo work in Sanscrit, under the name of Adjundiah. But whatever may have been its former magnificence, no traces of it are left. Oude is considered as a place of sanctity; and the Hindoos frequently come hither in pilgrimage, from all parts of India. It is seated on the Gogra, nearly adjoining Fyzabad.

Oudenard, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, in the middle of which is a fort. Here is a manufacture of very fine linen, and of curious tapestry. This town was besieged by the French in 1708, but the duke of Marlborough entirely routed their army. In 1745, it was taken by the French, who restored it by the peace of 1748; and in 1794 it surrendered to the French. It is seated on both sides of the Scheldt, 12 m S Ghent, and 27 W Brussels.

Oudenburg, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 8 m SE Ostend.

Oudewater, a fortified town of S Holland, the birthplace of the celebrated James Arminius, seated on the Little Yssel, 10 m WSW Utrecht.

Oudipour, or **Meywar**, a territory of Hindoostan, in the province of Agimere, belonging to the Rajpoots, and lying E of the river Pudda. It consists, in general, of mountains, divided by narrow vallies, and abounds with fortresses. See *Cheitors*.

Oudipour, a town of Hindoostan, ca-

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pital of the territory of the same name. It is 134 m SW Agimere, and 175 W Amedabad. Lon. 74° 45' E, lat. 24° 45' N.

Ouen-tchen, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kian. It stands at the mouth of a river, and has a good harbour, 300 m SE Nan-king. Lon. 121° 10' E, lat. 28° 2' N.

Overflackee, an island of S Holland, between the mouths of the Meuse. Sommerdyck is the principal town.

Overysche, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, seated on the Yiche, 6 m SE Brussels.

Overysch, a province of Holland, bounded on the N by Friesland and Groningen, S by Westphalia, E by the county of Zutphen, and W by that of Arnheim and the Zuyder zee. It is divided into three districts, called Drent, Salland, and Twent. There are many morasses in this province, and but few inhabitants, in comparison with the rest. Its greatest riches consist in turf, which is dug up, and sent to the neighbouring provinces. Deventer is the capital.

Ougein, a city of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is 6 m in circuit, surrounded by a strong wall, with round towers. Here are four mosques, several Hindoo temples, and a modern palace. It is seated on the Sippara, which flows into the Chumbul, 150 m N by W Burhanpour. Lon. 75° 56' E, lat. 23° 26' N.

Ovidopol, a town and fort of Russia, in the government of Catherineinssk. In digging the foundation of the fort, in 1793, a curious antique tomb was discovered, supposed to be that of the poet Ovid; from which circumstance the town had its name. It is seated at the mouth of the Dniester, 60 m SW Oczakow. Lon. 30° 22' E, lat. 46° 10' N.

Oviedo, a city of Spain, capital of Asturias d'Oviedo, and a bishop's see, with a university. Near it are the hot springs of Rivera de Abajo, which bear some resemblance to those of Bath. It is seated at the conflux of the Ove and Deva, which form the Asta, 55 m NNW Leon. Lon. 5° 53' W, lat. 43° 20' N.

Oulz, a town of Piedmont, seated in a valley, 12 m SW Susa.

Oundle, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Nen, over which are two bridges, 26 m NE Northampton, and 78 N by W London.

Ourem, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, seated on a mountain, 12 m W Tomar.

Ourique, a town of Portugal, in Alen-

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tejo, celebrated for a victory obtained by Alphonso, king of Portugal, over five Moorish kings, in 1139. The heads of these five kings are the arms of Portugal. It is 26 m sw Beja.

Ourthe, or *Ourt*, a new department of France, including the s part of Liege and of Limburg, and the sw part of Luxembourg. It has its name from a river, which flows into the Meuse, above Liege, the capital of the department.

Ouse, a river in Yorkshire, formed of the Ure and Swale, which rise near each other in the romantic tract called Richmondshire, and unite a little below Aldborough. The Ouse flows through York, where it is navigable for considerable vessels; proceeding thence by Caewood, Selby, and Howden, it receives the Wharfe, Derwent, Aire, and Don, and then meets the Trent on the borders of Lincolnshire, where their united stream forms the Humber.

Ouse, a river in Suffolk, formed of two branches, one of which rises in St. Leonard forest, the other in the forest of Worth, and they unite above Lewes. It flows by that town to Newhaven, below which it forms a considerable haven, and enters the English channel.

Ouse, *Great*, a river that rises in Northamptonshire, near Brackley, and flows to Buckingham, Stoney Stratford, Newport Pagnel, Olney, and Bedford, where it is navigable. Thence it proceeds to St. Neot, Huntingdon, St. Ives, Ely, and Lynn, below which it enters the Lincolnshire Wash.

Ouse, *Little*, a river that rises in the s part of Norfolk, and dividing that county from Suffolk, as it flows westward, becomes navigable at Thetford, and afterward joins the Great Ouse.

Oussore, a town and fort of Hindostan, in Mysore, taken by the English in 1792. It is 19 m se Bangalore, and 69 mne Seringapatam.

Outeiros, a town and fortress of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, seated on a mountain, 9 m se Braganza, and 21 msw Miranda.

Owego, a town of New York, in Tioga county, on the s branch of the Susquehanna, 20 m w Union.

Owhyhee, the largest and most eastern of the Sandwich islands, in the Pacific ocean. Its length from w to e is 84 m, and its breadth 70. Near the middle is Mowna Roa, a mountain that rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be seen at 40 leagues distance. To the n of this mountain, the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many

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beautiful cascades; and the whole country is covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. The peaks of the mountain on the sw side appear to be about half a mile high. To the s of this mountain, the ground is covered with cinders, and in many places has black streaks, which seem to mark the course of a lava, that has flowed from the mountain to the shore. The southern promontory looks like the mere dregs of a volcano. The projecting headland is composed of broken and craggy rocks piled irregularly on one another, and terminating in sharp points; yet, amid these ruins, are many patches of rich soil, carefully laid out in plantations. The fields are enclosed by stone fences, and are interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees. Here captain Cook, in 1779, fell a victim to a sudden resentment of the natives, with whom he unfortunately had a dispute. Lon. of the s point 154 56 w, lat. 19 34 n.

Owram, *North*, a town of W York-shire, with various woollen manufactures. The inhabitants were 4887 in 1801, and 5306 in 1811. It is 3 m ne Halifax. *South Owram*, with 3613 inhabitants, is 2 m se Halifax.

Oxford, a town of New York, in Tioga county, with an academy, 45 m ss Union.

Oxford, a town of Maryland, in Talbot county, seated on an inlet of Chesapeake bay, 12 m s Easton.

Oxford, the capital of Oxfordshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the conflux of the Cherwell with the Thames, and has a canal to Braunston, in Northamptonshire. The city, with the suburbs, is of a round form, 3 m in circuit, and was anciently surrounded by walls, of which considerable remains are yet to be seen; as also of its extensive castle, the tower of which now serves for a county gaol. The number of inhabitants was 12,107 in 1801, and 12,931 in 1811. It has, beside the cathedral, 13 parish churches, a famous university, a noble market-place, and a magnificent bridge. The university is generally supposed to have been a seminary for learning before the time of Alfred, although it owed its revival and consequence to his liberal patronage. Here are 20 colleges and five halls, several of which stand in the streets, and give the city an air of magnificence. The colleges are provided with sufficient revenues for the maintenance of a master, fellow, and students. In the halls the students live, either wholly, or

in part, at colleges are, Easter, Oriens, All Souls, M. pas Christi, John Baptist, Wore, these, the mo- lgr, founded to Christ Chu dinal Wolfey viii, belongs are Alban, E Jan, and St. the libraries distinguished by Sir Thom Souls college New, St. Jo Christi. Amos are the theatre the Clarendon eliffe infirmar Magdalen bri its architectu that more th ground, and t stripes of the 526 feet long. compelled by parliament to ceedings of w that it was kno of the Mad Pa sembled a pa consequence o in London; an ed such of the as were devote were seeders sitting at Wof distinguished f unfortunate k court during t out the town a tifications erec is governed by the chancellor university; and parliament, tw two for the c Coventry, and 1 15 w, lat. 51 *Oxfordshire*, bounded on th w by Gloucest and n by Warw tonshire. The and breadth irregular. It c divided into 12 rishes; has on towns; and parliament. T

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in part, at their own expense. The colleges are, University, Balliol, Merton, Exeter, Oriel, Queens, New, Lincoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brasenose, Corpus Christi, Christ Church, Trinity, St. John Baptist, Jesus, Wadham, Pembroke, Worcester, and Hertford. Of these, the most ancient is University college, founded before the year 1273; and to Christ Church college, begun by cardinal Wolsey, and finished by Henry VIII, belongs the cathedral. The halls are Alban, Edmund, St. Mary, New Inn, and St. Mary Magdalen. Among the libraries in the university, the most distinguished is the Bodleian, founded by sir Thomas Bodley; those of All Souls college, Christ Church, Queens, New, St. John, Exeter, and Corpus Christi. Among other public buildings, are the theatre, the Ashmolean museum, the Clarendon printing-house, the Radcliffe infirmary, and an observatory. Magdalen bridge, beside the beauty of its architecture, has this singularity, that more than half of it is on dry ground, and the rest covers two small stripes of the Cherwell; this bridge is 526 feet long. At Oxford, king John, compelled by his barons, summoned a parliament to meet, in 1258; the proceedings of which were so disorderly, that it was known afterward by the name of the Mad Parliament. Charles I. assembled a parliament here, in 1625, in consequence of the plague then raging in London; and, in 1644, he summoned such of the members of both houses as were devoted to his interests: these were seceders from the parliament then sitting at Westminster. This city was distinguished for its attachment to that unfortunate king, who here held his court during the whole civil war. Without the town are many ruins of the fortifications erected in that war. Oxford is governed by a mayor, dependent on the chancellor and vicechancellor of the university; and sends four members to parliament, two for the university, and two for the city. It is 30 m s by E Coventry, and 54 wnw London. Lon. 1 15 w, lat. 51 46 n.

Oxfordshire, a county of England, bounded on the E by Buckinghamshire, w by Gloucestershire, s by Berkshire, and n by Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. The extreme length is 48 m, and breadth 26, but its form is very irregular. It contains 474,880 acres; is divided into 14 hundreds, and 219 parishes; has one city and 12 market-towns; and sends nine members to parliament. The number of inhabit-

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ants was 109,610 in 1801, and 119,191 in 1811. The soil, though various, is fertile in corn and grass. The s part, especially on the borders of Buckinghamshire, is hilly and woody, having a continuation of the Chiltern hills running through it. The nw part is also elevated and stony. The middle is, in general, a rich country, watered by numerous streams running from s to n, and terminating in the Thames. Of these, the most considerable are the Windrush, Evenlode, Cherwell, and Tame; the latter, although an inconsiderable rivulet, has obtained some importance from having been supposed to give name to the Thames. The products of Oxfordshire are chiefly those common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe-clay, and other earths, useful for various purposes. Corn and malt are conveyed from it, by the Thames, to the metropolis.

Ozama, a river of St. Domingo, which enters the sea at the city of St. Domingo. It is navigable 30 m; but has a rock at its mouth, which prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than 18 feet.

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Pacafsnayu, a river of Peru, which issues from the mountains of Caxamarca, and flows w to the Pacific ocean, where it forms a bay in lat. 7 21 s.

Pacem, a town in the n part of Sumatra, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is 120 m s E Acheen. Lon. 97 15 E, lat. 5 0 N.

Pachacamac, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, situate in a valley of its name, formerly beautified with a magnificent temple, in which the Spaniards, when they conquered Peru, found immense riches. It is 22 m s E Lima.

Pachete, a fort of Hindoostan, in Bengal. It gives name to a circar, and stands near the Dummooda, 10 m n E Rogonatpour.

Pachuca, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, famous for the rich silver mines in its vicinity. It is 45 m n by E Mexico. Lon. 100 14 W, lat. 20 42 N.

Pacific Ocean, otherwise called the *South Sea*, lying between Asia and America, and upward of 10,000 m in breadth. When Magellan entered this ocean through the dangerous strait that bears his name, he sailed three months and 20

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days in a uniform direction to the N.W., without discovering land. In the distress he suffered in this voyage, before he discovered the Ladrone islands, he had the consolation of enjoying such uninterrupted fine weather, with fair winds, that he gave this ocean the name of Pacific. The Spaniards, on passing the isthmus of Darien from N to S, at the first discovery of this ocean, named it the South Sea; but with respect to America, it is more properly the western ocean. On one side of the equator, it is called the North Pacific Ocean; and on the other, the South Pacific Ocean.

Pacy, a town of France, in the department of Eure, situate on the river Eure, 8 m S by E Vernon.

Padang, a seaport on the W coast of Sumatra. In 1797, it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake, and upward of 300 lives were lost. Lon. 99 46 E, lat. 0 50 S.

Paddington, a village in Middlesex, a mile W by N London. Though so near to the metropolis, it contains many beautiful rural spots, and handsome seats. A canal passes hence to the Grand Junction canal, near Brentford.

Paderborn, a principality (lately a bishopric) of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 m long and 25 broad, lying N of the duchy of Westphalia and county of Waldeck. The prince's castle is at Nienhus. There are high mountains, and iron mines in the middle of the country; other parts are fertile in corn and pasture; and it is famous for bacon and venison.

Paderborn, a fortified town of Westphalia, capital of the principality of the same name, with a celebrated university. The rivulet Pader rises under the high altar of the cathedral; and in the collegiate church are the remains of St. Blase. The most remarkable of the convents is the college formerly belonging to the Jesuits. It is 52 m ESE Munster. Lon. 8 55 E, lat. 51 41 N.

Padron, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Ulla, 12 m S Compostella.

Padstow, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Saturday, a convenient harbour, and some coasting trade. It is seated at the mouth of the Camel, on the Bristol channel, 30 m W Launceston, and 243 W by S London.

Padua, a fortified city of Italy, capital of Paduano, and a bishop's see. It is 7 m in circuit, but much less considerable than formerly; for great part of the area within the walls is unbuilt, and the town in general so thinly inhabited,

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that grass grows in many of the streets. The houses are built on piazzas, which, when the town was in a flourishing state, may have had a magnificent appearance; but they now rather give it a more gloomy air. The cathedral is one of the richest in Italy; and in the sacristy is a statue of the celebrated Petrarch, who was a canon of the church, and left to it a part of his library. The Franciscan church is dedicated to St. Antonio, the patron of the city, whose body is enclosed in a sarcophagus, under an altar in the middle of the chapel. Near this church is the school of St. Antonio, where many of the actions of the saint are painted in fresco; some of them by Titian. The church of St. Justina is noted for a rich mosaic pavement. The hall of the townhouse is the largest in Europe, and contains the cenotaph of Livy, who was a native of Padua. The university, once so celebrated, is now on the decline. Here is a considerable cloth manufacture; but the city swarms with beggars, who ask charity in the name of St. Antonio. Padua was taken by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Brenta and Baciuglione, in a fine plain, 20 m W by S Venice. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 45 14 N.

Paduano, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice, 40 m long and 35 broad; bounded on the E by Dogado, S by Polesina di Rovigo, W by Veronese, and N by Vicentino. It is well watered, and one of the most fertile countries in Italy. Padua is the capital.

Padula, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 14 m N Policastro.

Pagahm, a decayed city of the kingdom of Birmah, capital of a province of the same name. It is said to have been abandoned in the 13th century in consequence of a divine admonition. The remains of its ancient splendour are numerous mouldering temples, and the vestiges of a fort. It is seated on the Irrawaddy, 110 m SW Ummerapoora. Lon. 94 34 E, lat. 21 10 N.

Pagliano, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 15 m ESE Aquila.

Pago, an island in the gulf of Venice, separated from Dalmatia by a narrow channel. It is 20 m long and 6 broad, chiefly barren, and the soil stony; but it is well peopled, has salt-works, and produces wine and honey. The chief town is of the same name. Lon. 51 10 E, lat. 44 40 N.

Pahang, a seaport on the E coast of the peninsula of Malaya, capital of a kingdom of the same name, famous for a great number of elephants, and for

plenty of pepper. Lon.

Painboenf, department of the mouth of the ships belonging to the departure, and arrival. It is 1 59 W, lat. 4

Painjavick, on the side of It has a man the army, and key trade.

Paisbaawun, tal of a district. It is situate Cabul, and 36 E, lat. 33

Paisley, a town in Renfrewshire, manufactures lawn, muslin, extensive for works, and facturing town. White Cart which comm

The part on called the A the magnificent church, the merly required designated by churches, and for dissenting of the river, tons can co quay. In 18 ants was 17, in the abbey number was 16,785 in the grow. Lon.

Paita, a seafaring harbor, plundered by 1741, it was commodore ed by a fort. Lon. 80 54 W

Palachy, a province of fort. In the a pot contain Augustus and well-cultivated before, and

Palacios, a town in Lusitania, 12 m S

Palacies, a town in the vince of Leon

Palais, a town in the island of tadel. It is

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plenty of pepper. It is 140 m NE Malacca. Lon. 103 30 E, lat. 3 55 N.

Painboeuf, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Loire, at the mouth of the Loire. Hence all the ships belonging to Nantes take their departure, and here they anchor on their arrival. It is 12 m W by N Nantes. Lon. 1 59 W, lat. 47 17 N.

Painfwick, a village in Gloucestershire, on the side of a hill, 7 m SSE Gloucester. It has a manufacture of white cloths for the army, and for the India and Turkey trade.

Pajshavur, a city of Candahar, capital of a district in the country of Cabul. It is situate on the Kameh, 125 m SE Cabul, and 170 N Moultan. Lon. 70 36 E, lat. 33 18 N.

Pailley, a town of Scotland, the largest in Renfrewshire. It has considerable manufactures of silk and linen gauze, lawn, muslin, cambric, thread, &c. also extensive soap, candle, and cotton works; and is deemed the first manufacturing town in Scotland. The river White Cart divides it into two parts, which communicate by three bridges. The part on the E side of the river is called the Abbey parish, and contains the magnificent remains of an abbey church, the only one which Pailley formerly required. The other part, now designated by Pailley, has three parish-churches, and several meeting-houses for dissenting congregations. By means of the river, and a canal, vessels of 40 tons can come up and unload at the quay. In 1801 the number of inhabitants was 17,026 in the town, and 14,153 in the abbey parish; and in 1811 the number was 19,937 in the former, and 16,785 in the latter. It is 10 m W Glasgow. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 55 52 N.

Paita, a seaport of Peru, with an excellent harbour. It has frequently been plundered by the buccaners; and in 1741, it was plundered and burnt by commodore Anson. The bay is defended by a fort. It is 280 m NW Truxillo. Lon. 80 54 W, lat. 5 5 S.

Palachy, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a small fort. In the vicinity was lately dug up a pot containing Roman silver coins of Augustus and Tiberius. It stands in a well-cultivated country, 14 m S Coimbatore, and 37 m Daraporam.

Palacios, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 m S Seville.

Palacies, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 32 m WSW Leon.

Palais, a town of France, capital of the island of Belleisle, with a strong citadel. It surrendered to the English in

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1761, after a long siege. It stands on the NE side of the island, 30 m SSE Orient. Lon. 3 9 W, lat. 47 19 N.

Palais, St. a town and district of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, which, with the town and district of St. Jean Pied de Port, forms nearly the whole of the late province of Lower Navarre. St. Palais is seated on the Bidouze, 15 m SE Bayonne. Lon. 1 4 W, lat. 43 21 N.

Palambang, *Palamboan*, or *Balam-buan*, a town of Java, capital of a kingdom, at the E end of the island. Here is plenty of pepper, cotton, rice, maize, fruit, horses, antelopes, buffalos, and oxen. It stands on a bay in the strait of Bali. Lon. 114 6 E, lat. 7 10 S.

Palancotta; see *Tinevelly*.

Palamos, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, seated on the Mediterranean, 58 m NE Barcelona. Lon. 3 4 E, lat. 41 50 N.

Palamou, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Bahar, 140 m SSW Patna. Lon. 84 25 E, lat. 23 52 N.

Palanka, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, seated on the Dniester, 40 m SE Bender.

Palao; see *Pelew Islands*.

Palawan; see *Paragona*.

Palazuola, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, seated on the Oglio, 20 m WNW Brescia.

Palencia, a city of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see, with five churches, 11 convents, and two hospitals. The chief manufactures are woollen coverlets, flannels, and serges. It is seated on the Carrion, 23 m NNE Valladolid, and 70 SE Leon. Lon. 4 28 W, lat. 41 59 N.

Paleno, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 9 m SSE Solmona.

Palenzuela, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Arlanza, a little above the influx of the Arlanzon, 30 m SW Burgos.

Palermo, a fortified city of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, capital of the island, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It stands on a bay of the same name, on the N coast, near the extremity of a kind of natural amphitheatre, formed by high and rocky mountains. The country between the city and the mountains is one of the richest plains in the world; the whole appearing a magnificent garden, filled with fruitful trees, and watered by fountains and rivulets. The inhabitants of Palermo are estimated at 150,000. Two great streets, the Cassaro and Maqueda, intersect each other in the centre of the city, where is a handsome square, called the Ottangolo; from the centre of this is seen the

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whole of these noble streets, and the four gates that terminate them, each at the distance of half a mile. The Porto Pelice opens to the Marino, a delightful walk, which has on one side the wall of the city, and on the other the sea; and in the centre is a kind of temple, frequently made use of as an orchestra. The royal residence is situate at the top of the Cassaro, and commands a view of the city and surrounding scenery; it is an extensive and irregular building, but the apartments are splendid and elegantly decorated. The palaces belonging to the princes are much admired for their situation and elegance; and the houses of the nobility are fine buildings, but their outward effect is destroyed by converting their lower part into stables and coach-houses. Palermo has upward of 100 churches, many of them rich and magnificent; also 96 convents, with superb chapels to each, and innumerable spots dedicated to some favourite saint. The cathedral is a large Gothic structure, supported within by 80 columns of oriental granite, and divided into a great number of chapels; some of them are extremely rich, particularly that of St. Rosalia, the patroness of Palermo, whose relics are preserved in a large box of silver, enriched with precious stones. Here are also found the tombs of several of the ancient Norman kings, and of the emperors Henry VI and Frederic II, of the finest porphyry. The city is crowded with statues of sovereigns and tutelar saints, placed in small courts and squares upon pedestals of colossal proportion and tasteless form. In the streets women hide their heads in black veils; a very ancient mode of dress in this island. This city has suffered greatly, at different periods, by earthquakes or inundations. The harbour, defended by a mole and two castles, is open to the sea from the NE; and even at the anchoring place, ships are in danger when a westerly wind rushes through the valley of Colli between the mountains. About the middle of the 11th century, the Norman king Roger established silk manufactures in this city, by means of prisoners taken in his war with the Greeks, and they still flourish, though not so lucrative since the manufacture has extended to Italy. A mile from Palermo is a celebrated convent of capuchins, in which is a vault made use of as a receptacle for the dead. It consists of four wide passages, each about 40 feet long, with niches along the sides, in which the bodies are set upright, clothed in coarse garments, with their heads, arms, and feet bare. They

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are prepared for this situation by keeping them six months upon a gridiron, over a slow fire, till all the fat and moisture are consumed. In some of the higher niches they are laid out at full length, and at the top are young children. On the floor are handsome trunks, containing the bodies of persons of distinction, the keys of which are kept by the relations. Palermo, in 1799, became the residence of the court, when the French made themselves masters of Naples. It is 110 m W Messina, and 180 s by W Naples. Lon. 13 34 E, lat. 38 12 N.

Palistine, a country in the SW part of Syria, so called from the Philistines, who inhabited the seacoast. In the scriptures it is styled the Land of Canaan, and the Promised Land; it is also called the Holy Land, as consecrated by the residence of the Deity through all ages of Jewish history, and as having been the scene of the ministry of Jesus Christ. It is divided from the other parts of Syria on the N by Mount Libanus, and on the E by the river Jordan and the Dead Sea; on the S it is bounded by Arabia Petraea, and on the W by the Mediterranean Sea. It is fertile in general, abounding, where cultivated, with corn, wine, honey, and oil; and it might supply the neighbouring country with all these, as it anciently did, were the present inhabitants equally industrious. This country was by seditions, in the reign of Rehoboham, divided into the kingdoms of Judah and Israel; and after the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, it was divided into three parts, called Judea, Samaria, and Galilee. Even yet it is considered as divided into the same three parts, the capitals of which are Jerusalem, Naplole, and Nazareth.

Palestrina, one of the largest of the islands called the Lagunes, near Venice. It has a town of the same name, 6 m S Venice.

Palestrina, anciently Prænestæ, an episcopal town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with the title of a principality. Here formerly stood a temple dedicated to Fortune, the ruins of which may yet be seen. It is 25 m E by S Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 41 52 N.

Paliano, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, situate on a hill, 20 m E Rome.

Paligaut, or *Palicaud*, a fort of Hindoostan, in Malabar, built by Hyder, on his conquest of that province. Around it are scattered many villages, which contain a considerable population, and have some trade. It stands between two

rivulets, near of the south 25 m WSW Paniany.

Paligonda, the Carnatic in which is seated on

Palimban, of the same matra. The and purchase It stands on from the sea Lon. 103 45

Palk Sirai, Ceylon, in the parates that Tanjore, in able pearl fish both shores.

Palliser Isl, the pacific oc m long and lat. 15 38 S.

Palma, on the N of Fe very fertile. name, much wine, and safe lat. 28 37 N.

Palma, a fl island of Major public squares of the ancient palace, are n upward of 60 antique mann cient than ce churches, be many conven noble building rious Gothic though small, Palma was tak and retaken in head of a bay island. Lon.

Palma, a to fia, seated on t with the Gua dova.

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Palma, a to Mazara, near mine. It is 15

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Palma, or frontier town canal that com

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rivulets, near their junction, at the foot of the southern extremity of the Ganta, 25 m wsw Coimbatore, and 56 E by N Paniany.

Paligonda, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, with the remains of a fort, in which is a considerable temple. It is seated on the Paliar, 25 m w Arcot.

Palimban, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the SE coast of Sumatra. The Dutch have a fort here, and purchase large quantities of pepper. It stands on the river Palimban, 50 m from the sea, and 130 NE Bencoolen. Lon. 103 45 E, lat. 2 56 S.

Palk Strait, a strait at the N end of Ceylon, in the bay of Bengal, which separates that island from the coast of Tanjore, in Hindoostan. A considerable pearl fishery is carried on in it, on both shores.

Palliser Islands, a group of islands in the pacific ocean; the largest about 15 m long and 10 broad. Lon. 146 30 W, lat. 15 38 S.

Palma, one of the Canary islands, to the N of Ferro, 50 m in circuit, and very fertile. It has a town of the same name, much frequented for its excellent wine, and safe harbour. Lon. 17 50 W, lat. 28 37 N.

Palma, a strong city, capital of the island of Majorca, and a bishop's see. The public squares, the cathedral, the palace of the ancient kings, and the episcopal palace, are magnificent. It contains upward of 6000 houses, built after the antique manner; a university, more ancient than celebrated; seven parochial churches, beside the cathedral; and many convents. The townhouse is a noble building, and the exchange a curious Gothic structure. The harbour, though small, is safe and commodious. Palma was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken in 1715. It stands at the head of a bay on the sw part of the island. Lon. 2 45 E, lat. 39 35 N.

Palma, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Xenil, near its conflux with the Guadalquivir, 30 m sw Cordova.

Palma, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Cadoan, 20 m E Setuval.

Palma, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, near which is a rich sulphur mine. It is 15 m SE Girgenti.

Palma, a town of New Granada, with manufactures of cotton, linen, and sugar, and very fine copper mines, 54 m NW St. Fé.

Palma, or *Palma Nuova*, a strong frontier town of Italy, in Friuli, on a canal that communicates with the Li-

PAL

zonzo, 10 m SE Udina, and 55 NE Venice. Lon. 13 15 E, lat. 46 2 N.

Palma di Solo, a seaport of Sardinia, on the SW coast, 38 m SW Cagliari. Lon. 8 56 E, lat. 39 5 N.

Palmas, a river of New Spain, formed by the junction of the Nassas and Saucedo, in New Biscay; it flows E about 200 m, between the provinces of Panuco and New Leon, into the gulf of Mexico.

Palmas, one of the Philippine islands, 16 leagues SE of Mindanao. Lon. 127 0 E, lat. 5 33 N.

Palmas, Cape, a promontory on the Ivory coast of Guinea. Lon. 5 34 W, lat. 4 26 N.

Palmela, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle on a rock, 8 m NNE Setuval.

Palmerston Isle, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook, in 1774. It consists of about ten islets, connected by a reef of coral rocks, and lying in a circular direction; the principal one not exceeding a mile in circuit, nor more than three feet above the level of the sea. It abounds with cocoa-nuts, scurvygrass, and the wharratree, but has no inhabitants. Lon. 162 57 W, lat. 18 0 S.

Palmos; see *Canary*.

Palmyra, or *Tadmor*, once a magnificent city of Syria, originally built by king Solomon. On the decline of the Macedonian empire in the east, it became the capital of a principality, under the name of Palmyra; and it declared for the Romans, on Adrian marching his army through Syria to Egypt. The city flourished and increased to the time of Aurelian, when it resisted the Roman power, under queen Zenobia, who held it out a long time, but was at length taken captive, and led in triumph through the streets of Rome. Soon afterward the inhabitants massacred the soldiers who had been left in garrison; which outrage occasioned the return of Aurelius, who, having made himself master of the place, caused all the inhabitants to be destroyed, and gave the pillage of the city to the soldiers. The stupendous ruins of this city are in the midst of a sandy desert, bounded on three sides by high mountains. They were visited, in 1751, by Mr. Wood, who published a splendid account of them in 1753. The inhabitants then consisted of about forty families, living in mud cottages, erected within the spacious court of a once magnificent temple. Palmyra is 100 m SE Aleppo. Lon. 38 50 E, lat. 33 20 N.

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Palnaud, a district of Hindoostan, belonging to the Carnatic, lying between the river Kistna and the Guntoor circar. Timerycottia is the principal place.

Palos, a seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a tolerable harbour; celebrated for being the place whence Columbus sailed on his first adventurous voyage in 1492. It is seated at the mouth of the Tinto, 50 m w by s Seville. Lon. 6 52 w, lat. 37 10 N.

Palos, Cape, a promontory of Spain, in Murcia, 19 m s Carthagena. Lon. 6 40 w, lat. 37 37 N.

Palota, a fortified town of Hungary, in the county of Alba Regalis, taken from the Turks, in 1687. It is 40 m s w Buda. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 47 0 N.

Palotza, a town of Hungary, situate on the Poprat, 54 m N Cassovia. Lon. 21 20 E, lat. 47 42 N.

Palte, a singular lake of Tibet, lying to the sw of Lassa, about 12 m s of the river Sanpoo. It is represented as a moat of about 6 m broad, surrounding an island 30 m long and 20 broad. On the w side of this island is a monastery, and the seat of the Lamissa Turcepamo, or the Great Regenerate, in whom the Tibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as it is in the Great Lama. The word *lama* signifies a priest, and *lamissa* is the feminine.

Palta, a town of New York, in Ulster county, on the w side of the Hudson, 20 m N by w Newburg.

Pamiers, a town of France, in the department of Arriege, and lately a bishop's see. In the vicinity is a mineral spring. It is seated on the Arriege, 36 m s by E Toulouse. Lon. 1 35 E, lat. 43 6 N.

Pamlico Sound, a kind of inland sea, on the coast of N Carolina. It is 100 m long and from 10 to 20 broad, separated, in its whole length, from the Atlantic, by a beach of sand, hardly a mile wide. It has several inlets; but that of Oorecote is the only one that will admit vessels of burden, and it lies in lat. 34 54 N.

Pampelonne, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 15 m N by E Alby.

Pampliega, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 12 m s w Burgos.

Pamplona, or **Pampeluna**, a city of Spain, capital of Upper Navarre, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel, and a university. The squares are handsome, and adorned with shops full of rich merchandise. In 1813, on October 31, the French garrison in this city surrendered to the Spaniards, after a blockade of three months. It is seated on the Arga,

P A N

47 m s Bayonne, and 197 m N Madrid. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 42 47 N.

Pamplona, a city of New Granada, with beautiful houses, public edifices, and squares. Here are manufactures of cotton and sugar, mines of gold and copper, and abundance of cattle. It stands in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, 180 m N E St. Fé. Lon. 72 21 W, lat. 7 1 N.

Panagia, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, 14 m N Gallipoli.

Panama, a city and seaport of Terra Firma Proper, of which it is the capital. It stands on a bay of the same name, on the s coast of the isthmus of Darien, and is the seat of a royal audience, and of a bishop, who is primate of Terra Firma. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, it was the emporium for all the merchandise of Chili and Peru, intended for Europe. See **Porto Bello**. The trade and commerce is still considerable, and in the harbour is a fine pearl fishery. The city is surrounded by a wall and other fortifications, and is 60 m s by w Porto Bello. Lon. 79 19 W, lat. 9 0 N.

Panaraga, a town of Java, capital of a district, 60 m E by N Mataram.

Panaria, one of the Lipari islands, between Lipari and Stromboli, 5 m in circuit, and barren.

Panarucan, a town on the w coast of Java, capital of a district in the s part of the island. Many Portuguese are mixed with the inhabitants, and the principal commerce is in long pepper. Lon. 113 25 E, lat. 8 0 S.

Panay, one of the Philippine islands, between those of Paragua and Negros. It is of a triangular form, 250 m in circuit, and watered by many rivers and brooks. The chief commodity for exportation is rice. Iloila is the capital.

Pancras, a village in Middlesex, 2 m N W London. It has a church dedicated to St. Pancras; and the churchyard is the principal place of interment for the Roman catholics. Here is a medicinal spring; also a Veterinary College, established in 1791, for the improvement of farriery.

Pancefowa, a town and fortress of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, seated near the Danube, 10 m N E Belgrade, and 56 s w Temeswar.

Pangasena, one of the Molucca islands, in the E Indies, 25 m long and 10 broad, lying between Celebes and Bouton.

Pango, a town of the kingdom of Congo, capital of a province of the same

name. It stands N E St. Salvador 20 S.

Panjab, a country of Hindoostan Proper, by the five castles. It was the scene of the first campaign, and the first conquest. It forms a great part of the lower part of the marshy, and in fall between M.

Paniany, a town of Malabar. It contains 500 houses, and 1000 huts inhabited by the natives. The port is free, and much rice is exported from the sandy plain on a river, 34 m by N, lat. 10 47 N.

Pannauach, a town of Aberdeenshire, called the Aberdeen. It is a town, and has a hospital.

Panniput, a town of the country of Agra, for a battle, in 1519, of 200,000 Mahomedans, at Candahar, at the hands of the defeated. Panniput is a fertile plain, 72 m N, lat. 29 13 N.

Panomi, a town of Macedonia, in Macedonia.

Panormo, a town of Sicily, in Albania, opposite the town of Valona. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 37 52 N.

Pantalasia, an island of the Aegean, between the islands of Rhodes and Tunis, 34 m in circuit, cotton, fruit, corn, and a number of convicts are sent to this island. It has a name. Lon. 12 52 E, lat. 37 52 N.

Pantika, a town of Asia Minor, in Natolia, on the coast of Marmora, 12 m N, lat. 38 52 N, lat. 38 52 N.

Panuco, or **Panuco**, a town of New Spain, in the state of Vera Cruz, bounded on the N by Mechoacan, and on the S by Mechoacan. The s part abounds in salt, but the N is fertile.

Panuca, a city of a province of Mexico.

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name. It stands on the Barbela, 93 m NNE St. Salvador. Lon. 14 45 E, lat. 4 20 S.

Panjab, a country in the NW part of Hindoostan Proper, being that watered by the five eastern branches of the Indus. It was the scene of Alexander's last campaign, and the termination of his conquests. It forms a square of 250 m, and includes the whole of Lahore, and a great part of Moulton Proper. Toward the lower part of Moulton it is flat and marshy, and inundated by the rains that fall between May and October.

Paniang, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar. It contains above 40 mosques, 500 houses belonging to traders, and 1000 huts inhabited by the lower orders. The port is frequented by small vessels, and much rice is exported to the northern parts of the province. It is seated on a sandy plain, near the mouth of a river, 32 m S by E Calicut. Lon. 75 58 E, lat. 10 47 N.

Pannanach, a village of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, a little below the waterfall, called the Lin of Dee, 38 m W Aberdeen. It is noted for mineral waters, and has houses and baths for the accommodation of company.

Panniput, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi. It is celebrated for a battle, in 1761, between an army of 200,000 Mahrattas, and the sultan of Candahar, at the head of 150,000 Mohamedans, in which the former were defeated. Panniput is situate in an extensive plain, 72 m NW Delhi. Lon. 76 55 E, lat. 29 13 N.

Panoni, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, 16 m S Salonichi.

Panormo, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on a gulf of the Adriatic, opposite the island of Corfu, 45 m SE Valona. Lon. 20 2 E, lat. 40 0 N.

Pantalasia, an island in the Mediterranean, between Sicily and the coast of Tunis, 34 m in circuit. It abounds in cotton, fruit, corn, and wine. A number of convicts from Sicily are sent to this island. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 12 31 E, lat. 36 53 N.

Pantika, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on the NE coast of the sea of Marmora, 12 m SE Constantinople.

Panuco, or **Guasfeca**, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the E by the gulf of Mexico, and W by Mechoacan and New Biscay. The S part abounds with provisions, and has some veins of gold and mines of salt; but the N is poor and barren.

Panuco, a city of New Spain, capital of a province of the same name, and a

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bishop's see. It is situate on the river Panuco, 40 m from the sea, and 240 m by E Mexico. Lon. 98 52 E, lat. 22 48 N.

Pao-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang. It is 830 m SSW Peking. Lon. 111 0 E, lat. 27 5 N.

Pao-ning, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. It stands on the Kialing, 700 m SW Peking. Lon. 105 35 E, lat. 31 3 N.

Paoom, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, to the S of Mallicollo. Lon. 168 29 W, lat. 16 30 S.

Pao-ting, a city of China, the most considerable in the province of Pe-tcheli next to Peking. The country around is pleasant, and fertile as any part of China. It is 78 m SSW Peking. Lon. 115 25 E, lat. 38 54 N.

Papa, a town of Hungary, in the county of Veszprin, seated on a mountain, near the river Marchaltz, 45 m W Buda.

Papantla, a town of New Spain, in Tlascala; near which, in the midst of a forest, is a pyramidal edifice of great antiquity, constructed of immense stones, remarkable for their polish and regularity of cut, and adorned with hieroglyphics. It is 80 m NNW Xalapa.

Papoul, St. a town of France, in the department of Aude, seated on the Lembe, 13 m NW Carcassone, and 35 SE Toulouse.

Pappenburg, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, with two churches, and several yards for ship-building. It is seated on a canal that communicates with the river Ems, 23 m S Emden.

Pappenheim, a town of Suabia, capital of a county of the same name, on the frontiers of Franconia. It is seated on a hill, near the Altmal, 11 m WNW Aichstadt.

Papua; see *Guinea, New*.

Papudo, a port of Chili, frequented by vessels from Peru, for the hides, tallow, and rigging of the neighbouring settlements. It is 200 m NNW St. Jago. Lon. 71 10 W, lat. 32 36 S.

Para, a river of Brasil, which is the NW boundary of that country, and gives name to a government. It is, properly speaking, the eastern mouth of the Amazon, being a branch from its estuary that flows SE and then NE to the ocean, where its mouth is 40 m wide. The space included by them and the ocean is an island, 150 m in diameter, called Maraso, or Joanes.

Para, a city of Brasil, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see. It has a strong citadel and

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a castle, and is adorned with beautiful edifices. The chief business is cultivating tobacco, indigo, sugar-canes, and cotton. It is seated on the estuary of the Para. 80 m from the ocean. Lon. 48 32 W, lat. 1 30 S.

Paracels, or *Pracels*, a vast multitude of small islands and rocks in the China sea, lying off the coast of Cochinchina. They extend 300 m in length by 60 in breadth, and the intercurrents among them render their navigation dangerous.

Paradella, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 12 m SE Lam-go.

Paragea, or *Palawan*, the most westerly of the Philippine islands, and the largest of the cluster called Calamianes. It is 180 m long and from 20 to 40 broad, divided between the king of Borneo and the Spaniards, with some independent natives in the interior parts, who are black, and have no fixed place of abode. The Spaniards have a garrison at the N end of the island, at a place called Tatay. Lon. 118 45 E, lat. 11 0 N.

Paraguay, a country of S. America, bounded on the N by Amazonia, E by Brasil, S by Patagonia, and W by Tucuman and Chaco. It is 1100 m in length, and from 300 to 600 in breadth. It has numerous lakes and rivers: of the latter, the three principal are the Parana, Paraguay, and Uruguay; the united streams of which form the Plata. These rivers annually overflow their banks; and, on their recess, leave the soil extremely fertile. This vast country appears to be mountainous to the N and NW; but many parts are still unknown. The principal province of which we have any knowledge is Plata, or Buenos Ayres, which, with all the adjacent parts, is one continued plain for several hundred miles; extremely fertile, and producing cotton in great abundance, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, which is peculiar to this country, and the infusion of which is drank, in all the Spanish provinces of S. America, instead of tea. Here are also a variety of fruits and very rich pasture; but the country is destitute of woods. Cattle, sheep, horses, and mules are in great abundance; of the latter many thousands are annually sent to Peru. In the mountains toward Tucuman, the condor, the largest bird of the vulture tribe, is not unfrequent; and the ostrich is found in the wide plains. Several independent tribes of indigenes live in the interior; one of them, called Abipons, are a warlike race, and by a novelty in American manners, chiefly cavalry, securing and taming the wild

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horses introduced by the Spaniards. In 1515, the Spaniards discovered this country by sailing up the Plata, and, in 1535, founded the town of Buenos Ayres. In 1580, the jesuits were admitted into these fertile regions, and in the next century, founded the famous missions of Paraguay: these were a number of colonies, each governed by two jesuits, one of whom was rector, the other his curate; and in process of time, merely by the most wonderful address, they acquired an absolute dominion, both spiritual and temporal, over the natives. In 1767, the court expelled the jesuits, and the natives were put upon the same footing with the other Indians of the Spanish part of S. America. Buenos Ayres is the capital.

Paraiba, a province of Brasil, between those of Rio Grande and Tamaraica. It abounds in sugar-canes, brazil-wood, tobacco, and cotton. The chief town is of the same name, seated on the river Paraiba, 10 m from the sea. The Dutch got possession of it, in 1635, but the Portuguese retook it soon after. It has three forts, a magnificent cathedral, and many stately houses. Lon. 35 11 W, lat. 6 57 S.

Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, in Guayana, and the chief place of the Dutch colonies in S. America. It has a small but strong citadel; and a road for shipping, where there are seldom less than 80 vessels loading coffee, sugar, cotton, and indigo. The streets are straight, and lined with orange, shaddock, tamarind, and lemon trees, in continual bloom. It surrendered to the English in 1799, and in 1803. It is situate on the W side of the river Surinam, 16 m from its mouth. Lon. 55 15 W, lat. 5 53 N.

Paramithi, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, chief place of a mountainous district of the same name, 20 m SW Janina.

Parana, a province of Paraguay, so named from a large river, which receives the Paraguay at Corrientes, and afterward joining the Uruguay, forms the river Plata.

Parchim, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated on the Elda, 20 m SE Schwerin.

Parchwitz, a town and castle of Silesia, in the principality of Lignitz, with a considerable manufacture of cloth; seated on the Katzbach, 10 m NW Lignitz.

Pardubitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudin, with a fortified castle. It has a manufacture of knives and sword blades, and stands on the

Elbe, 43 m E, lat. 49 50 N. *Parachia*, a peninsula in harbour for by W Capo 45 18 N.

Parga, a Turkey, in The inhabi and of both peninsula, 3 50 E, lat. 39 50 N.

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Elbe. 43 m N by S Prague. Lon. 15 41
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Parochia: see *Paros*.

Parenza, a seaport of Istria, on a
peninsula in the gulf of Venice, with a
harbour for large vessels. It is 28 m S
by W Capo d'Istria. Lon. 13 50 E, lat.
45 18 N.

Parga, a fortified town of European
Turkey, in Albania, with two ports.
The inhabitants are chiefly Christians,
and of both churches. It stands on a
peninsula, 30 m SW Janina. Lon. 20
50 E, lat. 39 26 N.

Paria, or *New Andalusia*, a province
of Terra Firma, in the government of
Caracas, lying to the SE of Cumana, on
the banks of the Oronoko, and including
the delta of that river. On the N of
this province, between Cumana and the
island of Trinidad, is a large bay called
the gulf of Paria, which forms one of
the finest harbours in the world. The N
entrance into the gulf is called Boca del
Draco [Dragon's Mouth] on account
of the adverse currents and tempestuous
waves encountered here, when the island
and continent were discovered by Col-
umbus in 1498.

Paria, a town of Peru, capital of a
district in the audience of Charcas.
Here are some silver mines, and its
cheeses are in high esteem made from
the milk of sheep. It is 140 m WNW
Plata. Lon. 68 32 W, lat. 18 30 S.

Paridrong, a strong town of Tibet, on
the borders of Bootan, near a river that
flows into the Teesta, 45 m WNW Tal-
safudon.

Parilla, or *Santa*, a town of Peru, in
the audience of Lima, near the mouth
of a rapid river of the same name, 80 m
SE Truxillo, and 280 NW Lima. Lon.
78 30 W, lat. 9 0 S.

Parima, a lake of S America, near
the borders of Amazonia and Guayana,
of a square form, 80 m long and 40
broad. It seems to be a kind of inun-
dation formed by the Oronoko; for
that river enters on the N and issues on
the W side of the lake, near its NW an-
gle. From the SE of this lake issues the
White river, called also the Parima,
which flows S to the Black river, and
thence SE to the river Amazon. On
the W of this lake, before the main
stream of the Oronoko turns to the N,
there are two other branches that flow
from it to the Black river. Hence there
are three communications between those
two great rivers, the Oronoko and the
Amazon.

Paris, the metropolis of France, the
see of an archbishop, and the seat of a
university. The river Seine, which

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crosses it, forms two small islands, called
Ile du Palais and Ile Notre Dame; the
first is the ancient city of Paris, and had
its name from a building that was for-
merly the residence of the kings, and
afterward resigned to the parliament.
Paris has 16 gates, and is 15 m in cir-
cuit, including the suburbs. That part of
it called the ville is situate to the north,
the university to the south, and the city
in the centre. The streets are narrow,
and generally without accommodation
for foot passengers. The houses are
built of freestone, many of them seven
stories high, and often contain a differ-
ent family on every floor. The number
of inhabitants, by an official statement in
1810, was 547,756. There are nine
principal bridges in Paris, but only
three occupy the whole breadth of the
Seine, which is not half so large as the
Thames at London. There are a great
number of public fountains, and some
triumphal arches. Of the squares, the
finest is the Place de Louis xv, of an
octagon form, in which was an eque-
strian statue, in bronze, of that monarch.
This square (then called the Place de la
Revolution) was the scene of the execu-
tion of Lewis xvi, his consort, and his
sister. Beside the cathedral of Notre
Dame, one of the largest in Europe,
Paris has many fine churches. The
abbey of St. Genevieve was founded by
king Clovis, whose monument is still to
be seen in the church: it has a library
of 24,000 printed books and 2000 manu-
scripts, also a valuable cabinet of anti-
quities and natural curiosities. The
new church of St. Genevieve, now
called the Pantheon, was destined by
the national assembly, in 1791, to re-
ceive the remains of such great men as
had merited well of their country. The
Bastile, built as a fortress by Charles v,
lately served for a state prison; but it
was destroyed by the people, in the be-
ginning of the revolution. The uni-
versity, founded by Charles the fat,
consists of four faculties; namely, di-
vinity, the civil and canon law, physic,
and the sciences. The finest college is
that of the Four Nations, called also
Alazarin, from the cardinal, its founder.
Among the public libraries, that called
the royal holds the first rank, in respect
both to the extent of the buildings, and
the number of volumes. The royal ob-
servatory is built of freestone, and nei-
ther iron nor wood has been employed
in the erection. The botanical garden
is worthy of its appellation of royal.
The four principal palaces are the Lou-
vre, the Tuileries, the Palais Royal,
and the Luxemburg. In the Louvre is

PAR

deposited the finest collection of paintings and statues in the world; the principal of them lately brought from various parts of Italy. The garden of the Tuileries, in front of the palace and on the banks of the Seine, is the finest public walk in Paris. The Palais Royal was long the property of the dukes of Orleans; and the interior courts have been embellished with many beautiful buildings, with shops, coffeehouses, and a garden, which render it like a perpetual fair. The Luxemburg is famous for its gallery, in which are twenty exquisite paintings by Rubens. The Hospital-general, which also goes by the name of la Salpêtrerie (saltpetre being formerly made here) is a noble foundation for the female sex; near 7000 of whom are here provided for, and live under the inspection of sixty sisters. To this foundation belongs the castle of Bicêtre, defended on all sides by a wall of considerable circuit, which contains within it many large buildings and several open places; and here near 4000 persons of the other sex are maintained. The Hospital de la Pitié, where poor children are brought up, constitutes also a part of the Hospital-general. These three foundations, with the Hotel Dieu, have one common fund, amounting to full two millions of livres a year. The Hotel des Invalides, for the wounded and superannuated soldiery, built by Lewis XIV, is a magnificent structure; as is the military school in the Champ de Mars, founded by Lewis XV. The two principal theatres are the Theatre de la Nation and the Italian theatre; which, in point of elegance and convenience, are worthy of the capital of a great nation. The Monnaie, or mint, is a noble building, situate on that side of the Seine, opposite the Louvre. The Samaritan is a beautiful edifice, at the end of the bridge leading to the Louvre, and contains an engine for conveying the water of the Seine to all the parts of the ville. The Hotel de Ville is an ancient structure; this tribunal stands in the Place de Greve, where all public rejoicings are celebrated, and common malefactors executed. The most interesting of the manufactures of Paris is plate-glass, and tapestries made after the pictures of the greatest masters. In the environs are excellent free-stone and abundance of gypsum. Paris now forms, with a small district round it, one of the departments of France. [This city, on March 31, 1814, surrendered to the emperor of Russia and his allies.] It is 210 m SSE London, 625 w Vienna, and 550 WNE Madrid. Lon. 20 E, lat. 48 50 N.

PAR

Paris, a town of Kentucky, chief of Bourbon county. It is situate in a fine plain, watered by a small river, 30 m E Frankfort.

Parkgate, a village in Cheshire, on the estuary of the Dee, 12 m NW Chester. It has a strong pier and a commodious terrace, and packet-boats frequently sail hence to Ireland.

Parma, or *Parmesan*, a duchy of Italy, under which name are included the duchies of Parma Proper, Piacenza, and Guastalla. It is bounded on the W and N by Milanese, E by Modenese, and S by Tuscany and Genoa. The soil is fertile in corn, wine, oil, hemp, and pasture; and there are some inconsiderable mines of copper and silver. The celebrated Parmesan cheese is no longer made in this country, but at Lodi in Milanese, and some other places. This duchy, in 1808, was annexed to France, under the name of the department of Taro.

Parma, a fortified city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a university. It has a magnificent cathedral, many beautiful churches, and handsome streets. The cupola of the cathedral, and the church of St. John, are painted by the famous Correggio, who was a native of this place. In the church of the Capuchins, is the tomb of the celebrated Alexander Farnese. The other most remarkable places are the ducal palace, with its gallery and collection of artificial curiosities; a famous theatre, capable of containing 14,000 spectators; a large Benedictine convent, in which 12,000 soldiers were quartered in 1734; the Palazzo Giardino, a ducal palace connected with the town; and the promenade, between the town and citadel. The inhabitants, about 38,000, trade in silk and silk stockings. In 1734, a battle was fought here between the Austrians and the French and Sardinians, in which the former were defeated. Parma is situate on a river of the same name, which divides it into two parts, united by three bridges, 40 m NW Modena, and 60 SE Milan. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 44 50 N.

Parnassus, or *Parnasse*, a mountain of European Turkey, in Livadia. It has two summits, one famous for being consecrated to Apollo and the Muses, and the other to Bacchus. It is the highest in Greece, and has a fine fountain, supposed to be the ancient Castalia. It is 8 m N Livadia.

Paro, or *Perrogong*, a town of Bostan, with a castle, the residence of a governor. It is famous for the manufacture

of idols, and daggers, and Patchieu, in Tassafudon.

Paros, an island one of the Cyclades. It is 10 m long, soil well cultivated in wheat, barley, in calicos. It deals of oil, but all the olive trees are recently dedicated to the count of its soil. It has been so famous for its best carvers were those excellent Praxiteles, and the famous Oxford, were

Paros, or *Paros*, an island of the Cyclades. The walls of the ancient pieces of columns are placed them that stand, and the houses of amazement build their houses find ready cut, take no care to regular manner are enclosed with basso-relievos. They were great sculptures, but now they are salted the W coast of E, lat. 37 8 N.

Parras, a town of New Biscay, in where a species of It stands near a 76 m W Saltillo.

Parret, a river of Somersetshire, Thone, and enters at Bridgewater.

Parramatta, with a church, seated near the Port Jackson, 1

Partenkirch, the county of W Weilheim.

Parthenay, a department of T. considerable trade in on the Thoue, WNE Niort.

Partonraig, land, in Fifeshire frith of Tay, 9 m

PAR

of idols, and the forging of swords, daggers, and arrows. It stands on the Patchieu, in a fertile valley, 20 m s by 1 Tassafudon.

Paros, an island of the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, to the w of Naxia. It is 10 m long and 8 broad, and the soil well cultivated. The trade consists in wheat, barley, wine, and pulse, and in calicos. It once produced a great deal of oil, but the Venetian army burnt all the olive trees. This island was anciently dedicated to Bacchus, on account of its excellent wines; and has been so famous for its marble, that the best carvers would make use of no other. Those excellent staturaries, Phidias and Praxiteles, were natives of this island; and the famous Arundelian marbles, at Oxford, were brought from this place.

Paros, or *Parechia*, the capital of the isle of Paros, and a bishop's see. It was once the largest and most powerful town of the Cyclades; but is greatly decayed. The walls of the castle are built of ancient pieces of marble, and most of the columns are placed longwise; some of them that stand upright, support cornices of amazing size. The natives build their houses of marble, which they find ready cut to their hands; but they take no care to place the pieces in a regular manner; their fields likewise are enclosed with friezes, altars, and basso-relievos. The inhabitants formerly were great sculptors and skilful architects, but now are mere carvers of mortars and salt-cellar. *Paros* is situate on the w coast of the island. Lon. 25 44 n, lat. 37 8 n.

Parras, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, in a beautiful situation, where a species of wild vine is cultivated. It stands near a lake of the same name, 76 m w Saltillo.

Parret, a river that rises in the s part of Somersetshire, receives the Ivel and Thone, and enters the Bristol channel, at Bridgwater bay.

Parramatta, a town of New S Wales, with a church, court-house, and gaol; seated near the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, 13 m w Sydney.

Partenkirch, a town of Bavaria, in the county of Werdenfels, 20 m s by 2 Weiheim.

Parthenay, a town of France, in the department of Two Sevrès, with a considerable trade in cattle and corn; seated on the Thoue, 21 m s Thours, and 28 nne Niort.

Partonraig, a ferry-town of Scotland, in Fifeshire, near the mouth of the frith of Tay, 9 m nww St. Andrew.

PAS

Para, a town and fort of Brasil, in the jurisdiction of Para. It is situate on the n side of the head of the estuary of the Amazon, 200 m from the ocean. Lon. 54 20 w, lat. 1 50 s.

Parupanada, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, containing about 700 houses built of stone, seated near the mouth of a river, 12 m s Calicut.

Parys, a mountain of Wales, on the nw coast of the isle of Anglesea, famous for a copper mine, which is wrought similar to a stone quarry, open to day. The quantity of ore is prodigious, and the purest part is exported raw to the smelting works at Swansea and other places: the most impure is deprived of its sulphur on the spot; which sulphur is sublimed, and afterward formed into rolls of brimstone. Quantities of nearly pure copper are obtained from the waters lodged beneath the bed of ore, by the intervention of iron. A lead ore, rich in silver, is also found in this mountain. The smelting and boiling houses are in the valley below, near the sea; and at Amlwch is a commodious haven for vessels employed in the copper and brimstone trade.

Pas, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 12 m sw Arras.

Pas de Calais, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Artois and Boulonnois. Arras is the capital.

Pasja, a town of Persia, in Faristan, 80 m s Shiras.

Patzcuaro, or *Patzquaro*, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, celebrated for containing the ashes of the famous Vasco, first bishop of Mechoacan, who died in 1556, and whom the indigenous still call their father. It stands on the s bank of a picturesque lake of the same name, 25 m wsw Mechoacan.

Pasewalk, a town of Hither Pomerania, near which are some iron-works. It stands on the Ucker, 28 m w Stettin.

Pasqua, a town of New Spain, in the province of Xalisco, situate at the mouth of a river, 100 m ssw Compostella.

Pasquiaro, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, 70 m w by n Durango.

Passage, a seaport of Spain, in Biscay, with a castle, and an excellent harbour. It is seated on a gulf, between Fontarabia and St. Sebastian, 4 m s of the latter.

Passage, a town of Jamaica, with a fort, at the mouth of the Cobre, between Port Royal and Spanishtown, 7 m s of the latter.

Passamaquoddy, a town of the district of Maine, in Washington county, on a bay of the same name, at the influx of the Cobscook, 20 m nne Machias.

P A S

Pasas, Cape, a cape of the kingdom of Quito. Lon. 80 50 W, lat. 0 30 S.

Pasaro, Cape, anciently called Pachinum, the SE point of Sicily. Off this cape, sir George Byng, in 1735, defeated a Spanish Squadron. The cape is rather a low point, and separated from the island by a narrow channel; and on it there is a fort. Lon. 15 17 E, lat. 36 40 N.

Passarowitz, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, where a peace was concluded, in 1718, between Charles VI and Achmet III. It is situate near the Morava, 33 m SSE Belgrade.

Passaruan, a town of Java, with a trade in cotton and rice, 30 m W Panarucan.

Passau, a fortified city of Bavaria, capital of a principality (late bishopric) of the same name. It stands on the Danube, where it receives the Inn and Ilz; and by these rivers is divided into four parts; namely, Passau, Inntadt, Ilstادت, and the fortified castle of Oberhaus, on the mountain St. George. Passau is on the S side of the Danube, separated by the Inn on the E from Inntadt; the other two are on the N side of the Danube, parted by the Ilz, and the fortress is united to Passau by a bridge. This city is celebrated for the treaty, or religious peace, concluded here in 1552. In 1662, the cathedral and greatest part of the town were consumed by fire, but they have been handsomely rebuilt. It is 65 m SSE Ratibon, and 135 W by N Vienna. Lon. 13 32 E, lat. 48 34 N.

Passenheim, a town of Prussia, in the province of Coerland, 40 m S Heilsberg.

Passignano, a town of Italy, in Perugia, on the N coast of the lake Perugia, 17 m NW Perugia.

Passo del Norte, a town of New Mexico, with a fortress. The environs produce abundance of corn, wine, and fruit, and feed great numbers of sheep and cows. It stands on the right bank of the Rio del Norte, near the borders of New Biscay, 240 m N Chihuahua, and 270 S St. Fe. Lon. 104 44 W, lat. 32 14 N.

Passy, a village of France, in the department of Paris, near the town of St. Denys. Here is a considerable manufacture for speedily bleaching cotton and linen cloth.

Pasto, or **St. Juan de Pasto**, a town of New Granada, in Popayan. Here are wooden manufactures, varnished so as to resemble japan, and highly esteemed. It stands in a plain, at the skirt of a lofty mountain, 120 m N by E Quito. Lon. 77 6 W, lat. 1 14 N.

P A T

Pastrana, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 31 m E Madrid.

Patagonia, a country in the most southern part of S America, bounded on the N by Paraguay and Chili, and extending 1100 m on the eastern coast, from the river Plata to the straits of Magellan. The natives of Patagonia are tall, stout, and well made, some of them six feet five inches in height; but their hands and feet are remarkably small. Their colour is a kind of bronze. They are all painted nearly in the same manner; the circles round the two eyes are, some white and red, and some red and black. Their teeth are remarkably white and well set. They have no other clothing than skins, which they wear with the hair inward; and a piece of leather covers the private parts. This country has no timber in the S parts, though the N contains an immense quantity, and numerous flocks of cattle. The E coast is generally low. The principal harbour is that of port St. Julian.

Patak, a town of Hungary, with a protestant college, situate on the Latorca, 25 m SSE Cassovia.

Patana, a city and district of Mysore. See *Seringapatam*.

Patani, a town on the NE coast of the peninsula of Malaya, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a well-defended harbour. The inhabitants have some trade with the Chinese. It is 300 m N by W Malacca. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 7 5 N.

Patay, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, where the English were defeated in 1429, by Joan of Arc. It is 15 m NW Orleans.

Pateli; see *Putala*.

Paterno, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, built on the ruins of Hybla, so celebrated for its honey. It is 15 m W Catania.

Pathhead, a village of Scotland, in Fifeshire, 2 m W Dyfart. It has long been famous for a manufacture of nails, and now includes different branches of weaving woollen and linen.

Patmos, or **Patino**, an island of the Archipelago, lying 26 m S of the Isle of Samos. It is 20 m in circuit, and one of the most barren in the Archipelago; but famous for being the place where St. John composed the book of Revelation. A few valleys only are capable of some cultivation; but it abounds with partridges, rabbits, quails, turtles, pigeons, and snipes. In the midst of the island rises a mountain, terminated by the convent of St. John; the abbot of

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Patrica, a town of di Roma, 13 m

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which is the prince of the country, and pays a certain tribute to the grand seignior. The hermitage of the Apocalypse is on the side of the mountain between the convent and the port of Scala. It leads to the church of the Apocalypse, which is built against a grotto in a rock, pointed out as the asylum of St. John, during his exile at Patmos. The inhabitants are chiefly Greek Christians, sailors or ship-builders; and have some trade in cotton, and stockings of their own manufacture. The women are generally pretty, but they disfigure themselves by the excessive use of paint. Lon. 25 24 E, lat. 37 24 N.

Patna, a city of Napaul, 2 m SE of the capital, Catmandu, and near the Bogomuttu, which flows w between the two cities. It is not so large as Catmunda, but is a neater town, and contains some handsome edifices.

Patna, a city of Hindoostan, capital of Bihar, seated on the right bank of the Ganges, opposite the influx of the Ganduck, and fortified with a wall and citadel. In the citadel were confined the prisoners taken in 1764, by Meer Cossim, nabob of Bengal, by whose order they were massacred. The buildings are high, but the streets are narrow. It is a place of considerable trade, 400 m NW Calcutta. Lon. 85 0 E, lat. 25 35 N.

Patras, a seaport of European Turkey, in Morea, and a Greek archbishop's see. The Jews, who are one third of the inhabitants, have four synagogues, and there are several handsome mosques and Greek churches. The principal articles of trade are silk, leather, honey, wax, manna, currants, pomegranates, citrons, and oranges. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the entrance of the gulf of Lepanto, 24 m SW Lepanto. Lon. 21 45 E, lat. 38 17 N.

Patria, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, near a lake of the same name, 13 m NW Naples.

Patrica, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, 13 m S Rome.

Patrick, St. a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Camden county. It is situate on the Great Satilla, 30 m from its mouth, and 32 NW of the port of St. Mary.

Patrimony of St. Peter, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 43 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Orvieto, E by Umbria and Sabina, by Campagna di Romana, and SW by the sea. It is said to be so called, because it was granted by emperor Constantine, to support a church he had

PAV

built in honour of St. Peter, and for the use of the pope. The country is fertile in corn and fruit, and produces much alum. Viterbo is the capital.

Patrington, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. Here the Roman road from the Picts wall ended. It is seated at the mouth of the Humber, 18 m SSE Hull, and 188 N London.

Patfichtau, a town of Silesia, on the river Neisse, 12 m W Neisse.

Patta, an island on the coast of Zanguebar, 10 m in circuit, at the mouth of a river of the same name. It is inhabited chiefly by Arabians, who trade in ivory and slaves. Lon. 43 0 E, lat. 1 56 S.

Pattan, a town of Napaul, containing several temples, and about 24,000 houses, 10 m ESE Catmandu.

Pattenjen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, 7 m S by E Hanover.

Patti, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Demona, and a bishop's see. Here are many churches and rich convents, and a considerable manufacture of earthen ware. Four miles to the NW, on a lofty cape, covered with white olive trees, are some ruins of the once famous city of Tindari. The town is seated on the gulf of Patti, 38 m W Messina. Lon. 15 17 E, lat. 38 9 N.

Pattuary, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude, 55 m NW Canoga, and 55 ENE Agra.

Pattun, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar of the same name, in the country of Guzerat. It is seated on the Surfswutty, 48 m N Amedabad. Lon. 72 30 E, lat. 23 45 N.

Patuxent, a navigable river of Maryland, which rises 10 m NE of Wathington, and flows into the W side of Chesapeake bay, 15 m N of the mouth of the Potomac.

Patzow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with a Carmelite convent and good cloth manufactures, 17 m E Labor.

Pau, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a castle, where Henry IV was born. It was the ancient residence of the kings of Navarre; and before the revolution, the capital of Bearn. Here are manufactures of cloth, linen, &c. and in the environs are vineyards. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Pau, 97 m S Bordeaux. Lon. 0 9 W, lat. 43 15 N.

Paucartambo, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Cusco, on the E side of a river of the same name, 33 m ENE Cusco.

Pavia, a city of Italy, in Milanese, and a bishop's see, with a celebrated

PAV

university, and a citadel. Beside the cathedral, there are 18 churches, and numerous convents. The chief articles of commerce are corn, hemp, cheese, and wine. Four m from the city is the abbey of Chiaravalle, celebrated for its magnificence and rich ornaments. Pavia has often been taken, the last time by the French in 1800. It is seated in a beautiful plain, on the Tessino, near its conflux with the Po. 34 m s by s Milan. Lon. 9 15 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Paul, St. an island; see *Amsterdam*.

Paul, St. a province of Brazil, and the most southern one, except that of Rey. The capital, of the same name, was founded in 1570, by some malefactors transported from Portugal, and became a kind of independent republic, but at last submitted to the Portuguese. The city contains eight churches, and the inhabitants are estimated at 18,000. It is situate on an eminence, amid rich meadows intersected by rivulets, 54 m nw Santos. Lon. 46 38 W, lat. 23 31 S.

Paul, St. a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 18 m ww Arras.

Paul, St. a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 m ss Limoges.

Paul, St. a town of France, in the department of Gar, on the river Egli, 10 m NE Uzès.

Paul, St. a town of France, in the department of Var, 7 m w Nice.

Paul de Fenouilledes, St. a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, 18 m ww Perpignan.

Paul de Leon, St. a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, on a bay of the English channel, 30 m NE Brest. Lon. 4 0 W, lat. 48 41 N.

Paul de Omaguas, St. a town of Amazonia, on the s side of the river Amazon, and on the borders of Peru. Lon. 69 20 W, lat. 4 10 S.

Paul Trois Chateaux, St. a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the side of a hill, 16 m s Montelimar.

Paula, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, seated near the sea, 12 m ww Cosenza.

Paulograd, a town of Russia, in the government of Catharinenflaf, 32 m s Catharinenflaf. Lon. 35 54 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Paulovskai, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronetz; seated on a high sandy bank of the Don, 98 m ss Voronetz.

Pavosafan, the capital of the isle of St. Thomas, on the coast of Guinea,

PAZ

and the see of a bishop, with a fort, and a good harbour. It is situate under the equator, in lon. 8 30 W.

Pausa, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, 7 m ww Plauen.

Pausilippo, a mountain 3 m w Naples, celebrated for a grotto, which is a passage cut through the mountain near a mile in length, 30 feet in breadth, and 30 in height. People of fashion generally drive through this passage with torches; but the country people find their way by the light which enters at the extremities, and at two holes pierced through the mountain, near the middle of the grotto. On the top of this mountain is the tomb of Virgil, and the N and S sides are covered with villas and gardens.

Pauzd, a town of W Prussia, in Pomerelia, near the w coast of the gulf of Dantzie, 35 m nw Danzig.

Pauvunet, a town of Rhode Island, in Providence county, situate on both sides of a river of the same name, at its entrance into Providence river, 5 m s Providence.

Paxu, an island in the Mediterranean sea, 15 m in circuit, a little to the s of that of Corfu. It is part of the republic of Seven Islands, and produces wine, oil, and almonds. San Nicolo is the only town, and has a good harbour. Lon. 20 0 E, lat. 39 12 N.

Payerne, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the river Broys, 22 m sw Bern.

Paymogo, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near the river Chanza and frontiers of Portugal, 42 m N by E Ayamonte, and 73 m w Seville.

Pays de Vaud, a new canton of Switzerland, extending along the lake of Geneva, and rising gradually from the edge of that lake. This district was formerly under the dominion of the canton of Bern. It is richly laid out in vineyards, corn-fields, and meadows, and chequered with many villages and towns. Lausanne is the capital.

Paz, a city of Peru, capital of a province of its name, in the audience of Charcas, and a bishop's see. Beside the cathedral, it contains four churches, a hospital, a college, and several convents. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a valley abounding in wine and fruit, 220 m nw Plata. Lon. 68 25 W, lat. 17 30 S.

Paz, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, the capital of a district abounding in maize and vines. It is 130 m nw Mexico. Lon. 100 28 W, lat. 20 50 N.

Pazzy, a town of European Tur-

key, in Romania sw Gallipoli.

Peak, a mountain in the nw part of Cornwall, in lead, iron, copper, coal, and granite. It is much visited for its extraordinary other curiosities. The Peak has a profuse and various vegetation in this work.

Peart Island, a small island of Panama.

Peckham, a village on the right bank of the River Thames, is very wide, and is called it Peckham their navy.

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key, in Romania, and a bishop's see, 8 m sw Gallipoli.

Peak, a mountainous district in the sw part of Derbyshire, which abounds in lead, iron, millstones, marble, alabaster, coal, and a coarse sort of crystals. It is much visited on account of its extraordinary caverns, perforations, and other curiosities. The 'Wonders of the Peak' have been celebrated both in prose and verse; and they are noticed in this work under the articles Buxton, Castleton, Chatworth, and Tideswell.

Peari Islands, islands lying in the bay of Panama. The inhabitants of Panama have plantations on them.

Pechlarn, a town of Austria, on the right bank of the Danube. The river is very wide; and here the Romans, who called it *Præclara*, had a harbour for their navy. It is 14 m w St. Polten, and 48 s Linz.

Pequeaucour, a town of France, in the department of Nord, seated on the Scarpe, 3 m s Douay.

Pedee, a river of the United States, which rises in N Carolina, and is there called the Yaddin: on entering S Carolina, it takes the name of Pedee, and flows into Winyaw bay, at Georgetown.

Pedana, a town of Italy, in Istria, 25 m s Capo d'Istria.

Pederneira, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the seacoast, 33 m sw Leiria.

Pedir, a town of Sumatra, on the n coast, 40 m sse Acheen. Lon. 96 36 e, lat. 5 22 n.

Pedraza, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, with a castle. It is the birthplace of emperor Trajan, and stands on the Cega, near its source, 25 m nne Segovia.

Pedra Point, the most northern point of Ceylon, opposite Point Calymere on the continent of Hindoostan. Lon. 80 27 e, lat. 9 52 n.

Pedro, St. a seaport of Brazil, and the principal town in the province of Rey. It has a large harbour, or lake, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which has sometimes the prefix of Rio Grande, and is defended by many forts, some of which are upon islets. The vicinity is extremely populous, and hence great quantities of corn, hides, and dried beef are exported. Lon. 52 3 w, lat. 34 20 s.

Pedro, St. one of the islands in the Pacific ocean, called Marquesas. Lon. 138 51 w, lat. 9 58 s.

Peebles, a borough of Scotland, capital of Peeblesshire, seated on the Tweed, over which is an elegant bridge. It has

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manufactures of carpets and serge, and is noted for excellent beer. On a projecting rock, near the Tweed, stands Nidpath castle; and on an eminence on the s stands Horieburg castle. Peebles contained 1088 inhabitants in 1801, and 2485 in 1811. It is 21 m s Edinburg. Lon. 3 7 w, lat. 55 49 n.

Peeblesshire, a county of Scotland, 30 m long and 12 broad; bounded on the n by Edinburgshire, s by Selkirkshire, e by Dumfriesshire, and w by Lanarkshire. It is divided into 16 parishes, and sends a member to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 8735 in 1801, and 9935 in 1811. In this county there is not much arable land. The hills (among which are those of Tweedsmuir) abound with salubrious springs, and feed numbers of sheep and cattle. The principal rivers are the Tweed and Lyne; the former divides the county nearly into two equal parts, and hence it is sometimes called Tweedale.

Peckhill, a town of New York, in W Chester county, on the n side of a creek of the same name, 3 m from its entrance into Hudson river, and 50 n New York.

Peel, a town on the w coast of the isle of Man, situate on a spacious bay. At the s extremity of the bay is Peel isle, a rock of great magnitude and height, on the summit of which is a castle, and the cathedral of the isle (very ruinous) dedicated to St. Germain, the first bishop, who lived in the fifth century. The town is much decayed, and the inhabitants are indolent and poor. It is 10 m nww Douglas. Lon. 4 40 w, lat. 54 13 n.

Peer, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 24 m nww Maastricht.

Peene, a river of Germany, which issues from some lakes in Mecklenburg, flows through Hither Pomerania to the western branch of the Oder, which is thence called Peene, and runs by Wolgast into the Baltic sea, at Peenemunde. In the latter part of its course it separates Hither and Further Pomerania.

Peenemunde, a town and fort of Further Pomerania, in the isle of Usedom, and the residence of the governor of the island. It commands the entrance and mouth of the Peene, near which it stands, 6 m n by e Wolgast. Lon. 15 55 e, lat. 54 8 n.

Pegau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Elster, 10 m ssw Leipzig.

Pegau, a town of Germany, in Stiria,

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near which are considerable lead mines. It is seated near the Muer, 9 m *NNW* Gratz.

Pegna de Francia, a town of Spain, in Leon, 27 m *SE* Ciudad Rodrigo.

Pegnafiel, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a palace, and a strong castle. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the Douro, 38 m *ESE* Valladolid. Lon. 4° 0' W, lat. 41° 33' N.

Pegnafirme, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the mouth of the Monagola, 36 m *NNW* Lisbon.

Pegnaffor, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the Pravia, 8 m *NW* Oviedo.

Pegnaffor, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadalquivir, 48 m *NE* Seville.

Pegnagarcia, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the frontiers of Spain, 36 m *E* Castel Branco.

Pegnamacor, a fortified town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle on the frontiers of Spain, 31 m *ENE* Castel Branco. Lon. 6° 52' W, lat. 40° 6' N.

Pegnaranda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, 41 m *SE* Burgos.—Another, 33 m *NW* Avila.

Pegnitz, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, on a river of the same name, near its source, 10 m *S* Bayreuth.

Pegnon de Velez, a seaport and fortrefs of the kingdom of Pez, seated on a rock in the Mediterranean, near the town of Velez. It was built by the Spaniards in 1508, taken by the Moors in 1522, and retaken in 1664. It is 73 m *SE* Ceuta. Lon. 4° 16' W, lat. 35° 12' N.

Pegu, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the *N* by Birmah, *w* and *s* by the bay of Bengal, and *E* by Siam. It is very fruitful in corn, roots, pulse, and fruit; and the other products are teak, elephants, elephants teeth, bees wax, lac, saltpetre, iron, lead, tin, petroleum, very fine rubies, small diamonds, and plenty of lead, of which they make their money. The inhabitants are but thinly clad, and the best among them wear neither shoes nor stockings. The women are much fairer than the men, small, but well proportioned. If the wife proves false, the husband may sell her for a slave. There are a vast number of temples in this country, mostly of wood, varnished and gilt. The priests have ground allowed them, which they cultivate for their subsistence: they are called Talapoins, and inculcate charity as the highest virtue; affirming that religion to be the best which teaches men to do the most good. They have idols in their temples, in a sitting posture,

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cross-legged, and with very large ears. They have various sorts of music, but the pipe and tabor are esteemed the best. In the low flat part of the country, which is liable to be overflowed, the houses are built upon stakes, and in time of inundations, the inhabitants communicate with each other by boats. Pegu was long an independent kingdom, and in 1752, conquered the kingdom of Birmah; but Alompra, whom the king of Pegu had continued as chief at Monchabou, soon afterward revolted, and in 1757, reduced Pegu to a dependent province on Birmah.

Pegu, a city of the kingdom of the same name, erected on the site of the former city, which was ruined, in 1757, by the king of Birmah. The ancient city was a quadrangle, each side measuring nearly a mile and half, and surrounded by strong walls and other fortifications, now in ruins. The present city occupies about one-fourth of the former area. On the *N* and *E* sides it borders on the old wall, and is fenced round by a stockade. Here is a grand temple, which has been newly embellished. The king of Birmah has here a viceroy, who resides in the fort. It is seated on a river of the same name, 300 m *S* Umerapoor. Lon. 96° 11' E, lat. 17° 40' N.

Pei-ho, or *White-river*, a river of China, in Pe-tche-li, which passes near Peking, and by the cities of Tong-tchou and Tien-sing, into the Yellow sea. The tide flows 110 m, and frequently submerges the flat country on its banks.

Peina, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, with a palace and a capuchin convent. It was formerly deemed a fortrefs, and stands in a marshy country, on the river Fulse, 16 m *W* Brunswick.

Peipus, or *Tchudskoi*, a large lake of Russia, between the governments of Petersburg and Riga. The river Narova issues from this lake, by which it has a communication, at Narva, with the gulf of Finland.

Peishore, or *Pishour*, a town of Candahar, in the province of Cabul, 55 m *NNW* Attock, and 95 *SE* Cabul.

Peiskretscham, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 30 m *SE* Oppeln.

Peitz, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark. It has manufactures of cloth and yarn; and in the neighbourhood are iron-works. It stands on the Mauke, which runs into the Spree, 10 m *NNE* Cöthus, and 37 *SE* Frankfurt.

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Peking, the capital of the empire of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li. Its name signifies the Northern Court, to distinguish it from Nan-king, the Southern Court, where the emperor formerly resided. This capital forms an oblong square, and is divided into two cities; one inhabited by Chinese, the other by Tartars. These two cities, exclusive of the suburbs, are nearly 14 m in circuit. The walls are 28 feet high, 24 thick at the base, and 12 at the top; and there are spacious towers at 70 feet distance from each other. The gates are high, and well arched, supporting buildings of nine stories high; the lowest of which is for the soldiers when they come off guard: they are nine in number, three in the s wall, and in each of the other sides two. The middle gate, on the s side, opens into the Tartar, or imperial city, which is a space within the general enclosure, about a mile from N to s, and three-fourths of a mile from E to W, with a rivulet winding through it. A wall of large red polished bricks, 26 feet high, covered with a roof of tiles painted yellow and varnished, surrounds this space, in which are contained the imperial palace and gardens, the public offices, lodgings for the ministers, the eunuchs, artificers, and tradesmen belonging to the court. Between the other two gates in the s wall, and the opposite ones on the N side of the city, run two straight streets, each 4 m long and 120 feet wide. One street of the same width runs from one of the eastern to the corresponding western gate, but the other is interrupted by the imperial city, round the walls of which it is carried. The other streets branch from these main streets at right angles, and are very narrow. The houses have no windows nor openings to the street, except the great shops; most of them are poorly built, and have only a ground floor. It is astonishing to see the concourse of people that are in the main streets, yet not one Chinese woman among them, and the confusion occasioned by the number of horses, camels, mules, asses, wagons, carts, and chairs; without reckoning the several mobs which gather about the jugglers, ballad-singers, &c. Persons of distinction have always a horseman to go before them and clear the way. All the great streets are guarded by soldiers, who patrol night and day with swords by their sides, and whips in their hands, to chastise those who make any disturbance, or take them into custody. The

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little streets have lattice gates at their entrance into the great streets, which are shut up at night, and guarded by soldiers, who suffer no assemblies in the streets at that time. The emperor's palace and garden occupies two-thirds of the Tartar city, and are surrounded by a brick wall, 2 m in length, with pavilions at each corner encompassed by galleries supported by columns. The architecture of the stupendous pile of buildings of which the palace consists, is entirely different from that of the Europeans; and they are covered with tiles of a shining beautiful yellow. The temples and the towers of Peking are so numerous that it is difficult to count them. Provisions of all kinds are exceedingly plentiful, they being, as well as the merchandise, brought from all parts by canals from the rivers, and always crowded with vessels of different sizes; and within the walls are several acres of land under cultivation. An earthquake, that happened here, in 1731, buried above 100,000 persons in the ruins of the houses. The inhabitants are estimated at 2,000,000. A Russian church is established here, with a seminary, in which the students are permitted to reside for the purpose of learning the Chinese language. Since this establishment, many interesting publications have appeared at Peterburg, relative to the laws, history, and geography of China, translated from the originals published at Peking. This city stands in a fertile plain, 60 m s of the great wall. Lon. 116 27 E, lat. 39 54 N.

Pelagnisi, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 8 m in circuit. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 39 50 N.

Pelegrino, a mountain on the N coast of Sicily, nearly 2 m W of Palermo. On this mount is a cavern, in which is the image of St. Rosalia, who is said to have died here; and round the cave of this saint (who is the patroness of Palermo) a church is built, where priests attend, to watch the precious relics, and receive the offerings of the pilgrims.

Pelew Islands, or *Palaos*, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, lying between 134 and 136 E lon. and 6 and 8 N lat. They are encircled on the W side by a reef of coral; and the names of some of the principal are Oroolong, Emungs, Emillegue, Artimgal, Corooraa, and Pelelew. They are well covered with trees of various kinds and sizes; and every part of that called Corooraa, to which Pelaw appeared to be the capital, seemed to bear the marks of in-

dustry and good cultivation. Captain Wilfon, of the Antelope E India packet, who was wrecked here in 1783, found the natives simple in their manners, delicate in their sentiments, friendly in their disposition, and, in fine, a people that do honour to the human race. The astonishment which those, who first discovered the English, manifested on seeing their colour, plainly showed, that they had never before seen a white man. They had no idea of the nature of powder and shot, and were amazed on seeing its effects. Their principal arms consist of bamboo darts, from five to eight feet long, pointed with the wood of the betel-nut tree; but there are short ones for different marks, which are thrown by means of a stick two feet long. The chiefs wear a bone round one of their wrists, which, being a mark of honour conferred by the king, is never to be parted with but with life. They are not all of the same degree; and captain Wilfon was invested with one of the highest order. With respect to property in these islands, a man's house or canoe is considered as his own, and also the land allotted to him, as long as he occupies and cultivates it; but whenever he removes to another place, the ground reverts to the king. The natives make canoes out of the trunks of trees, some large enough to carry 30 men. Yams and cocoa-nuts are their chief articles of subsistence, and the milk of the latter is their common drink. On particular occasions, they add to their ordinary fare certain sweetmeats, and a sweet beverage, obtained by the aid of a syrup, extracted either from the palm-tree or the sugar-cane. The houses are raised about three feet from the ground, the foundation beams being laid on large stones, whence spring the upright supports of their sides, which are crossed by other timbers grooved together, and fastened by wooden pins; the intermediate space, and the roof, being closely filled up with bamboos and palm-tree leaves, platted together: the inside is without any division, forming one great room. The domestic implements are little baskets, nicely woven from slips of the plantain-tree, and wooden baskets with covers, neatly carved and inlaid with shells. No one goes abroad without a basket, which usually contains some betel-nut, a comb, knife, and a little twine. The best knives are made of a piece of the large mother-of-pearl oyster, ground narrow, and the outward side a little polished. The combs are made of the orange-tree, of which there are a few

of the Seville kind; the handle and teeth are fastened in the solid wood. The fishing-hooks are of tortoise-shell; and twine, cord, and fishing-nets, are well manufactured from the husks of the cocoa-nut. Of the plantain leaf are formed mats, which serve the people as beds. They also use a plantain leaf at meals, instead of a plate; and the shell of a cocoa-nut supplies the place of a cup. There are vessels of a kind of earthen ware, of a reddish brown colour, in which they boil their fish, yams, &c. A bundle of cocoa-nut husks serves them for a broom; and thick bamboos, with bores five inches in diameter, are their buckets or cisterns. The shell of the tortoise is here remarkably beautiful; and the natives have the art of mounding it into little trays or dishes, and spoons. Some of the great ladies have also bracelets of the same manufacture, and earrings inlaid with shells. The Pelewans, in general, are stout and well made, rather above the middle stature, and of a deep copper colour. Their hair is long, and generally formed into one large loose curl round their heads. The men are entirely naked; but the women wear two little aprons, one before, the other behind. Both sexes are tattooed, have their teeth made black by art, and the cartilage between the nostrils bored, through which they frequently put a sprig or blossom of some plant or shrub. The men have the left ear bored, and the women both; a few of the first wear beads in the perforated ear, the latter either put some leaf through, or an earring of tortoise-shell inlaid. Both sexes are expert at swimming; and the men are admirable divers. Abba Thulle, the king of the island, entertained such an opinion of the English, that he permitted his second son, Lee Boo, to accompany them to England, where they arrived in 1784. In a few months after this hopeful youth died of the smallpox, and the E India Company erected a monument over his grave in Rotherhithe churchyard. The E India Company, sensible that there remained obligations for them to fulfil, equipped two vessels at Bombay, under the command of captain M'Cluer, which arrived at these islands in January 1791. A joyful and affecting interview took place between the English and the Pelewans; and Abba Thulle bore the intelligence of the death of Lee Boo with great fortitude. When the presents were landed, consisting of cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, &c. together with arms, grindstones, shovels, saws, and other utensils, the

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multitude were struck with amazement; the king himself was at a loss how to express his gratitude, and, in return, made a present of one of the islands to the English, which was taken possession of with the usual formalities. Captain M'Cluer leaving one ship behind to superintend the gardens, plantations, and live stock, proceeded with the other to Canton; some of the natives voluntarily accompanying him. He returned to Pelew in June; but thinking his benevolent mission not yet completed, he sailed with both ships to New Guinea and Bencoolen, and returned again in January 1793, with two full cargoes of cattle and stores. During his absence Abba Thulle had died, and his brother had succeeded to the sovereignty. The munificent gratitude of the E India Company has been attended with complete success; the live stock having greatly multiplied, and the rice producing two abundant crops every year. A small trade is now carried on occasionally by the English, between Pelew and China.

Pelissane, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, 15 m wnw Aix.

Pellerin, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, situate on the Loire, with a harbour for small vessels, 10 m n Nantes, and 13 sse Painboeuf.

Pemba, an island in the Indian ocean, near the coast of Zanguebar, about 100 m in circuit, governed by a king, tributary to the Portuguese. Lon. 41 10 E, lat. 4 50 s.

Pemba, a town of the kingdom of Congo, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on the Loze, 90 m sse St. Salvador. Lon. 14 40 E, lat. 6 45 s.

Pembridge, a town in Herefordshire, whose market is now disused. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, and is seated on the Arrow, 7 m w Leominster, and 144 wnw London.

Pembroke, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, situate on North river, remarkable for its depth of water, though in some places not more than 50 feet wide. Vessels of 300 tons are built here, and descend to Massachusetts Bay. It is 18 m from the sea, and 51 sse Boston.

Pembroke, a borough of Wales, capital of Pembrokehire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It stands at the e extremity of a creek of Milford-haven, over which are two bridges, but the harbour is become injured by the rubbish of the

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neighbouring limestone quarries. It is surrounded by a wall (part in ruins) with three gates, has a castle on a rock, in which Henry VII was born, and three churches. The number of inhabitants was 1842 in 1801, and 2415 in 1811. It is 10 m s by E Haverfordwest, and 263 w by N London. Lon. 4 48 w, lat. 51 43 N.

Pembrokehire, a county of Wales, surrounded on all sides by the sea, except on the E, where it is bounded by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. It is 37 m long and 28 broad, containing 368,000 acres, is divided into seven hundreds, and 142 parishes; has one city and seven market-towns; and sends three members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 56,280 in 1801, and 60,613 in 1811. The rivers are inconsiderable. A great part of the county is plain, and tolerably fertile, consisting of rich meadow and arable land. The N part alone is mountainous; which, however, yields good pasture for sheep and cattle. The affizes are held at Haverfordwest.

Penang; see *Prince of Wales Island*.

Penautier, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 4 m n Carcassonne.

Pendennis, a castle in Cornwall, on a hill of the same name, on Falmouth bay. It was built by Henry VIII for the security of the coast; and on the opposite side of the bay is another called St. Maw's. It is a little to the sse of Falmouth, the harbour of which it defends.

Pendleton, a large village in Lancashire, 2 m nw Manchester, employed in the trade and manufactures of the various Manchester goods.

Penella, a town of Portugal, in Beira, on the river Efa, 24 m sse Coimbra.

Pengehur; see *Punigoor*.

Peniche, a strong seaport of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a good harbour and a citadel; seated on a peninsula, 48 m n by w Lisbon. Lon. 9 20 w, lat. 39 22 N.

Penig, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a manufacture of woollen stuffs and pottery; seated on the Mulda, 11 m nw Chemnitz.

Peniscola, a town of Spain, in Valencia, with an old castle and a strong fort; seated on a high point of land, surrounded on three sides by the sea, and of difficult access by land. It is 30 m s by w Tortosa, and 80 nne Valencia. Lon. 0 24 E, lat. 40 24 N.

Penishehr, a town of Candahar, in the country of Cabul, 46 m n Cabul.

Penistone, a town in Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the

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Don, 13 m SSE Huddersfield, and 176 NNW London.

Penkridge, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Penk, 6 m S Stafford, and 129 NW London.

Penkum, a town of Hither Pomerania, seated on a lake, 15 m SW Stettin.

Penmaenmaur, a mountain of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, overhanging the sea. It is 4 m W by S Aberconway; and along its side the road to Holyhead is carried on arches nearly 300 feet above the sea. The mountain is 1540 feet above the level of the sea; and on the summit are the ruins of extensive fortifications, constructed of unhewn stones, without mortar.

Pennar, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in Mysore, flows by Gooty, Gandicotia, Cuddapah, and Vellore, and enters the bay of Bengal, at Gangapatnam.

Pennarando, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the borders of Leon, 34 m NW Avila.

Pennon de Velez; see *Pegnon*.

Pennsylvania, one of the United States of America, 280 m long and 150 broad; bounded on the N by New York, E by that state and New Jersey, S by Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, W by the state of Ohio, and NW by Lake Erie, on which it has a good port. It is divided into 23 counties; namely, Philadelphia, Chester, Delaware, Bucks, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Dauphin, Northampton, Luzerne, York, Cumberland, Northumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Westmorland, Somerset, Fayette, Washington, Allegany, and Lycoming. It is watered by the Delaware, Schuylkil, Susquehanna, Monongahela, Allegany, and other navigable rivers. The chief products are corn, cattle, potash, wax, skins, and furs; and the principal manufactures are iron, copper, tin, leather, paper, gunpowder, hats, cotton, sugar, and tobacco. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 280,168. Philadelphia is the capital.

Pennygant, a mountain of England, in Yorkshire, 7 m N of Settle. The summit is 2270 feet above the level of the sea. On the sides are two awful orifices, called Hulpit and Huntpit holes; through each of them runs a brook; both of which pass under ground for about a mile, and cross each other in the bowels of the earth without mixing their waters.

Penobscot, a bay of the district of Maine, at the mouth of the river Pe-

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nobscot. It is long and capacious; and the E side is lined with a cluster of small islands.

Penrice, a town of Wales, in Glamorganshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are the ruins of a Norman castle. Three m to the N, on a mountain, is a Druidical monument, called Arthur's stone. Penrice is seated on the Brilol channel, 20 m SE Carmarthen, and 220 W London.

Penrith, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of checks and fancy waistcoat pieces. Here are the ruins of a castle; and in the churchyard is a singular monument of antiquity, called the Giant's Grave. It is seated under a hill, near the river Eamont, 18 m S Carlisle, and 280 NNW London.

Penryn, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday Friday, and Saturday. Here are large warehouses for flour and grain, and several good breweries, which supply the shipping at Falmouth; and it has a great trade in the pilchard and Newfoundland fisheries. It stands on a creek of Falmouth haven, 3 m NW Falmouth, and 265 W by S London.

Penzacola, a city of W Florida, on a bay of the gulf of Mexico, which forms a safe and commodious harbour. It is the capital of the province, and was a place of great commerce while in possession of the English, but since the conquest of the Spaniards it has been on the decline. The entrance into the bay is defended by a small fort and a battery. Lon. 87 14 W, lat. 30 24 N.

Pensford, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of hats; seated on the Chew, 6 m S by E Bristol, and 117 W by S London.

Pentland Frith, a strait which divides the Orkney islands from Caithness, in Scotland. It is 24 m long, and from 10 to 15 broad, and dangerous to those who are not acquainted with its tides and currents; especially in passing the Pentland Skerries, a cluster of rocks at the E end of the frith. On the largest of these rocks is a lighthouse. Lon. 2 42 W, lat. 58 35 N.

Penza, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Sura, where it receives the rivulet Penza, 220 m SW Kasan. Lon. 45 38 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Penzance, a seaport in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It was burnt by the Spa-

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Perak, a kingdom on a river Malacca.

Peraltia, celebrated Arga, 30 m

Peray, a department, wine; seat, Valence, 3

Perche, Orleanois, forest, and forms, with department c

Perdu, 1 of the Pyrenees, feet above access, as fumes the from 100 to glaciers in 2000 feet 1 which send Spanish val

Perekop; *Perga*, a in Albania, WNW Arta.

Pergama, key, in Roman, m SW Adrian, 41 10 N.

Pergamin, the province, frontier fort, capital to Cor Ayres. Lo

Pergamos, in N-tolia, a palace and considerable as mosques, and cut of 3 m. Here parchment is seated on the mouth, and E, lat. 39 5

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niards in 1593, but soon rebuilt, and made one of the tin-coinage towns. It is seated on a creek of Mount bay, 10 m NE of the Lands-end, and 280 w by s London. Lon. 5 35 W, lat. 50 11 N.

Pewlin, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 12 m NNW Sirelitz.

Pequigny, a town of France, in the department of Somme; memorable for an interview and treaty between Lewis XI of France, and Edward IV of England, in 1475, on a bridge built for that purpose. It is seated on the river Somme, 15 m SE Abbeville.

Perak, a seaport of Malaya, capital of a kingdom on the w coast. It is seated on a river of the same name, 180 m NW Malacca. Lon. 100 0 E, lat. 4 23 N.

Peralta, a town of Spain, in Navarre, celebrated for its wine; seated on the Arga, 30 m S Pamplona.

Peray, St. a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, noted for its wine; seated on the Rhone, opposite Valence, 33 m N Viviers.

Perche, a late territory of France, in Orleansois, which takes its name from a forest, and is pretty fertile. It now forms, with part of Normandy, the department of Orne.

Perdu, Mount, the highest mountain of the Pyrenees, deemed to be 11,700 feet above the sea. It is of very difficult access, as the calcareous rock often assumes the form of perpendicular walls, from 100 to 600 feet in height; and glaciers increase the difficulty. About 2000 feet from the summit is a lake, which sends its waters to the E, into the Spanish valley of Beoussa.

Perekop; see *Precop*.

Perga, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, on the gulf of Venice, 25 m WNW Arta.

Pergamar, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a bishop's see, 60 m SW Adrianople. Lon. 25 55 E, lat. 41 10 N.

Pergamino, a town of Paraguay, in the province of Buenos Ayres, with a frontier fortress, on the road from the capital to Cordova, 110 m WNW Buenos Ayres. Lon. 60 43 W, lat. 33 53 N.

Pergamo, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Ntolia, and a bishop's see, with a palace and a castle. It is not so considerable as formerly, but has nine mosques, and occupies an oblong circuit of 3 m, at the foot of a mountain. Here parchment was invented. It is seated on the Germakli, 15 m from its mouth, and 37 N Smyrna. Lon. 27 27 E, lat. 39 5 N.

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Peria, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 90 m W Isfahan. Lon. 51 25 E, lat. 32 20 N.

Periac, a town of France, in the department of Aude, celebrated for its salt works, 6 m SW Narbonne.

Periapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore. The fortifications are quite ruinous, the late sultan having blown up the best works; and ruins occupy the greater space of the suburbs, but it is recovering fast. The environs are rich and beautiful. It is 40 m W by S Seringapatam.

Periers, a town of France, in the department of Manche, 9 m N Coutances.

Perigord, a late province of France, 83 m long and 60 broad; bounded on the N by Angoumois and Marche, E by Quercy and Limosin, S by Agenois and Bazadois, and W by Bourdellois, Angoumois, and Saintonge. It abounds in iron-mines, and now forms the department of Dordogne.

Perigieux, a town of France, capital of the department of Dordogne, and lately a bishop's see. Here are the ruins of a temple of Venus, and an amphitheatre. It is seated on the Ille, 50 m SW Limoges. Lon. 0 43 E, lat. 45 11 N.

Perinda, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Dowlatabad, 188 m NW Hydrabad. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 18 33 N.

Perija, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, on a river of the same name, 25 m from its mouth in the lake of Maracaybo, and 45 SW Maracaybo.

Perindura, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, 12 m SW Bhawanikudal.

Perleberg, a town of Brandenburg, capital of the mark of Pregnitz. It has considerable cloth manufactures, and stands on the Stepenitz, 42 m WNW Ruppin. Lon. 12 3 E, lat. 53 8 N.

Perm, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Kasan. It is divided into two provinces, Perm and Catharinenburg, the capitals of which are of the same name.

Perm, a town of Russia, capital of a government and province of the same name. It is seated on the Kama, at the influx of the Zegochekha, 620 m E by N Moscow, and 810 S by S Petersburg. Lon. 55 10 E, lat. 57 55 N.

Permacoil, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, situate on a mountain, 20 m WNW Pondicherry.

Pernalla, a town of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, 38-m S Surat.

Pernambuco; see *Fernambuco*.

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Pernau, a fortified town of Russia, in Livonia, with a castle; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 95 m N Riga. Lon. 24 30 E, lat. 58 30 N.

Pernes, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, the birthplace of the celebrated orator Flechier, bishop of Nismes. It is 12 m E by N Avignon.

Pernes, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Clarence, 17 m NW Arras.

Perno, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the coast of the Baltic, 36 m E Helsingfors.

Peronne, a strong town of France, in the department of Somme. It is called Pucelle, because it has never been taken, though often besieged. The castle was the imprisonment of Charles the simple, who here miserably died; and in this castle the duke of Burgundy detained Lewis XI three days, till he consented to sign a disadvantageous treaty. It is seated on the Somme, 27 m SW Cambray, and 80 E by N Paris. Lon. 3 2 E, lat. 49 55 N.

Perote, a town of New Spain, in Tlascala, with a small fortress. Twelve m to the SE is the Coffre of Perote, a summit 1300 feet higher than the Pike of Teneriff, which serves for a mark to sailors on entering the port of Vera Cruz. Perote is 15 m W Xalapa.

Peroufa, a town and fort of Piedmont, on the river Cluson, 6 m NW Pignerol.

Perpignan, a fortified town of France, capital of the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a good citadel and a university. It was lately a bishop's see, and is seated on the Tet, near the Mediterranean, 95 m SE Toulouse. Lon. 2 54 E, lat. 42 42 N.

Perfaim; see *Bassien*.

Persepolis, anciently the capital of the Persian empire. It was taken by Alexander the great, who set it on fire. Its magnificent ruins are 50 m NE Shiras.

Perthore, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of stockings. Here are two churches, and that of Holy Cross contains several ancient monuments. It is seated on the Avon, 9 m SSE Worcester, and 106 WNW London.

Persia, a country of Asia, consisting of several provinces, which, at different times, have had their particular kings. It is bounded on the N by Georgia, the Caspian sea, and Usbec Tartary, W by Turkey and Arabia, S by the gulfs of

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Persia and Ormus and the Arabian sea, and E by Hindooistan. It is 1220 m from E to W, and 900 from N to S. In the N and E parts it is mountainous and cold; in the middle and SE parts, it is level and desert; in the S and W, level and extremely fertile, though for several months very hot. The chief rivers are the Tigris, Kur, and Kizil Ozan; but there are many others, and several in the interior which are lost in sandy deserts. The soil produces all sorts of pulse and corn, except oats and rye; but agriculture is in a depressed state, as the government affords no protection to private property, and offers no encouragement to industry. In several places naphtha rises out of the ground; and there are mines of silver, copper, lead, iron, turcois stones, and salt; but some of these are not worked, on account of the scarcity of wood, or rather from the ignorance of the people. Among the products of Persia that are peculiarly excellent, are dates, pistachio-nuts, and poppies that produce the finest opium; cotton, indigo, and tobacco are also raised; and no country can exceed this either in the variety or flavour of its fruits. There are extensive plantations of mulberry trees for silkworms; and large flocks of sheep and goats. The camels, horses, mules, asses, oxen, and buffalos, are the best of their kind, and are indifferently used for carrying passengers or burdens, the horses excepted, which are only used for the saddle. The principal manufactures are satins, tabbies, taffetas, silk mixed with cotton, or with camels or goats hair, brocades, gold tissues, gold velvet, carpets, calicos, camlets, and fire-arms. During almost the whole of last century, Persia was desolated by competitors for the sovereignty. On the assassination of the usurper, Nadir Shah, in 1747, Ahmed Abdalla, one of his generals, founded the kingdom of Candahar; to which he annexed the provinces of Korasan and Segestan, in the E part of Persia, and those provinces of Hindooistan, W of the Indus, that had been ceded by the great mogul, in 1737, to Nadir Shah. Kerim Khan, another of Nadir's officers, obtained the sovereignty of all the southern provinces. He held the seat of government at Shiras; but refused the title of Shah, or king, being satisfied with that of Vakeel, or protector. He was a mild prince, beloved by his subjects, and respected by foreign powers. On his death, in 1779, new competitors for the throne sprung up, and caused another period of slaughter and desolation till the year

1794, when came sole is highly d erecified by t minifiers, t treasurer. government men, and, with a tyrann control. S a regular g nality and e from the th standing ar the king's men, and t But the n wandering t force of th the king co about 200, of cavalry, v ments are v dom receive are only kep plunder; it bent on the a year, eith gans, or T neighbours. Mohamedan more toleran the Turks. with black h nose, full ch form of the quently oval is fair, somev those in the ward India, men are gene inclined to m the head, an acts; but th most univers prefer blue. four light dr fastened with dagger is stu large cokes o cover the hea ban, over wh thrown, to a and their rob those of the large gold bu generally ga ble; yet ar and cruel. cushions, in but sit in an felt, called a sionately fond smoke almost

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1794, when Akau Mohamed Khan became sole monarch. The government is highly despotic, and its functions exercised by the king and his two principal ministers, the grand vizier and the lord treasurer. The whole of the executive government is in the hands of these two men, and, while they continue in favour with a tyrant, their authority is without control. Subordinate to the ministry is a regular gradation of officers; and venality and extortion pervade every class, from the throne to the cottage. The standing army of the empire consists of the king's body guard, about 10,000 men, and the royal slaves, about 3000. But the number and bravery of the wandering tribes constitute the military force of the country; and from these the king could assemble an army of about 200,000 men, chiefly consisting of cavalry, whose evolutions and movements are very rapid. The armies seldom receive either clothing or pay, and are only kept together by the hope of plunder; it is therefore deemed incumbent on the king to take the field once a year, either against the Russians, Afghans, or Turcomans, his immediate neighbours. The Persians are generally Mohamedans, of the sect of Ali, and more tolerant in their principles than the Turks. They are commonly fat, with black hair, high forehead, aquiline nose, full cheeks, and a large chin; the form of the countenance being frequently oval. The general complexion is fair, somewhat tinged with olive; but those in the s, and the provinces toward India, are of a dark brown. The men are generally strong and robust, and inclined to martial exercises; they shave the head, and wear high crimson bonnets; but the beard is sacred, and almost universally died black, but some prefer blue. They often wear three or four light dresses, one above the other, fastened with a sash, in which a small dagger is stuck; and they are fond of large cloaks of thick cloth. The women cover the head with a large black turban, over which a Cashmerian shawl is thrown, to answer the purpose of a veil; and their robes are rather shorter than those of the men, fastened in front by large gold buttons. The Persians are generally gay, polite, and hospitable; yet are deceitful, treacherous, and cruel. They do not recline on cushions, in the manner of the Turks, but sit in an erect posture on a thick felt, called a numud. They are passionately fond of tobacco, which they smoke almost incessantly. Wine they

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never taste before company; but in private they indulge to excess, and invariably drink before they eat. They take coffee in the morning, and dine about noon, but the chief repast is the supper. The most usual dish is boiled rice, variously prepared. The meat is boiled to excess, and the meal is enlarged with pot-herbs, roots, fruits, cakes, hard eggs, and sweetmeats, of which last they are extremely fond. They are remarkable for cleanliness, both in their persons and habitations. The language of Persia is perhaps the most celebrated of all the oriental tongues, for strength, beauty, and melody. Ispahan is the chief city, but Teheran is the present capital.

Persia, Gulf of, a sea between Persia and Arabia. The entrance near Ormus is not above 50 m over; but within it is from 120 to 230 in breadth, and the length from Ormus to the mouth of the Euphrates is 500 m. The Arabian side is particularly celebrated for its pearl fishery, and has many sand-banks and shoals; the Persian side is deeper, and in general has regular soundings.

Perth, a borough of Scotland, capital of Perthshire, once the residence of the sovereigns of Scotland, and the seat of the parliament. It has two parish-churches, one of which belonged formerly to a fine abbey, and contains three places of worship for so many parishes. Here, in 1559, the reformed religion was first publicly avowed, after John Knox had preached a sermon in the church against idolatry. Perth is seated on a large verdant plain, on the sw side of the Tay, which is navigable for vessels of 120 tons to the quays, but larger vessels unload at Newburg. Over the river is a modern bridge of 10 arches, the most beautiful in Scotland, to the town of Kinnoul. On the se side of the town stands Gowrie castle, once the scene of a strange conspiracy, which caused its forfeiture; and it has since served as barracks for the royal artillery. Perth has several incorporated trades, some of which have halls. The salmon fishery is a great article of trade; and it has considerable manufactures of linen and cotton goods, leather, boots, shoes, and gloves. The number of inhabitants was 14,878 in 1801, and 16,948 in 1811. It is 35 m N by w Edinburg. Lon. 3 20 w, lat. 56 24 N.

Perth Amboy, a city and seaport of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, seated on a neck of land, between the river Rariton and Arthur Kill sound. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and has one of

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the best harbours on the continent. It is 30 m sw New York, and 64 m Philadelphia. Lon. 74 23 w, lat. 40 31 n.

Perthes, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 6 m sw Melun.

Perthes, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne, 6 m sw St. Dizier.

Perthshire, a county of Scotland, 76 m long and 68 broad; bounded on the w by Argyleshire, n by the shires of Inverness and Aberdeen, e by Forfarshire, se by the frith of Tay and the counties of Fife and Kinross, and s by the frith of Forth, and the counties of Clackmannon, Stirling, and Dumbarton. It contains 4,068,640 acres, is divided into 68 parishes, and sends a member to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 126,366 in 1801, and 135,093 in 1811. The country exhibits scenes of rugged and striking magnificence, contrasted with the most beautiful ones of cultivation. The Grampian mountains cross it from sw to ne, the highest of which is Benlawers. The country sw of this ridge is mountainous, and contains several lakes; but the opposite side, though not free from hills, is more low and fertile. The principal rivers are the Forth and Tay. Perth is the capital.

Pertigi, a town of the island of Sardinia, 19 m se Castel Aragonese.

Pertuis, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, near the Durance, 11 m n Aix, and 38 se Avignon.

Peru, a country of S America, bounded on the n by Quito, w by the Pacific ocean, s by Chili, and e by the Andes. It is 1800 m from n to s, and about 500 from e to w. It never rains in the south parts; but in the north, where the mountains are not so high, it often rains excessively. There are large forests on the sides of the mountains, which advance near the sea; but none of the trees are like those in Europe. Peru has been long celebrated for mines of gold and silver, which are the chief source of its riches. Notwithstanding the little industry which is employed in working them, and the small help that commerce affords to the miners, 534,000 marks of silver, and 6038 of gold, were smelted and refined in the royal mint at Lima, in 1790; and 3,162,239 piastras in both materials were coined there. Beside the produce of the mines, the commodities exported are sugar, Vienna wood, cotton, Peruvian bark, copper, and cocoa. The fiercest beasts of prey in Peru are the puma and jaguar, inaccurately called lions and tigers by

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the Europeans, for they possess neither the undaunted courage of the former, nor the ravenous cruelty of the latter. A quadruped, called the lama, peculiar to this country, was tamed to domestic purposes by the ancient Peruvians: in form it bears some resemblance to a camel, but only of a size somewhat larger than a sheep; its wool furnishes the Peruvians with clothing, and its flesh with food. Among the birds, the most remarkable is the condor, which is entitled to preeminence over the flying tribe, in bulk, strength, and courage. When the Spaniards landed in this country, in 1530, they found it governed by sovereigns called Incas, who were revered by their subjects as divinities; and the inhabitants were found to be much more polished than the natives of other parts of America, those of Mexico excepted. These were soon subdued by a few Spaniards, under the command of Francis Pizarro. Peru is inhabited by the Spaniards, the native Americans, and a mixture arising from both, called Mestices. The native Americans, who live among the forests, form as it were so many small republics, which are directed by a Spanish priest, and by their governor, assisted by the original natives, who serve as officers. They have no distrust, for they leave the doors of their huts always open, though they have cotton, calabashes, and a sort of aloes, of which they make thread, and several other small matters that they trade with, which might be easily stolen. They go naked, and paint their bodies with a red drug, called rocu. The same man is of all trades, for he builds his own hut, constructs his own canoe, and weaves his own cloth; but if a large house is to be built for common use, every one lends a helping hand. Their skin is of a red copper colour; and they have no beard nor hair on any part of their bodies except their heads, where it is black, long, and coarse. Those that are not much exposed to the weather are of a lighter colour than the rest. Their garment is a sort of a sack, with holes to put their arms through; and this is given them by their masters as part of their wages. The Mestices, though illegitimate, have all the privileges of a Spaniard, and are the persons who carry on all trades; for the Spaniards think it beneath them to meddle with any thing of this sort. Peru is divided into two great audiences, Lima, and Charcas, which are under the government of a viceroy, whose authority once extended over all S America pos-

essed by the country from the Lima, the greatest which two blished in 17 tal of New Buenos Ayre The capital

Perugia, a strong citadel, other building, very handsome near the river Lon. 13 20 E lake of Italy, rugia. It is 9 in it are three is a church. C a battle between in which the c were slain.

Perugino, a Ecclesiastical broad; bound s by the territo duchies of Spo by the county soil is fertile i The capital is

Pesaro, a fort the duchy of U The cathedral i handsome chur laces, with ex environs abound figs. It is feat the mouth of th Venice, 17 m E

s, lat. 43 52 N *Pescara*, a str Abruzzo Citra. French in 1798, of a river of the of Venice, 10 m

Peschiera, a Veronese. It w in 1796; and th to the Austrians on the river Mi from the lake G *Pescia*, a town tino, celebrated on a river of the is a handsome Florence.

Pescina, a tow zo Ultra, near th by e Aquila.

Pesnas, a tow

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possess neither of the former, of the latter. lama, peculiar to domestic Peruvians: in semblance to a size somewhat wool furnishes something, and its the birds, the condor, which ce over the fly, and courage. ed in this coun- it governed by who were re- divinities; and and to be much natives of other e of Mexico ex- on subdued by a he command of is inhabited by tive Americans, em both, called Americans, who form as it were s, which are di- rect, and by their original natives. They have no the doors of their ough they have a sort of aloes, of ead, and several t they trade with, titolen. They go ir bodies with a The same man builds his own own canoe, and ; but if a large for common use, ing hand. Their colour; and they air on any part of their heads, where d coarse. Those posed to the wea- lower than the rest. t of a sack, with ns through; and their masters as The Mestices, ave all the privi- ed are the persons les; for the Spa- them to meddle is fort. Peru is audiences, Lima, are under the go- whose authority S. America pos-

sed by the Spaniards: but as some of the countries are above 2000 m distant from the supreme seat of justice at Lima, the inhabitants were subject to the greatest inconveniences; to remedy which two new viceroalties were established in 1776, one at St. Pe, the capital of New Granada, and the other at Buenos Ayres, the capital of Paraguay. The capital of Peru is Lima.

Perugia, a city of Italy, capital of Perugia, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel, a university, and several academies. The churches, and many other buildings, public and private, are very handsome. It is seated on a hill, near the river Tiber, 75 m N Rome. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 43 6 N.

Perugia, the ancient Trasimenus, a lake of Italy, 10 m w of the city of Perugia. It is 9 m long and 7 broad; and in it are three islands, on one of which is a church. On its N border was fought a battle between Hannibal and Flaminius, in which the consul and 15,000 Romans were slain.

Perugino, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 25 m long and 24 broad; bounded on the w by Tuscany, s by the territory of Orviero, E by the duchies of Spoleto and Urbino, and N by the county of Citta di Castello. The soil is fertile in corn and good wine. The capital is Perugia.

Pesaro, a fortified seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, and a bishop's see. The cathedral is magnificent, and it has handsome churches, convents, and palaces, with exquisite paintings. The environs abound in olives and excellent figs. It is seated on an eminence, at the mouth of the Foglia, on the gulf of Venice, 17 m ENE Urbino. Lon. 13 2 E, lat. 43 52 N.

Pescara, a strong town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra. It was taken by the French in 1798, and stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the gulf of Venice, 10 m NNE Civita di Chieti.

Peschiera, a strong town of Italy, in Veronese. It was taken by the French in 1796; and the garrison surrendered to the Austrians in 1799. It is seated on the river Mincio, where it proceeds from the lake Garda, 16 m w Verona.

Pescia, a town of Tuscany, in Fiorentino, celebrated for its fine oil; seated on a river of the same name, over which is a handsome bridge, 27 m w by N Florence.

Pescina, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near the lake Celano, 20 m s by E Aquila.

Pesnas, a town of France, in the de-

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partment of Herault, on the river Herault, 12 m NE Beziers.

Pest, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a fortress, a royal palace, and a university, the only one in the kingdom. Here are many Greek merchants, who conduct the Levant trade to Germany and the northern nations. It is seated on the E side of the Danube, opposite Buda, 96 m ESE Presburg. Lon. 19 8 E, lat. 47 30 N.

Pestli, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, near the magnificent ruins of the ancient Pæstum, 20 m SE Salerno.

Petapa, a town of New Spain, in the province of Guatimala, 25 m SE Guatimala.

Pe-tche-li, the principal province of China, bounded on the N by the great wall and part of Tartary, E by the Yellow sea, S by Chan-tong and Ho-nan, and W by the mountains of Chan-si. It contains nine cities of the first class, which have many others under their jurisdiction. Although Pe-tche-li extends no further than the 43d degree N, yet all its rivers are so much frozen during four months in the year, that wagons with the heaviest loads may safely pass them. The soil is sandy, and produces very little rice; but it abounds with all other kind of grain, and with the greater part of the fruit trees common in Europe. But what renders this province the most considerable is, that the riches of the whole empire are brought hither, the southern provinces furnishing it with every thing they produce, that is most uncommon and delicious. The inhabitants, in general, are reckoned not so polite, nor so apt to learn the sciences, as those of the southern provinces; but they are stronger and more warlike, in which they resemble the people who inhabit the northern provinces. Peking is the capital.

Peter and Paul, St. or Petropaulskoi, a seaport of Russia, in Kamtschatka. The town consists of some log-houses and a few conical huts; and its harbour, deemed one of the best on the globe, is open for vessels from April to November. Captain Clerke, who succeeded captain Cook, and died at sea, was interred here. It is seated in a valley, on the E side of Awatska bay. Lon. 158 48 E, lat. 53 1 N.

Peterborough, a city in Northamptonshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Saturday. It is governed by a mayor, and has but one church, beside the cathedral, which was formerly a monastery. The market-place is spa-

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ions, and the streets regular. It has a manufacture of stockings, and a trade in corn, coal, and timber. The number of inhabitants was 3449 in 1801, and 3674 in 1811. It is seated on the Nen, over which is a bridge into Huntingdonshire, 42 m W. Northampton, and 81 m London. Lon. 0 4 W, lat. 53 10 N.

Peterhead, a seaport of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, situate on a peninsula, which forms the most eastern point of land in Scotland. It has two harbours, defended by piers; a considerable trade in the fishery, and to the Baltic; and manufactures of thread, woollen cloth, and cotton. Upon the Keith Inch, the S part of the peninsula, are many elegant houses; and on the S side is an old castle, now used as a storehouse, and near it is a small fort and a battery. A mineral spring, of a powerful diuretic quality, and the sea-bathing, bring a great resort of company, for whose accommodation there is a ball-room, &c. It is 34 m NE Aberdeen. Lon. 17 W, lat. 57 27 N.

Petersburg, a town of New Hampshire, in Hillsborough county, 18 m E Keene, and 73 W by S Portsmouth.

Petersburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in York county, 25 m sw York, and 58 N Washington.

Petersburg, a town of Virginia, in Dinwiddie county, with a considerable trade, particularly in tobacco and flour. It stands on the S side of the Appomattox, 25 m S Richmond.

Peterburg, a town of the state of Georgia, in Elbert county, situate at the conflux of the Broad river with the Savanna, 50 m. wnw Augusta.

Peterburg, or St. Petersburg, the metropolis of the empire of Russia, in a government of the same name, with a university. It is seated on the Neva near the gulf of Finland, and built partly on some islands formed by the river, and partly upon the continent. The ground on which Peterburg now stands was a vast morass, occupied by a few fishermen's huts. Peter the great first began this city by the erection of a citadel with six bastions, in 1703; he built also a small hut for himself, and some wooden hovels. In 1710, count G. lovkin built the first house of brick; and the next year, the emperor, with his own hands, laid the foundation of a house of the same materials. From these small beginnings rose the imperial city of Peterburg; and in less than nine years, after the wooden hovels were erected, the seat of empire was transferred it from Moscow. The streets

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are straight, and generally broad and long, frequently intersecting each other in abrupt and sharp corners; and three of the principal ones, which meet in a point at the admiralty, are above a m in length; most of them are paved, but a few still remain floored with planks; and numerous canals, from one part of the river to another, pass through many of them, by which the inhabitants are supplied with water. In several parts wooden houses, scarcely superior to common cottages, are blended with the public buildings; but as they are not suffered to be repaired, or if burnt down to be rebuilt, the number of them is now greatly reduced: however, the mother of all that exists in the city, the first wooden cottage of Peter the great, has a brick building on arches erected over it, to preserve it as a sacred relic of that monarch. The brick houses are covered with stucco, painted of a pink, yellow, or green colour; the roofs are nearly flat, formed of sheet or cast iron, or sheet copper, commonly painted green or red: tiles are only used for out-houses and the meaner sort of buildings. The mansions of the nobility are vast piles of building, furnished in the most elegant style. Petersburg, though more compact than the other Russian cities, is built in a very straggling manner. On the s and sz it has a boundary formed by the town ditch, which is dug far beyond the built parts; and on the n and n flows the most northern branch of the Neva, called the Nevka, which includes a still more ample interstice. The circumference by these and the sea is nearly 20 m; but the part properly built upon occupies little more than a fourth of this space. The inhabitants are computed to be 300,000. The main stream of the Neva is, in many places, as broad as the Thames at London, and its banks are lined on each side with a continued range of handsome buildings. On the n side are the grand ducal palace, the fortress, the customhouse, the academy of sciences, and the academy of arts. On the s side are the imperial palace, the marble palace, the admiralty, the arsenal, the bank, the mansions of many Russian nobles, and the English-line, so called, because the whole row is almost wholly occupied by English merchants. In the front of these buildings is the quay, which extends 3 m, except where it is interrupted by the admiralty; and the Neva, during the whole of that space, is embanked by a wall, parapet, and pavement of hewn granite. The opposite

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divisions of Petersburg, situate on each side of the Neva, are connected by two bridges, on pontoons; and there are several others over the different arms of the river. These bridges, on account of the large masses of ice driven down the stream from the lake Ladoga, are usually removed when they first make their appearance; and for a few days, till the river is frozen hard enough to bear carriages, there is no communication between the opposite parts of the town. Among the noblest ornaments of Petersburg, is an equestrian statue of Peter the great, in bronze, of a colossal size; the pedestal of which is a huge rock, brought to the spot at a great expence. Within the walls of the fortress is the cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which are deposited the remains of Peter the great, and of the successive sovereigns, except Peter II, buried at Moscow. Petersburg has a considerable trade in exporting the products of the empire, and has a communication by canals and rivers with many of the southern provinces as far as Astracan, on the borders of the Caspian sea. It is 425 m NW Moscow, 500 E by N Stockholm, and 1000 NNE Vienna. Lon. 30 19 E, lat. 59 56 N.

Peterdorf, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, 24 m E Konigsberg.

Petersfield, a borough in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Loddon, 18 m NE Portsmouth, and 54 SW London.

Petershagen, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Minden, with a castle, seated on the Weser, 7 m NNE Minden.

Petersham, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, on the E branch of Swift river, 28 m NW Worcester.

Peterhausen, a town of Suabia, with Benedictine abbey, and a fort; seated on the N side of the Rhine, opposite Constance.

Peterwardein, a town of Slavonia, one of the strongest frontier places that Austria has against the Turks, over whom, in 1716, prince Eugene here gained a great victory. It is seated on the Danube, opposite the fortress of Neufatz in Hungary, 50 m NW Belgrade. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 45 18 N.

Petherton, South, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of dowlas; seated near the Parret, over which is a bridge, 24 m SW Wells, and 130 W by S London.

Petigliano, a town of Tuscany, in Siena, 8 m W Castro, and 45 SE Sienna.

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Petoune, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Kirin. It has scarcely any inhabitants but Tartar soldiers, and Chinese condemned to exile. It stands on the Songari, 150 m N by W Kirin. Lon. 123 35 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Petralla, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, 11 m S Molise.

Petralla, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 26 m SE Durazzo.

Petrikow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sradia, 80 m SW Warsaw. Lon. 19 46 E, lat. 51 12 N.

Petrina, a strong town of Croatia, seated on the Kulpa, 37 m E Carlstadt.

Petroria, a city of Chili, in the province of Quillota. It has rich gold mines in the vicinity, and is situate on the Longotoma, 140 m NW St. Jago. Lon. 72 1 W, lat. 31 30 S.

Pettapolly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Guntoor circar, on the bay of Bengal, 38 m SSE Condavir, and 48 NE Ongole.

Pettaw, a town of Germany, in Silesia, with considerable manufactures; seated on the Drave, 14 m SE Marchburg.

Pettycur, a harbour of Scotland, in Fifeshire, a mile W Kinghorn, in the frith of Forth. It is the usual landing-place of passengers from Leith, on the opposite shore.

Petworth, a town in Suffex, with a market on Saturday, seated near the Arun, 12 m NE Chichester, and 48 SW London.

Pevensey, a village in Suffex, 14 m WSW Hastings, situate on a rivulet that enters a bay of the English channel, called Pevensey Harbour. Here is an ancient castle, which belonged to Robert earl of Morten, and said to be the largest and most entire remain of a Roman building to be seen in Britain. Pevensey was anciently a famous haven, though now it is nearly 2 m from the sea. Here Swain landed in 1049, when he carried off his cousin Beorn and murdered him; and here William of Normandy landed, when he invaded England.

Pfaffenhofen, a town of Bavaria, with a Benedictine monastery at a small distance. It is seated on the Ilm, 15 m S Ingoldstadt.

Pfalzen, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It has a convent, which was formerly a palace of the kings of the Franks, and stands on the Moielle, 3 m NE Treves.

Pfaffenheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the

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Rhine; seated on the river Prim, 3 m w Worms.

Pfaffikon, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, 12 m s Zurich.

Pfater, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, near its conflux with the Danube, 14 m s by s Ratibon.

Pforten, a town and lordship of Lusatia, 10 m s Guben.

Pforzheim, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, with a castle. It has a trade with Holland in wood, and manufactures of cloth, stuffs, stockings, jewellery, and watches. It is seated on the Entz, 15 m s by s Durach.

Pfreimb, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, with a castle, seated at the conflux of the Pfreimb with the Nab, 10 m s Amberg.

Pfullendorf, a town of Suabia, seated on the Andalspatch, 22 m n by s Constance.

Pfullingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wurttemberg, 8 m s Tubingen.

Phalsburg, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meurthe, 25 m w w Strasbourg.

Pharos, a small island in the Mediterranean sea, opposite Alexandria, in Egypt, the space between which and the continent forms an extensive harbour. It has a communication with the continent by a stone causeway and bridge. It formerly had an exceedingly high tower, called Pharos, and at the top were lights for the direction of ships. Lon. 31 11 E, lat. 30 24 N.

Pharza, anciently Pharsalia, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, famous for the decisive victory gained by Julius Cesar over Pompey, in 48 B. C. It is an archiepiscopal see, and seated on the Enipeus, 16 m s w Larissa.

Phasis; see *Rioni*.

Philadelphia, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, seated at the foot of the mountain Timolus, in an extensive plain. The Greeks retain its ancient name, but the Turks call it Allahijah. It contains 11,000 inhabitants, among whom are 2000 Christians, who have four churches and a Greek archbishop. It is 40 m s s Smyrna. Lon. 28 15 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Philadelphia, the capital of Pennsylvania, and formerly the metropolis of the United States of America, situate in the county of its name, on the w bank of the Delaware, which is here a mile broad. It was laid out by William Penn, the first proprietary of the province, in 1683, and settled by a colony from England; and, by a constant influx of foreigners, increased to so great

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a degree, that in less than a century, and in the lifetime of the first person born in it of European parents, it was computed to contain 6000 houses and 40,000 inhabitants, in the city and suburbs. The population has been constantly increasing, and in 1802 it was estimated to contain 70,000 inhabitants. The original plan was an oblong square, on the isthmus between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, one mile from s to n on the former and two from s to w on the latter. But the Delaware front has been preferred, and the buildings now occupy a space nearly 3 miles length, and in the most extended part do not reach a mile from the Delaware. The streets intersect each other at right angles; the principal one is Broad-street, 113 feet wide, running n and s, which is crossed by High-street, 100 feet wide, extending from river to river; the other streets, in general, are 50 feet wide: they are all paved, and have broad bricked footways, with pumps on each side at about 100 yards from each other, with a lamp on the top. Here are 16 places of public worship for Christians of various denominations, and a synagogue for the Jews. The statehouse is a magnificent building; on the left of which is a city court house, and on the right a philosophical hall. Here likewise is a county court house, a mint, a public library, and several other public buildings. A university was incorporated here in 1791, its funds partly given by the state, and partly taken from the old college. Here are also many literary and humane societies, with other useful institutions, both public and private. The city is governed by a mayor, has numerous manufactures, and a considerable inland and foreign trade. It is 97 m s w New York, and 130 n e Washington, the present metropolis. Lon. 75 10 w, lat. 39 57 n.

Philip, St. a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, with a castle. It has been long celebrated for its saffron, and stands on a lofty hill, 30 m w w Catania.

Philip, St. a town of Terra Firma, the province of Venezuela, 70 m s Venezuela. It was swallowed up, with 1200 souls, by the great earthquake of 1812.

Philip, St. a town of New Spain, Mechoacan, 28 m n Guanaxuato.

Philip, St. in Spain: see *Nativa*—*Brasil*; see *Louis de Marannon, St.*

Philip Islands, two islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Bligh, in 1791. They are 5 m asunder,

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a sandy spit reaches two-thirds of the distance, from the s toward the w island, which last is the smallest. They are covered with shrubs, have a few tall trees on them, and the land is low. Lon. (of the eastern island) 140 3 E, lat. 8 6 S.

Philippeville, a fortified town of France, in the department of Ardennes. It was anciently called Corbigny, and received its present name in honour of Philip II of Spain. It is 16 m N Roeroy.

Philippi, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and an archbishop's see. On the plain near this place, Cassius and Brutus were defeated by Augustus and Mark Antony, in 48 B. C. It is greatly decayed, but an amphitheatre and several other monuments of its ancient grandeur remain. It is 60 m E Salonica. Lon. 24 18 E, lat. 40 40 N.

Philippine, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Flanders. It was taken by the French in 1747, restored in 1748, and again taken in 1794. It is seated on an arm of the Scheldt, 15 m W by W Ghent.

Philippine Islands, a large group of islands in the N Pacific ocean, discovered by Magellan, in 1521, and afterward conquered by the Spaniards, in the reign of Philip II. They lie 400 m SE of China, and are said to be 1100 in number, but some hundreds of them are very small. The principal are, Luconia, Mindanao, Paragoa, Samar, Magbute, Mindoro, Luban, Panay, Leyta, Bohol, Zebu, Negros, St. John, and Aboyo. This extensive group presents many volcanic appearances, and is subject to violent earthquakes, thunder, and rains. The air is hot and moist, and the soil fertile in rice, bread-fruit, and many other useful vegetables and fruits. The cotton is of peculiar beauty, and the sugar-cane and cocoa-nut trees are objects of particular culture. The trees are always green, and there are ripe fruits all the year. Here are many wild beasts and birds, quite unknown in Europe; also many noxious and venomous creatures, and even herbs and flowers that are poisonous. Gold, copper, and iron are among the certain products. The natives are affable, hospitable, and honest, and cultivate the land with abundant skill; but they are not all of one original. The principal tribe, called Tagals, seem of Malay origin; they are tall and well made, of a tawny complexion, and wear only a kind of shirt and loose drawers; but the dress of the women is chiefly a large mantle, and

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their beautiful black hair is of great length. The houses are of bamboo, covered with palm leaves, raised on pillars to the height of nine feet. The chief food is rice, cocoa-nuts, and salted fish. See *Luconia*.

Philippopolis, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It is neatly built, and chiefly inhabited by Greeks. It stands on the Maritima, 68 m ESE Sofia, and 88 WNW Adrianople. Lon. 25 12 E, lat. 42 33 N.

Philips Norton, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, 7 m S by E Bath, and 104 W London.

Philipsburg, a town of New Jersey, in Sussex county, on the river Delaware, opposite Easton in Pennsylvania, 41 m NW Trenton.

Philipsburg, a town of New York, in Dutchess county, near which is a mine that yields virgin silver. It stands on the N side of Hudson river, 28 m N by N New York.

Philipsburg, a town and fortress of Germany, in the late bishopric of Spire. The swamps round it add greatly to its strength. It was taken by the French in 1734, when the duke of Berwick was killed at the siege; but it was restored the year following, by the treaty of Vienna. In 1799, it was four times blockaded by the French republicans, without success. It now belongs to Baden, and is seated on the Rhine, 17 m N Durlach.

Philipsbad, a town of Sweden, in Wermeland, seated in a mountainous country, abounding in iron mines, between two lakes, and watered by a rivulet. In 1775, it was destroyed by fire, but has been rebuilt. It is 22 m NE Carlstad, and 160 W by N Stockholm.

Philiptown, a borough of Ireland, capital of King county. It is 42 m W by S Dublin. Lon. 7 15 W, lat. 53 18 N.

Phrat; see *Euphrates*.

Piacenza, or *Placenza*, a fortified town of Italy, capital of a duchy, included in that of Parma, and a bishop's see, with a good citadel, and a celebrated university. The churches, convents, squares, streets, and fountains are beautiful. The great square is ornamented with brass equestrian statues of the celebrated Alexander Farnese and his brother Ranuncio. The inhabitants, about 30,000, have scarcely any other employment than the manufacture of silk stuffs. At this place, in 1746, the Austrians gained a decisive victory over the Spaniards and French. In 1796, the French

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took possession of Piacenza; were forced to evacuate it in 1799; but regained it in 1800. It is of greater extent than Parma, and seated in a well cultivated country, near the river Po, 38 m wsw Parma. Lon. 9 38 E, lat. 45 5 N. See *Parma*.

Pianezza, a town and castle of Piedmont, seated on the Dora, 6 m w Turin.

Pianosa, an island of Italy, off the coast of Tuscany, 6 m s of that of Elba. It is level and low, as the name imports. Lon. 10 34 E, lat. 42 46 N.

Piave, a river of Italy, which rises on the frontiers of the principality of Trien, flows by Cadore, Belluno, and Feltri, and through the province of Treviso, into the gulf of Venice, 16 m NE Venice.

Piazza, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 36 m w by s Catania.

Picardy, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Hainault, Artois, and the strait of Dover, E by Champagne, S by the Isle of France, and W by Normandy and the English channel. It now forms the department of Somme.

Picighone; see *Pizzighetone*.

Pickering, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, and the remains of a castle, 26 m NE of York, and 223 N by W London.

Pickersville, a town of S Carolina, in Pendleton county, capital of Washington district. It is 52 m wsw Cambridge.

Pico, one of the Azores, or Western islands. It has a volcanic mountain, called Pico, about 8000 feet in height from the surface of the sea; and on its sides are numerous craters, several of them now almost concealed by trees. The last eruption of the peak happened in 1718, and destroyed several vineyards. The island is about 80 m in circumference, and produces a great deal of wine. Lon. 28 26 W, lat. 28 29 N.

Pidhou, a small island between that of St. John and the continent of Nova Scotia, at the E end of Northumberland strait. Lon. 62 15 W, lat. 45 50 N.

Pids Wall, in England, a famous barrier, erected by the Romans, to defend the Britons against the incursions of the Picts, of which some small remains are left. It began at the entrance of Solway frith, in Cumberland, and passed across the island by Carlisle and Newcastle to Tynemouth.

Pidaura, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, the ancient Epidaurus; situate on the W coast of the gulf of Eugia, 25 m E Napoli di Romania. Lon. 23 22 E, lat. 37 40 N.

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Piedmont, a late principality of Italy, 150 m long, and 90 broad; bounded on the N by Valais, E by Milanese, S by the county of Nice and the territory of Genoa, and W by France and Savoy. It includes the duchy of Montferrat, and contains many high mountains, among which are rich and fruitful valleys, as populous as any part of Italy. In the mountains are rich mines of several kinds, and the forests afford a great deal of game. The principal rivers are the Po, Tanaro, Stura, and Donia. This country has a great trade in raw silk; and it produces also corn, rice, wine, fruit, hemp, flax, and cattle. It lately belonged to the king of Sardinia, and the capital was Turin. But this country, with that portion of Milanese lying W of the river Tesin and the duchy of Parma, are now annexed to France, and divided into six departments; namely, Ivrea or Doire, Marengo, Po or Eridan, Sesia, Stura, and Tanaro, of which the chief towns are Ivrea, Alexandria, Turin, Vercelli, Coni, and Asti.

Pienza, a town of Tuscany, in Siennese, 25 m SE Sienna.

Pierre, St. a small island near Newfoundland, ceded to the French in 1763, for drying and curing their fish. They were dispossessed of it by the English in 1793. Lon. 56 0 W, lat. 46 39 N.

Pierre, St. a town of Martinico, situate on a round bay, on the W coast, 15 m NW Fortroyal. Lon. 61 21 W, lat. 14 41 N.

Pierre le Moutier, St. a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, and near a lake, 15 m NW Moulins, and 150 S Paris.

Pietro, St. an island in the Mediterranean, 13 m long and 3 broad, near the SW coast of Sardinia, taken by the French in 1793, but retaken soon after.

Pignerol, or *Pinerola*, a town of Piedmont, formerly fortified, but now only surrounded by a wall. It is seated on the Cluson, 18 m SW Turin.

Pilgram, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, at the source of the Iglan, 28 m E Tabor.

Pilkington, a town in Lancashire, with considerable manufactures. The inhabitants were 5786 in 1801, and 7353 in 1811. It is 4 m SW Manchester.

Pillau, a seaport of Prussia, on the Baltic. The harbour is good, and it is well fortified, being considered as the bulwark and key of the kingdom. Here is a magazine for military stores; and below the gate of the castle is a stone equestrian statue of Frederic-William

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the great. The streets are broad and straight, and the houses built in the Dutch taste. It is 10 m w by s Konigsberg, of which it is the port. Lon. 20 20 E, lat. 54 38 N.

Pilnitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a royal palace; celebrated for a treaty entered into by the princes of Europe against France in 1792. It is 7 m SE Dresden.

Pilsen, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which is particularly rich in sheep, and noted for excellent cheese. It is fortified, and well built, and seated at the conflux of the Radbuza and Wлта, 55 m SW Prague. Lon. 13 30 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Pilno, or *Pilzow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, seated on the Wisłaka, 50 m SSW Sandomir.

Pilten, a town of Courland, capital of a fertile district of the same name. It is seated on the Windau, 12 m NNW Goldingen.

Pinckney, an inland district of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of York, Chester, Union, and Spartanburg.

Pinckneyville, a town of S Carolina, in Union county, capital of Pinckney district. It is situate on Broad river, at the influx of the Pacolet, 75 m NW Columbia. Lon. 81 40 W, lat. 34 52 N.

Pines, Isle of, an island 14 m long, in the S Pacific ocean, off the S end of New Caledonia. It is quite a pointed hill, sloping toward the extremities, which are very low; and on the low land are many tall pine trees. Lon. 167 38 E, lat. 22 38 S.

Piney, a town of France, in the department of Aube, 12 m ENE Troyes.

Ping-king, or *Ping yuen*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou. It is 930 m SSW Peking. Lon. 142 28 E, lat. 26 38 N.

Ping-liang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chen-si. It is seated on the Kin-ho, 550 m SW Peking. Lon. 106 25 E, lat. 35 35 N.

Pinhel, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira, capital of a territory of the same name. It is seated on the Coa, 28 m N by W Guarda. Lon. 6 40 W, lat. 40 46 N.

Pinneberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a lordship, with a castle. It is seated on the Owe, 15 m NW Hamburg, and 16 SE Glückstadt.

Pinos, an island of the W Indies, on the S side of Cuba, 25 m long and 15 broad, mountainous, and covered with pines. Lon. 82 33 W, lat. 22 22 N.

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Pinsk, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc. There are many Jews among the inhabitants, and the Greeks have a bishop. The chief manufacture is dressing Russian leather. It is surrounded by morasses, and stands on a river of the same name, 95 m E Brzesc. Lon. 26 20 E, lat. 52 18 N.

Piombino, a small principality of Italy, on the coast of Tuscany, to which was annexed the island of Elba, separated by a channel 7 m broad. It had its own prince, under the protection of Naples; but, since 1800, the continental part has belonged to Tuscany, and the island to France.

Piombino, a seaport of Italy, capital of the principality of the same name. It has a good harbour, defended by a citadel, and is seated on a peninsula, 40 m SE Leghorn. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 42 57 N.

Piperno, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, built out of the ruins of the ancient Priverum, and seated on a mountain, 9 m NW Terracina.

Pipley, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, which formerly had English and Dutch factories; seated on the Subanreeka, not far from its mouth, 53 m S Midnapour.

Pirano, a small seaport of Istria, seated on a peninsula, 6 m SW Capo d'Istria.

Piritz, a town of Further Pomerania, where the ancient dukes of Pomerania often resided; seated near the lake Maldui, 12 m S by W New Sargard.

Pirmasens, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts. Near this place, in 1793, the French were defeated by the Prussians. It is 13 m E Deux Ponts.

Pirna, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. It has a castle on a mountain, called Sonnenstein, which was almost destroyed by the Prussians in 1756 and 1758, and is now an asylum for invalids, &c. It is a place of considerable trade, situate on the Elbe, 12 m SE Dresden.

Pisa, a city of Tuscany, capital of Pisano, and an archbishop's see, with a famous university, and three forts. The Arno runs through the city, and over it are three bridges, the middle one constructed of marble; and there is a canal hence to Leghorn. Pisa formerly contained 100,000 inhabitants, but there are not at present above 16,000, so that grass grows in some of the streets. The manufactures consist of steel, jewellery, embroidery, damasks, velvet, taffeta, and calico. The cathedral is a magni-

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acent structure, and with its baptistry, belfry, and cemetery, which are detached fabrics, occupy a very considerable space; the belfry is a leaning tower, much noticed by travellers. There are upward of 80 more churches, and that of St. Stephen, belonging to an order of knights, and St. Maria della Spina, in which part of our Saviour's crown of thorns is said to be preserved, are deserving of notice. The other remarkable buildings are the palaces of the grand duke and archbishop, the arsenal, the great hospital, and the magnificent exchange; the last is almost superfluous, as the trade of Pisa is removed to Leghorn. Three m N of the city are celebrated baths, constructed at the expense of the hospital of Pisa; and the revenues arising from them are appropriated to the hospital. This city was possessed and evacuated by the French republicans, in the same manner as that of Leghorn. It is seated in a fertile plain, 4 m from the Mediterranean, 12 NNE Leghorn, and 48 W by S Florence. Lon. 10 23 E, lat. 43 43 N.

Pisano, a province of Tuscany, lying SW of Florentino, on the Mediterranean. It is 47 m long and 25 broad; abounds in corn, oil, wine, and is well cultivated; but some of the necessaries of life are dear. Pisa is the capital.

Piscadores; see *Pong-hou*.

Piscataqua, a river of New Hampshire, the mouth of which forms the only port in that state, and at its entrance is a lighthouse. Lon. 70 41 W, lat. 43 4 N.

Piscataway, a town of Maryland, in Prince George county, on a creek of its name which flows W into the Potomac, 14 m S Washington.

Pisco, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, with a good road for ships. It is seated in a country rich in excellent fruit and wine, 140 m SSE Lima. Lon. 75 55 W, lat. 13 36 S.

Pisek, a town of Bohemia, capital of the circle of Prachin. Bohemia diamonds are found here. It is seated on the Watawa, near its conflux with the Muldau, 58 m SSW Prague. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Pishour; see *Peishore*.

Pistoia, a city of Tuscany, in Florentino, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. Here are several fine churches, magnificent palaces, and handsome streets; but it is almost deserted. In the neighbouring mountains, which are a part of the Apennines, are mines of copper and crystals. It is seated near the Stel-

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la, 20 m WNW Florence. Lon. 11 29 E, lat. 43 55 N.

Pitha, a seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, with a fortress; seated on a small island, at the mouth of the Pitha, in the gulf of Bothnia, and joined to the continent by a wooden bridge. It is 95 m NNE Uma. Lon. 20 58 E, lat. 63 15 N.

Pithiviers; see *Pluviers*.

Pitheathly, a village of Scotland, in a sequestered vale, 5 m S Perth. Here are mineral waters that have been long famed in scorbutic complaints, and it has good accommodations for invalids.

Pitschen, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, on the frontiers of Poland, 30 m NE Brieg.

Pittensveem, a borough of Scotland, in Fifeshire, with a harbour on the frith of Forth. In the vicinity are coal mines and salt works. It is 10 m S by E St. Andrew.

Pittsburg, a town of N Carolina, chief of Chatham county. It is famous for pure air and water, and stands on a rising ground, in a rich and well cultivated country, 16 m W Raleigh.

Pittsburg, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Alleghany county, situate on a point of land between the rivers Alleghany and Monongahela. It is the staple of commerce for Philadelphia with the western country, and also for the numerous establishments formed on the above two rivers, which here unite and take the name of Ohio; and by this river and the Mississippi, it has a trade with Louisiana and New Orleans. Here was Fort Du Quesne, which was abandoned by the French in 1758, on the approach of general Forbes, and its name changed to Fort Pitt; but it is now gone to decay. Fort Fayette, a recent structure, stands on the bank of the Alleghany. Here are manufactures of glass, nails, hats, and tobacco; and ship-building is practised to a considerable extent. It is 300 m W by N Philadelphia. Lon. 80 8 W, lat. 40 22 N.

Pittsfield, a town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, situate in a rich vale, on the Housatonic, 38 m W Northampton.

Pittsgovon, a town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, on the W head waters of the Rariton, 32 m N Trenton.

Pittsown, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, situate on the Kennebec, 22 m N by W Wiscasset.

Piura, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the diocese of Truxillo. This was the first Spa-

nish settlement zarro in 1531, much cotton, stands 7 m from a river, which mer, for it feld m SE Paita, and 80 29 W, lat. 5 Pizzighetton in Cremonese, which Francis foner. It was 1733, again in Austrians and situate on the Pizzo, a town Ultra, on the W by N Monte Placencia, a dura, and a bi It is seated in ed by mounta and 110 WSW lat. 40 6 N.

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nish settlement in Peru, founded by Pi-
zarro in 1531, and its territory produces
much cotton, sugar, maize, and fruit. It
stands 7 m from the sea, on the w bank
of a river, which is sometimes dry in sum-
mer, for it seldom rains here. It is 25
m SE Paita, and 255 NW Truxillo. Lon.
80 29 W, lat. 5 15 S.

Pizzighetone, a fortified town of Italy,
in Cremonese, with a strong castle, in
which Francis I of France was kept pri-
soner. It was taken by the French in
1733, again in 1796, and retaken by the
Austrians and Russians in 1799. It is
situate on the Adda, 10 m NW Cremona.

Pizzo, a town of Naples, in Calabria
Ultra, on the gulf of St. Eufemia, 4 m
W by N Monte Leone.

Placentia, a city of Spain, in Estrema-
dura, and a bishop's see, with a castle.
It is seated in a plain, almost surround-
ed by mountains, 50 m NE Alcantara,
and 110 WSW Madrid. Lon. 5 55 W,
lat. 40 6 N.

Placentia, a town of Spain, in Biscay,
seated on the Deva, 25 m E by S Bilbao.

Placentia, a seaport of Newfound-
land, on the E side of a large bay on the
S part of the island. The harbour is ca-
pacious, and defended by a fort, called
St. Louis. It is 60 m WSW St. John.
Lon. 53 43 W, lat. 47 15 N.

Placenza; see *Piacenza*.

Plainfield, a town of Connecticut, in
Windham county, on the W side of the
Quinabang, 10 m ESE Windham.

Plan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle
of Pilse, with a castle, 20 m SE
Egra.

Plassey, a town of Hindoostan, in Ben-
gal, seated in a plain, memorable for a
great victory obtained by colonel Clive,
in 1757, over the nabob Surajah Dow-
lah. It is 25 m S Moorshedabad.

Plata, or *Chquisaca*, a city of Peru,
capital of the audience of Charcas, and
an archbishop's see, with a university.
The cathedral is large, and finely adorn-
ed with paintings and gildings. It is
seated on the Chimao, 600 m SE Cusco.
Lon. 66 34 W, lat. 19 16 S.

Plata, or *Rio de la Plata*, a large ri-
ver of S America, formed by the union
of the great rivers Parana and Uruguay.
It was discovered, in 1515, by Juan
Diaz de Solis, a Spanish navigator, who
was slain by the natives in endeavouring
to make a descent in the country.
It forms the a boundary of Brasil,
and enters the Atlantic between the capes
of St. Anthony and St. Mary, the latter
in lat. 35 S. It is 150 m broad at its
mouth; at Monte Video, 60 m up the
river, the land is not to be discerned on

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either shore, when a vessel is in the mid-
dle of the channel; and at Buenos
Ayres, 160 m higher, the opposite shore
is not to be discerned from that city.
This river has many islets and shoals,
which cause adverse currents, and ren-
der the navigation intricate. It gives
name to a province of Paraguay, now
more usually called Buenos Ayres, from
its capital.

Plate Forme, a town of St. Domingo,
on the S side of the N peninsula, 21 m
SSE St. Nicholas.

Plate, a town and castle of Further
Pomerania, on the river Rega, 19 m E
by S Camin.

Platte, a river of Louisiana, which has
its source near that of the Arkansa, and
flows above 1200 m E to the Missouri,
which it enters in lat. 41 3 N, and is
there 600 yards wide. Its stream is ra-
pid and shallow, and contains a great
number of small islands.

Platten, a lake of Hungary, 60 m to
the SE of that of Neufidler. It is 46 m
in length, from 3 to 8 in breadth, and
abounds with fish.

Platten, a town of Bohemia, in the
circle of Saatz, on the frontiers of Mis-
nia, 14 m N Elnbogen.

Plattburg, a town of New York,
chief of Clinton county. It is situate
on Lake Champlain, 50 m N Crown
Point.

Plau, a town of Lower Saxony, in the
duchy of Mecklenburg, with a castle;
seated on a lake of the same name, 20 m
SSE Gustrow.

Plauen, a town of Upper Saxony, ca-
pital of Voigtland, with a castle. It has
considerable cotton manufactures, and
is seated on the Elster, 80 m SW Dresden.
Lon. 12 12 E, lat. 50 28 N.

Plauen, a town of Upper Saxony, in
Thuringia, with an ancient castle on a
mountain, seated on the Gera, 15 m S
Erfurt.

Plauen, a town of Brandenburg, in
the Middle mark, on a lake formed by
the Havel, from which is a canal to the
Elbe. It has a manufacture of porcelain,
and is 5 m WNW Brandenburg.

Plescof; see *Piskof*.

Pleshey, a village in Essex, 7 m NNW
Chelmsford. It was the seat of the lord
high constable of England, from the in-
stitution of that office to the year 1400.
On the site of his castle is now a brick
farm-house.

Plesse, a town of Silesia, capital of a
lordship, with a fine castle. It is sur-
rounded by walls flanked with towers,
and seated on the Vistula, 36 m ESE
Ratibor. Lon. 19 3 E, lat. 49 57 N.

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Plettenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with an ancient castle; situate on the Elbe and Oester, 28 m N Ham.

Plettenberg Bay, a bay on the coast of Africa, which affords good anchorage, but is exposed to the force of the waves. Lon. 24 30 E, lat. 34 0 S.

Pleyberg, a town and castle of Germany, in Carinthia. seated on the Feitz, at the foot of a mountain, 20 m E Clagenfurt.

Ploczko, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated on a hill, near the Vistula, 75 m NW Warfaw. Lon. 19 29 E, lat. 52 46 N.

Ploen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, capital of a principality of the same name. It has a castle on a mountain, and is seated on the N side of the lake, 24 m NNW Lubec. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 54 11 N.

Ploermel, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 27 m NE Vannes.

Plotzkau, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, seated on the Saal, 10 m W Cothen.

Pludenz, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, seated in a plain on the river Ill, 12 m SSE Fekkirk.

Plumstead, a town of Pennsylvania, in Bucks county, seated on Delaware river, 36 m N Philadelphia.

Pluviers, or **Pithiviers**, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, 20 m NNE Orleans.

Plymouth, a borough and seaport in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of the Plym, and, next to Portsmouth, is the most considerable harbour in England for men of war. There are, properly speaking, three harbours, called Calwater, Sutton Pool, and Hamoaze. The first is the mouth of the Plym, and a commodious harbour for merchant ships, but is seldom entered by ships of war. The second, frequented by merchant ships only, is almost surrounded by the houses of the town, and further secured by an extensive pier. The third is the mouth of the Tamar, and is the harbour for large ships, having moorings for 92, and good anchorage for a much greater number. These harbours unite in a capacious bay, called the Sound; and their entrances are defended by a fort on St. Nicholas island, by a citadel nearly opposite to that island, upon a hill which overlooks the town, and by several batteries and block-houses on different points of the harbour. See

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Plymouth-dock. Near the citadel is the Victualling Office, an extensive range of buildings; in which are two bakehouses, each containing four ovens, that in one day can bake a sufficient quantity of bread for 16,000 men. The fishery for pilchards extends no further N than this port, whence great quantities are exported to Italy and other catholic countries. Plymouth has two parish churches, is governed by a mayor, and carries on a considerable foreign and domestic trade. The number of inhabitants was 19,040 in 1801, and 20,803 in 1811. It is well supplied with fresh water, first brought here, from a place 7 m off, by the famous Sir Francis Drake. It is 43 m SW Exeter, and 216 W by S London. Lon. 4 7 W, lat. 50 21 N.

Plymouth, a seaport of Massachusetts, capital of a county of the same name. It is the oldest settlement in New England; and the rock on which their forefathers first landed was conveyed, in 1774, from the shore to a square in the centre of the town. The principal business of the place is the cod fishery, in which are employed 2000 tons of shipping. It is situate on the S end of Plymouth bay, 42 m SSE Boston. Lon. 70 45 W, lat. 41 58 N.

Plymouth, a town of New Hampshire, in Gratton county, situate on the Pemigewasset, at the influx of Baker river, 25 m S Hanover.

Plymouth, a town of N Carolina, on the S side of Roanoke river, 4 m above Albemarle sound, and 23 SSW Edenton.

Plymouth-dock, the largest town in Devonshire, situate 2 m NW Plymouth, on an eminence between Stonehouse creek on the E, and Hamoaze on the W. It is of modern date, and owes its origin, and rapid increase, to the establishment of the dock-yard and naval arsenals along the E bank of the Hamoaze. The king's dock-yard is one of the finest in the world, occupying near 72 acres, and having all the conveniences for building and fitting out ships of war: it is separated from the town by a high wall, and both are defended by strong fortifications. The governor of Plymouth now resides here, in a handsome house overlooking the harbour from a rocky eminence. Near it are six squares of barracks; and about half a mile distant are military hospitals for the sick. The town contains a church, two chapels (another in the dockyard) several meeting-houses, a public library, and a magnificent theatre and hotel. The market-place is large, and

a market, thrice a week; in time of war, it is exclusive of 23,747 in 1811.

Plympton, governed by a Saturday. ruins; and it is 1 m E Plympton.

Plynlimm, Wales, partly in C. summit is 2,400 ft above the sea. The other rivers flow into the mountain.

Po, the principal river of its four mont. flows into the Adriatic (along the coast) and a small tributary, Mantuan, rare, where it is then four principal rivers it receives, overflows its banks, and the rivers are increased by snow. It is the moment of France, and of the Po, a river of Kiang-si, in China, 1,000 li long, and 14 m E Yenchow.

Pockling, with a market on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is 14 m E Yenchow.

Podenstien, the principal source of the river.

Podlachie, m long and 10 m wide, N by Prussia, palatinate of Masovia.

Podolia, Poland, W of Russia, in the Bog direction. It is the capital of which Kan.

Podolsk,

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a market, though not chartered, is held thrice a week. The trade and population, in time of war, is very considerable; the number of inhabitants was 23,747 in 1801, and 30,083 in 1811, exclusive of the army and navy.

Plympton, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It had once a castle, now in ruins; and is one of the stannary towns for tin. It is seated near the Plym, 7 m E Plymouth, and 218 W by S London.

Plynlimmon, a vast mountain of Wales, partly in Montgomeryshire, and partly in Cardiganhire. The loftiest summit is 2463 feet above the level of the sea. The Severn, the Wye, and other rivers, have their source in this mountain.

Po, the principal river of Italy, which has its source at Mount Viso in Piedmont. flows through Montebelluna, Milanese (along the border of the Venetian) and a small part of Modenese, into Mantuan, which it crosses into Ferrarese, where it divides at Ficherulolo, and then enters the gulf of Venice by four principal mouths. In its course it receives several rivers, and often overflows its banks, as most of those rivers descend from the Alps, and are increased by the melting of the snow. It gives name to a new department of France, including part of Piedmont, of which the capital is Turin.

Po, a river of China, in the province of Kiang-si, which runs into the Poyang-hou, a small distance from Jao-tcheou.

Pocklington, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a stream that runs into the Derwent, 14 m E York, and 194 N by W London.

Podenstein, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, near the source of the Putlach, 30 m SE Bamberg.

Podlachia, a province of Poland, 88 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Prussia, E by Lithuania, S by the palatinate of Lublin, and W by that of Masovia. It is also called the palatinate of Bielsk, from the capital.

Podolia, a province in the SE part of Poland, wrested from that country by Russia, in 1793. The Dniester separates it from Moldavia on the SW; and the Bog crosses it from the N in a SE direction. It is divided into the palatinates of Podolia and Bracklaw, of which Kaminiack and Bracklaw are the capitals.

Podolsk, a town of Russia, in the

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government of Moscow, seated on the Moskva, between two hills, 28 m S Moscow.

Podor, a fortress of Africa, on the river Senegal, built by the French. It was ceded to the English in 1763, but afterward taken by the French, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1783. Lon. 14 20 W, lat. 17 1 N.

Poggio, a town of Tuscany, with a handsome palace, 8 m SE Florence.

Poggibonzi, a town of Tuscany, with the ruins of a citadel, seated near the Elba, 20 m S Florence.

Poggy, an island in the Indian ocean, on the W side of Sumatra, and separated from the N end of that of Nias by a narrow channel. It is triangular, and about 20 m in length. Lon. 99 30 E, lat. 2 20 S.

Poirino, a town of Piedmont, 14 m SE Turin.

Poissy, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, near the forest of St. Germain, 15 m NW Paris.

Poitiers, a town of France, capital of the department of Vienne, and a bishop's see. The population is not in proportion to the extent; for it includes a number of gardens and fields within its circuit. It has several Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, partly demolished, and a triumphal arch, which serves as a gate to the great street. Here, in 1356, Edward the black prince gained a victory over the French, taking prisoners king John and his son Philip, whom he brought to England. The principal manufactures are stockings, woollen caps, gloves, and combs. It is seated on a hill, by the river Clain, 52 m SW Tours, and 120 N by E Bourdeaux. Lon. 0 21 E, lat. 46 35 N.

Poitou, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Bretagne, Anjou, and Touraine, E by Touraine, Berry, and Marche, S by Angoumois, Saintonge, and Aunis, and W by the bay of Biscay. It is fertile in corn and wine, and feeds a great number of cattle, particularly mules. It now forms the departments of Vendée, Vienne, and Deux Sevres.

Polu, a strong seaport of Istria, and a bishop's see. Here are large remains of a Roman amphitheatre and a triumphal arch. It is seated on a mountain, near a bay of the gulf of Venice, 38 m S Capo d'Istria. Lon. 14 9 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Poland, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by Prussia, Courland, Livonia, and Russia, W by the Baltic,

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Brandenburg, and Silesia, s by Hungary and Moldavia, and e by Russia and the territories wrested by that power from the Turks. It is divided into four principal parts, Great Poland, Little Poland, Red Russia, and Lithuania: each of which is subdivided into palatinates, or provinces. Poland has now no political existence as a nation, being divided among the neighbouring states. The government was monarchical and aristocratical; all the acts of state being in the name of the king and republic of Poland. The king was the only elective sovereign in Europe; being chosen by a general diet summoned by the archbishop of Gnesna, as chief of the republic during the interregnum. This circumstance proved the source of great calamities; for, on the demise of every sovereign, the country was generally involved in a war, between contending factions, respectively supported by foreign powers. In 1772, a partition of this country, projected by the king of Prussia, was effected by that monarch, in conjunction with the empress of Russia and the emperor of Germany. By this partition, one third of the country was wrested from the republic, the diet being compelled, by a foreign force, to make and to ratify this important cession. The three partitioning powers, moreover, forcibly effected a great change in the constitution. In 1791, however, the king and the nation, in concurrence, almost unanimously, and without any foreign intervention, established another constitution. By this the evils of an elective monarchy were avoided, the throne being declared hereditary in the house of Saxony. The rights and privileges of all orders in the republic (the king, the nobles, the citizens, and the peasants) were alike equitably consulted; and it seemed to be formed agreeably to the universal wish of the nation. A few of the nobility, however, discontented at the generous sacrifice of some of their privileges, repaired to the court of Russia; and their representations concurring with the ambitious views of the empress, she sent an army into Poland, under pretext of being guarantee of the constitution of 1772. Her interference was too powerful to be resisted; and this new constitution was overthrown. But the principal object for which the Russian army entered Poland was not yet attained. The empress had planned, in conjunction with the king of Prussia, a second partition of this country, which took place in 1793. Such multiplied op-

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pressions at last roused the spirit of the nation. General Kosciuszko appeared, in 1794, at the head of a Polish army, to assert the independency of his country, and to recover the provinces wrested from it. He was successful, at first, against the king of Prussia; but was defeated and taken prisoner in the sequel, by the Russians, who soon after took the capital, Warsaw. The king formally resigned his crown at Grodno in 1795, and was afterward removed to Peterburg, where he remained a kind of state prisoner, till his death in 1798. The whole of the country was divided among the three partitioning powers. Austria had Little Poland, and the greatest part of Red Russia and Podolia, which is now called the kingdom of Galicia; Prussia had Great Poland, Polish Prussia, a small part of Lithuania, and Polachia; and Russia had Samogitia, the remainder of Lithuania, Volhinia, and Podolia. The towns of Poland are for the most part built with wood; and the villages consist of mean cottages or huts. The country is so fertile in corn in many places, that it supplies Sweden and Holland with large quantities, and it has extensive pastures. Peat, ochre, chalk, belemnites, agate, chalcidony, cornelians, onyxes, jasper, rock crystals, amethysts, garnets, topazes, sapphires, and even rubies and diamonds are found in Poland; also talc, spar, lapis calaminaris, coal, iron, lead, and quicksilver. Here is much leather, fur, hemp, flax, salt-petre, alum, manna, honey, and wax; and there are mines of salt, of a great depth, out of which is dug rock-salt. Horses are numerous, very strong, swift, and beautiful; and horned cattle are bred in such numbers, that above 80,000 are driven every year out of the country. The principal rivers are the Dnieper, Vistula, Dwina, Niemen, Dniester, Bog, and Bug.

Polezon; see *Poolorson*.

Polesia, a name commonly given to the palatinate of Brzesc, in Lithuania.

Polesino, a province of Italy, in the duchy of Venice; bounded on the n by Paduano, e by Dogado, s by Ferrarese, and w by Veronese. It is 42 m long and 17 broad, and fertile in corn and pasture. Rovigo is the capital.

Pol, St. a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, noted for mineral waters, 16 m nw Arras.

Policandro, an island in the Archipelago, one of the Cyclades, 20 m in circuit. Here are a few villages, a castle, and a harbour; but it consists,

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in general, of barren rocks and mountains. It lies between Milo and Paros. Lon. 25 31 E, lat. 36 32 N.

Policaastro, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, on a gulf of the same name, in the Mediterranean, 85 m SE Naples. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 40 15 N.

Polignano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, seated on a craggy rock, near the gulf of Venice, 16 m E Bari.

Poligny, a town of France, in the department of Jura, seated on a rivulet, 20 m SSW Belançon.

Polina, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, 12 m S Durazzo.

Politz, a town of Hither Pomerania, noted for hops, 8 m N Stettin.

Politzka, a walled town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, on the frontiers of Moravia, 23 m SE Chrudim.

Polizzi, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, at the foot of the mountain Madonia, 42 m SE Palermo.

Polkowitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 13 m S Glogau.

Pollock/baaws, a town of Scotland, in Renfrewshire. It has numerous bleach-fields, and stands on the river White Cart, 4 m WSW Glasgow.

Polno, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Grabow, 38 m ESE Colberg.

Polore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 26 m SSW Arcot, and 55 NW Pondicherry.

Polotsk, a government of Russia, formed of part of the palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. The products are chiefly grain, hemp, flax, and pasture; and the forests furnish great abundance of masts, planks, oak for ship-building, pitch, tar, &c. which are chiefly sent down the Dwina to Riga.

Polotsk, a strong town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. In 1812, it was entered by the French, and on August 17, the Russians gave them battle here, and the French were driven into the town; but on October 20, the Russians retook the town by storm. It is seated on the Dwina, at the influx of the Polota, 126 m NNW Mohilef, and 144 ENE Wilna. Lon. 27 50 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Polten, St. a town of Austria, the residence of a great number of the nobility. The adjacent country yields excellent saffron. It is seated on the Dra-
farn, 35 m W Vienna. Lon. 15 41 E, lat. 48 13 N.

Poltzin, a town of Further Pomerania, near which are medicinal springs and baths. It is 33 m SE Colberg.

Polynesia, a term applied by some

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geographers to the circuit that includes those numerous islands in the Pacific ocean lying E of the Philippines and Australasia; namely, the Pelew, Ladrones, Caroline, Sandwich, Marquesa, Society and Friendly isles, and others included within those groups.

Pombal, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with an ancient castle, 16 m NE Leiria, and 21 S Coimbra.

Pornegus, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, at the entrance into the harbour of Marseilles, defended by a tower, with a gar-
rison.

Pomerania, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, 250 m long and 75 broad; bounded on the N by the Baltic, E by Prussia and Poland, S by Brandenburg, and W by Mecklenburg. The air is pretty cold, but compensated by the fertility of the soil, which abounds in pasture and corn, of which last a great deal is exported. It is a flat country, containing many lakes, woods, and forests, and has several good harbours. The principal rivers are the Oder, Reckenitz, Peene, Ucker, Rega, Persante, Wipper, Ihna, Stolpen, and Lebo. It is divided by the Oder into Hither and Further Pomerania. The latter, and part of Hither Pomerania, lately belonged to the king of Prussia; and the remainder, N of the Peene, to the king of Sweden. Stettin and Stralsund are the chief towns.

Pomerelia, a district of W Prussia, extending W from the river Vistula, to the duchy of Pomerania, of which it was formerly a part. Dantzic is the capital.

Pomfret, a town of Connecticut, in Windham county, 12 m NNE Windham, and 40 E by N Hartford.

Pomona, or *Mainland*, the principal of the Orkney islands, 24 m long and from 6 to 10 broad; but intersected by numerous arms of the sea. The general appearance of this country is much the same as the Mainland of Shetland; but the soil is more fertile, and in some parts better cultivated. Kirkwall is the capital. See *Orkneys*.

Pondicherry, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It was first settled by the French in 1674; and previously to the war of 1756 was a fine city. It extended along the sea-coast above a mile, and had a citadel, then the best of its kind in India, which was taken by the English, in 1761, and immediately razed, in retaliation of M. Lally's conduct toward fort St. David, in 1758. The town was restored in 1763; taken by the English in 1778; restored in 1783;

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and again taken by the English in 1793. It is 85 m s by w Madras. Lon. 79 53 E, lat. 11 41 N.

Pondico, a small uninhabited island of the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Negropont.

Ponferrada, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Sill, 40 m sw Leon.

Pong-hou, or *Piscadores*, a cluster of islands in the China sea, lying 6 leagues from the w coast of the island of Formosa. They are only sand banks or rocks; and not a shrub is to be seen upon them. The harbour of Pong-hou is good, and was fortified by the Dutch, while they were masters of Formosa. A Chinese garrison is kept here, with one of the mandarins called literati, whose chief employment is to watch the trading vessels between China and Formosa. Lon. 121 25 E, lat. 25 30 N.

Pons, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a mineral spring; seated on a hill, near the river Sevigne, 10 m s Saintes.

Pons, St. a town of France, in the department of Hérault, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated in a valley surrounded by mountains, in which are fine marble quarries, 24 m N Narbonne. Lon. 2 47 E, lat. 43 29 N.

Pont de l'Arche, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Seine, 18 m N Evreux.

Pont Audemer, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Rille, 23 m wsw Rouen, and 38 nw Evreux.

Pont de Camare, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, noted for mineral waters, 40 m sse Rodez.

Pont de Ce, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, seated on the Loire, 3 m s Angers.

Pont l'Eveque, a town of France, in the department of Calvados. It is a trading place, seated on the Touque, 4 m from the sea, and 40 wsw Rouen. Lon. 0 10 E, lat. 49 17 N.

Pont du Gard; see *Gard*.

Pont Gibaut, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 10 m wsw Clermont.

Pont a Mousson, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe. It had once a university, which was removed to Nancy in 1768. Here was lately several religious houses, and the premonstratens had a magnificent church. It is seated on the Moselle, which divides it into two parts, 14 m nnw Nancy.

Pont St. Esprit, a town of France, in the department of Gard, on the river Rhone. Here is one of the finest bridges

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in Europe, consisting of 19 great and four small arches. To facilitate the passage of the water in time of floods, apertures are made through each pier, six feet above the common level of the river; and to stem the rapidity of the river, the bridge is not built in a right line, but in a curve. This passage is defended by a citadel, within which is the church of the Holy Spirit, projecting into the river. Pont St. Esprit is 17 m s Viviers, and 55 ne Montpellier. Lon. 4 40 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Pont St. Maxence, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, seated on the Oise, 5 m s Senlis.

Pont sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of Aube, with a castle, seated on the Seine, 17 m nw Troyes, and 55 sse Paris.

Pont de Vaux, a town of France, in the department of Ain, seated on the Refouze, near its conflux with the Saone, 8 m s Macon.

Pont de Vesle, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with manufactures of stuffs and tapestry; seated on the Velle, 12 m w Bourg.

Pont sur Yonne, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, seated on the Yonne, 8 m nw Sens.

Ponta Delgada, a seaport of St. Michael, one of the Azores. It is defended by a citadel, and contains about 8000 inhabitants. Lon. 25 40 w, lat. 37 45 N.

Pontarlier, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, with a strong castle on a mountain. It is seated on the river Doubs, and the frontiers of Switzerland, 22 m w Neuchatel, and 30 sse Besançon. Lon. 6 26 E, lat. 46 55 N.

Pontchartrain, a lake in the w part of W Florida, 36 m long and 24 broad. It receives several rivers, and communicates E with the gulf of Mexico, and w with the Mississippi, through the lake Maurepas and river Iberville.

Ponteroix, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, 15 m w Quimper.

Ponte, a town of Piedmont, at the conflux of the Soano and Orco, 19 m nnw Turin.

Ponte de Lima, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, seated on the Lima, over which is a magnificent bridge, 13 m nw Braga.

Ponte Stura, a town of Piedmont, in Monferrat, at the conflux of the Stura and Po, 4 m wsw Casal.

Ponte Vedra, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the mouth of the Leris, 26 m n Tuy.

Ponteba, or *Ponte Imperiale*, a town

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of Germany, in Ca Fella, over which is Veneta, a small town Friuli, in Italy. 1 and 25 sw Villach.

Pontefract, a borough governed by a mayor Saturday. It is fertile soil, and noted for licorice. The castle has been the scene of violence in the English history. The murder of Richard York, and 174 NW.

Ponteland, a village, on the river castle. It was a Roman Pons Aelii; and here was concluded between the king of Scotland.

Pontiana, a river enters the ocean by the w side of the island, not far from the line, where factory.

Pontivy, a town in the department of Morbihan, with a manufacture; seated N Vannes.

Ponteife, a town in the department of Seine. In 1435, the stratagem; and by storm in 1442. Paris was transferred 1652, 1720, and 1740, an eminence, near Paris. Lon. 2 6 E.

Pontorson, a town in the department of Manche, with a tide Avranches.

Pontremoli, a town with a strong castle; see Apennines, on the wsw Pisa. Lon.

Pontriou, a town in the department of Côtes du Nord, 20 m river Trieu.

Pontypool, a town with a market on the confluence of Japan between two hills, 6 m sw Monmouth London.

Ponza, a small island in the Tyrranean, near the entrance of the gulf of Naples, a town, harbor, salt-works. It was in 1813. Lon. 13

Ponzano, a town in the duchy of Montferrat, and 18 N Savona.

P O N

of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Fella, over which is a bridge to Ponteba Veneta, a small town of the province of Friuli, in Italy. It is 20 m *nnw* Friuli, and 25 *sw* Villach.

Pontefract, a borough in *W* Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is situate in a very rich soil, and noted for large plantations of licorice. The castle, now in ruins, has been the scene of various tragical events in the English history; particularly the murder of Richard II. It is 22 m *sw* York, and 174 *nnw* London.

Ponteland, a village in Northumberland, on the river Blythe, 7 m *ne* Newcastle. It was a Roman station, called Pons Ælii; and here, in 1244, a peace was concluded between Henry III and the king of Scotland.

Pontiana, a river of Borneo, which enters the ocean by several mouths, on the *w* side of the island, under the equinoctial line, where the Dutch have a factory.

Pontivy, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a linen manufacture; seated on the Blavet, 25 m *n* Vannes.

Pontoise, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, with a castle. In 1435, the English took it by stratagem; and Charles VII retook it by storm in 1442. The parliament of Paris was transferred to this place in 1652, 1720, and 1753. It is seated on an eminence, near the Oise, 27 m *nw* Paris. Lon. 2 6 *E*, lat. 49 3 *N*.

Pontorson, a town of France, in the department of Manche, on the river Coesnon, with a tide harbour, 10 m *ssw* Avranches.

Pontremoli, a town of Tuscany, with a strong castle; seated at the foot of the Apennines, on the river Magra, 55 m *nnw* Pisa. Lon. 9 40 *E*, lat. 44 25 *N*.

Pontriou, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, on the river Trieu, 20 m *nw* St. Brieuc.

Pontypool, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of japanned ware; seated between two hills, on the river Avon, 15 m *sw* Monmouth, and 149 *w* by *N* London.

Ponza, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples, at the entrance of the gulf of Gaeta; containing a town, harbour, and considerable salt-works. It was taken by the British, in 1813. Lon. 13 10 *E*, lat. 40 53 *N*.

Ponzzone, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Monterrat, 10 m *s* Acqui, and 18 *n* Savona.

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Poole, a borough, seaport, and the largest town, in Dorsetshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, and situate on a peninsula projecting into a capacious bay, which branches into many creeks, and forms several islands. The harbour admits vessels of moderate size only; but for them it is very secure. Poole rose into consequence, when the ancient town of Warcham fell into decay. The number of inhabitants was 4761 in 1801, and 4816 in 1811. The principal branch of trade is the Newfoundland fishery; but it has also a large importation of deals from Norway, a general commerce with America and various parts of Europe, and a fine coasting trade, particularly in corn and coal. Near the mouth of the harbour is an oyster bank, from which vast quantities are carried to the creeks of Essex and the Thames. Poole is 40 m *waw* Winchester, and 105 *w* by *s* London. Lon. 1 59 *w*, lat. 50 43 *N*.

Pooleroon, or *Poleron*, one of the Banda islands, 100 m *se* Amboyna. Lon. 130 0 *E*, lat. 4 10 *S*.

Pooloway, one of the Banda islands, on which the Dutch have a regular pentagon, called Fort Revenge. Lon. 130 4 *E*, lat. 4 17 *S*.

Poona, a town of Hindoostan, in Vishapour, and the capital of the Western Mahratta empire. It is not large, and entirely defenceless; the chief seat of power being at Poorunder. It is 100 m *se* Bombay. Lon. 73 55 *E*, lat. 18 30 *N*.

Poorunder, a fortress of Hindoostan, in Vishapour, seated on a mountain, 18 m *ese* Poona. It is a place of refuge for that capital in case of an invasion; and here the archives of government are kept.

Poote, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, 6 m *ws* Alençon.

Popa Madre, a town of Terra Firma, with a convent and chapel of the Virgin, to which the Spaniards in those parts go in pilgrimage, especially those who have been at sea. It is seated on a high mountain, 50 m *s* Carthage. Lon. 74 22 *w*, lat. 10 15 *N*.

Popayan, a province of New Granada, in the *w* part of that kingdom. A chain of mountains runs through the country from *n* to *s*, in which are mines of silver. The soil near the sea is flat, marshy, and often flooded by the rains; but the interior is extremely fertile, and abounds in cattle, provisions of every kind, delicate fruits, sugar-canes, tobacco, and cotton.

Popayan, the capital of a province of

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that name in New Granada, and a bishop's see, with a university. The trade is considerable, and the inhabitants are estimated at 25,000. It stands in a large plain, nearly surrounded by the Molino, 230 m wsw St. Fe, and 240 mne Quito. Lon. 76 32 W, lat. 2 19 N.

Popedom; see *Ecclesiastical State*.

Poperinghe, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on a river of the same name, 6 m w Ypres.

Popo, a kingdom of Guinea, on the Slave coast. The inhabitants have scarcely any houses to dwell in, beside the king's village, which is on an island in the middle of a river. The chief trade is in slaves. Lon. 2 33 E, lat. 6 18 N.

Popocatepetl, the most elevated mountain of New Spain, in Tlascala. It is a volcano, and continually burning; but for these several centuries nothing has issued from its crater but smoke and ashes. This mountain is 1968 feet higher than the most elevated summit of the old continent. It is frequently called the Volcano of Puebla, and is 30 m w of Puebla.

Pora, an island in the Indian ocean, on the w coast of Sumatra, 54 m long and from 9 to 12 broad. Lon. 98 30 E, lat. 1 10 S.

Porcah, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Travancore, taken from the Dutch by the English in 1795. It is 85 m nw Travancore. Lon. 76 20 E, lat. 9 15 N.

Porchester, a village in Hampshire, 4 m n Portsmouth, at the upper end of the harbour, between Fareham and Portsea island. It has an ancient castle, which has served, of late years, for the reception of prisoners of war, and ordnance stores.

Porco, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction in the diocese of Plata. It has its name from a mountain, rich in silver, and its mine was the first worked by the Spaniards after the conquest. It is 25 m wsw Potosi. Lon. 67 20 W, lat. 19 40 S.

Porcuna, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 22 m nw Jaen.

Porentru, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine. It lately belonged to Switzerland, and was the capital of the bishopric of Basel. It is seated on the Hallan, near Mount Jura, 26 m wsw Basel, and 48 sw Colmar. Lon. 7 10 E, lat. 47 27 N.

Porlock, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, and a trade in coal and lime; seated on a bay of the Bristol channel, surrounded by hills, 14 m n by w Dulverton, and 170 w London.

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Porragong; see *Para*.

Porcelain, a rich and commercial town of the kingdom of Siam. It is surrounded by fourteen bastions, and situate on a large river, 300 m n of its mouth in the gulf of Siam. Lon. 100 2 E, lat. 17 48 N.

Port Baltic; see *Rogerswick*.

Port Dauphin, the chief settlement on the se coast of Madagascar, with a harbour defended by a fort. Lon. 47 0 E, lat. 25 0 S.

Port Desire, a harbour on the e coast of Patagonia, where ships sometimes touch in their passage to the Pacific ocean. Lon. 67 56 W, lat. 47 46 S.

Port Egmont, one of the finest harbours in the world, on the nw coast of Falkland islands, discovered by commodore Byron in 1765. The whole navy of England might ride here in perfect security from all winds; and every thing for the refreshment of ships is to be obtained in abundance. Lon. 55 0 W, lat. 51 27 S.

Port Français, a harbour on the w coast of America, discovered by Prouse in 1786. It is of a circular form, not to be fathomed in the middle, and bordered by peaked mountains, of an excessive height, covered with snow. The natives on this coast are described as the most complete thieves, possessed of an activity and obstinacy capable of executing the most difficult projects. Skins were found here in great abundance, particularly those of the sea otter. In this harbour is a small island. Lon. 137 30 W, lat. 58 37 N.

Port Glasgow, a seaport of Scotland, in Renfrewshire, near the mouth of the Clyde. It was founded in 1710, to serve as the port of the city of Glasgow, whose magistrates appoint a bailiff for its government. The harbour is excellent; and there are extensive warehouses on the quay, belonging to the Glasgow merchants. The number of inhabitants in 1811 was 5116. Contiguous to the town, and near the shore, stands the castle of Newark, a strongly fortified edifice. It is 4 m E Greenock, and 20 W by N Glasgow.

Port Jackson, a bay and harbour on the coast of New S Wales, 13 m n Botany bay. The capes that form the entrance are high, rugged, and perpendicular cliffs; and the harbour is one of the noblest in the world, 14 m in length, with numerous creeks or coves. The name was given to it by captain Cook, who observed it in sailing along the coast. See *Sydney*.

Port Louis, a strong town of France,

in the department of the citadel and a tion for part the E India C on the extrem mouth of the Lon. 3 18 W,

Port Mahon

Port Mulgra coast of N A islands on the near the entra captain Dixon natives, and th were wretched conveying a c filth, and idlen 59 18 N.

Port Paix, a St. Domingo, posite the isla 52 W, lat. 19 5

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Port Penn, a Newcastle coun bour, opposite Delaware. It i ward-bound shi able wind, and phia.

Port au Prince mingo, seated o the island, of w tal in time of p siderable trade. 1791, by the rev taken by the E 1794. Lon. 72

Port Roseway *Port Royal*, once a considera riches and trade stroyed by an ea fire, in 1722 by 1744 by a hurri traordinary calar were removed, to be held here i fifts of about 2 neck of land tha into the sea, and

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in the department of Morbihan, with a citadel and a good harbour. It is a station for part of the French navy, and the E India Company's ships; and stands on the extremity of a peninsula, at the mouth of the Blavet, 17 m W Vannes. Lon. 3 18 W, lat. 47 40 N.

Port Mahon; see *Mahon*.

Port Mulgrave, a harbour on the W coast of N America, formed by small islands on the E side of Beering bay, near the entrance. It was so named by captain Dixon, who saw some of the natives, and their habitations; the latter were wretched hovels, with their insides conveying a complete picture of dirt, filth, and idleness. Lon. 139 25 W, lat. 59 18 N.

Port Paix, a seaport on the N coast of St. Domingo, with a good harbour, opposite the island of Tortue. Lon. 72 52 W, lat. 19 54 N.

Port Patrick, a seaport of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, confined by the sea on one side, and on the other by overhanging rocks and hills. It is nearly opposite Donaghadee, in Ireland, from which it is only 21 m distant; and a packet boat sails hence for that place every day. The harbour is good, and has a noble quay, with a reflecting lighthouse. The chief trade consists in the importation of bees and horses from Ireland; and it is a place of resort for sea-bathing. It is 28 m W Wigton, and 115 SW Edinburgh. Lon. 5 3 W, lat. 54 58 N.

Port Penn, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county, with a secure harbour, opposite Reedy island, in the river Delaware. It is the rendezvous of outward-bound ships, waiting for a favourable wind, and 56 m below Philadelphia.

Port au Prince, a seaport of St. Domingo, seated on a bay on the W side of the island, of which part it is the capital in time of peace, and a place of considerable trade. It was nearly burnt, in 1791, by the revolting Negroes, and was taken by the English and Royalists in 1794. Lon. 72 10 W, lat. 18 40 N.

Port Roseway; see *Shelburne*.

Port Royal, a seaport of Jamaica, once a considerable town, abounding in riches and trade. In 1692, it was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1702 by a fire, in 1722 by an inundation, and in 1744 by a hurricane. After these extraordinary calamities, the public offices were removed, and no market suffered to be held here in future. It now consists of about 200 houses, built on a neck of land that juts out several miles into the sea, and has a strong fort. The

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harbour is deep, and 1000 ships may ride therein, secure from every wind. It is 6 m across the bay, SW Kingston. Lon. 76 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

Port Royal, a town of Virginia, in Caroline county, with three churches; situate on the Rappahannoc, 23 m SE Fredericksburg, and 58 above Urbanna.

Port Royal, an island on the coast of S Carolina, separated from the neighbouring continent by an arm of the sea, called Broad River, which forms the most commodious harbour in the state, at the town of Beaufort.

Port St. Ann; see *Killough*.

Port St. Julian, a harbour on the W coast of Patagonia, where ships usually touch that are bound for the Pacific ocean. Lon. 68 44 W, lat. 49 10 S.

Port St. Mary, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a fort, called St. Catharine. The principal trade is in salt; and hence Cadiz is supplied with spring water. It is seated on the harbour of Cadiz, at the mouth of the Guadalete, 8 m NNE Cadiz.

Port sur Saone, a town of France, in the department of Upper Saone, on the river Saone, 8 m NW Vesoul.

Port Tobacco, a town of Maryland, chief of Charles county, situate on a creek of its name, which enters the Potomac, 4 m below the town. In the vicinity are the celebrated cold waters of Mount Misery. It is 30 m S Washington.

Port Vendre, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a small harbour on the Mediterranean, defended by two forts. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1793, but retaken the next year. It is 25 m SE Perpignan.

Portadown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, with a linen manufacture; situate on the river Bann, 14 m NE Armagh.

Portalegre, a city of Portugal, in Alentejo, and a bishop's see. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, and is seated at the foot of a high mountain, 30 m N Elvas.

Portarlinton, a borough of Ireland, partly in King but chiefly in Queen county. It sends a member to parliament, and stands on the Barrow, 12 m N Maryborough, and 40 WSW Dublin.

Portici, a village 4 m ESE of the city of Naples, on part of the site of ancient Herculaneum, near mount Vesuvius. Here is a palace of the king of Naples, enriched with a vast number of statues, and other remains of antiquity, taken out of the ruins of Herculaneum.

Portland, a peninsula in Dorsetshire,

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connected with the mainland by a ridge of pebbles, called the Chest Bank, extending above 7 m up the sw coast. Between this bank and the mainland is a narrow arm of the sea, called the Fleet. Portland Isle is 4 m long and a broad, surrounded by inaccessible rocks, except at the landing-place, at the sw end, where is a strong castle, called Portland Castle, built by Henry VIII. This peninsula is noted for freestone, which is used for building the finest structures, and about 9000 tons of it are annually exported. It lies on the sw side of Weymouth bay, and at the s extremity, called Portland Point, is a lighthouse. Lon. 51 7 w, lat. 50 31 n.

Portland, the capital of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, with a capacious harbour, defended by a fort, a citadel, and a battery. It was almost laid in ashes by a British fleet in 1775, but has been rebuilt, and has three churches. Ships are built here, and the foreign trade is considerable. It is situated on a promontory in Casco bay, with a lighthouse at the entrance of the harbour, 123 m nne Boston. Lon. 70 10 w, lat. 44 47 n.

Portland Islands, a cluster of small islands in the Pacific ocean. They are low, and covered with wood, and the centre one is in lon. 149 8 e, lat. 2 38 s.

Portland Point, the most southern part of the island of Jamaica. Lon. 77 5 w, lat. 17 44 n.

Portlock Harbour, a harbour on the sw coast of America, of a circular form, with a narrow entrance. Lon. 136 43 w, lat. 57 43 n.

Porto, a fortified town of Italy, in Veronese, on the s side of the Adige, opposite Legnago. 10 m sse Verona.

Porto, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, and the see of a bishop, who is generally a cardinal, and dependent only on the pope. It stands on the w side of the Tiber, 10 m sw Rome.

Porto, see *Operto*.

Porto Bello, a seaport of Terra Firma, on the n coast of the isthmus of Darien, nearly opposite Panama on the s coast. It is a very unhealthy place; and the country around swarms with toads and other reptiles in the rainy season. Before the abolition of the trade by the galleons, in 1748, and the introduction of register ships, this place was the great mart for the rich commerce of Peru and Chili, which was conveyed hither from Panama, partly on mules, and partly down the river Chagre. The town stands close to the sea, on the side

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of a mountain that surrounds the harbour, which is safe and commodious. It was taken in 1741 by admiral Vernon, who demolished the fortifications; but it has since been strongly fortified. It is 50 m n by s Panama, and 300 w by s Carthagena. Lon. 79 50 w, lat. 9 33 n.

Porto Cabello, a strong seaport of Terra Firma, in the province of Caracas. It has a good harbour, with an excellent quay, to which large vessels are easily and securely fastened; and is the place of import and export for a considerable extent of inland country. Three m to the w is the village and bay of Borburato, formerly the principal port on the coast, and is still so for exporting the cattle of Venezuela to the West India islands. Porto Cabello stands on a small neck of land, which has been cut through, and thus formed into an island; and over the cut is a bridge that communicates with extensive suburbs. It is 30 m nww Leon. Lon. 67 31 w, lat. 10 31 n.

Porto Farino, a seaport of the kingdom of Tunis, to the w of the ruins of Carthage, and 30 m n Tunis. Lon. 10 16 e, lat. 37 12 n.

Porto Ferrajo, a seaport on the n side of the isle of Elba, with a good harbour, defended by two forts. It is 8 m sw Piombino, on the coast of Italy. Lon. 10 17 e, lat. 42 53 n.

Porto Fino, a small seaport on the coast of Genoa, with a fort, situate between two mountains, 15 m s Genoa.

Porto Galea, a town of Spain, in Bilcay, seated on a small bay, 12 m nw Bilbao.

Porto Greco, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, near the gulf of Venice, 9 m s Viesti.

Porto Gruaro, a town of Italy, in Friuli, seated on the Lema, 15 m w Marano.

Porto Hercules, a small seaport of Italy, in Stato delli Presidii, situate on a peninsula, 4 m s Orbitello.

Porto Longone, a seaport on the n side of the isle of Elba, with a good harbour, and a fortress upon a rock, almost inaccessible. It is 35 m nw Orbitello, on the coast of Italy. Lon. 10 20 e, lat. 42 50 n.

Porto Marin, a town of Spain, in Galicia, near the river Minho, 17 m s Lugo, and 48 s Compostello.

Porto Novo, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the coast of the Atlantic, 29 m nww Lisbon.

Porto de Plata, a seaport, and the principal shore-settlement on the n side of St. Domingo. The vicinity abounds

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mines of gold. The harbour is 19 45 w, lat. 19 45 n. *Porto Praya*, a town, one of the town islands, and is the residence of the governor of the island. Lon. 14 54 n.

Porto del Principe, a town of Cuba, where it are several. Lon. 78 15 w, lat. 21 15 n.

Porto Real, a town of Cuba, on the harbour of the mouth of the Ciego de Avila. Here are several warehouses; and the harbour is a strong one. It is 7 m s Ca.

Porto Rico, an island, 60 m s St. Domingo. It is inhabited by Spaniards. It is a fertile plain, and produces sugar, rice, and other fruits, but unhealthy. It produces sugar, rice, and other fruits, but unhealthy.

Porto Santo, an island, the least of the Madeiras. In 1418, a Portuguese vessel, along the African coast, was driven to sea by a sudden storm, and all expected to perish. The vessel, however, escaped, and hence they call it Madeira. It produces a vast number of valuable products, honey, and wax, but good anchorage. Lon. 16 25 w, lat. 32 15 n.

Porto Seguro, a town of Brazil, on the coast of the bay of Ilheus, and is very fertile. It has the same name, seated on the mouth of a river, to the Atlantic. Lon. 30 30 w, lat. 15 30 s.

Porto Vecchio, a town of Corsica, seated on a bay on the coast, 40 m s Ajaccio. Lon. 41 40 w, lat. 41 40 n.

Porto Venero, a town of Genoa, at the entrance of the Ligurian sea. It has a good harbour, seated on the side of a

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mines of gold, silver, and copper.
The harbour is but indifferent. Lon.
10 11 W, lit. 19 45 N.

Porto Praya, a town and bay of St.
ago, one of the Cape Verd islands.
The town stands on an elevated plain,
and is the residence of the Portuguese
governor of the islands. Lon. 23 29 W,
16 14 54 N.

Porto del Principe, a seaport on the N
east of Cuba, with a good harbour.
Near it are several springs of bitumen.
Lon. 78 13 W, lat. 21 31 N.

Porto Real, a town of Spain, in An-
daluia, on the harbour of Cadiz, near
the mouth of the Gaudalete, or St. Peter
river. Here are dockyards and naval
storehouses; and at the entrance of the
harbour is a strong fort called Matagor-
ra. It is 7 m E Cadiz.

Porto Rico, an island of the W In-
dies, 60 m E St. Domingo, belonging to
the Spaniards. It is 120 m long and 40
m broad, diversified with woods, valleys,
and plains, and watered by springs and
rivers, but unhealthy in the rainy seasons.
It produces sugar, rum, ginger, cotton,
silk, and rice; and there are so many
insects, that they are often killed for the
value of the skins alone. Here are a
great number of uncommon trees, and
a little gold in the N part of the island.
San Juan de Porto Rico is the capital.

Porto Santo, an island in the Atlantic,
the least of the Madeiras, 15 m in cir-
cuit. In 1418, a Portuguese ship, coast-
ing along the African shore, was driven
out to sea by a sudden squall, and when
they all expected to perish, they dis-
covered this island, which, on account
of their escape, they named Porto San-
to; and hence they discovered the island
of Madeira. It produces little corn;
but there are oxen and wild hogs,
and a vast number of rabbits. The
most valuable productions are dragons-
blood, honey, and wax. It has no har-
bour, but good anchorage in the road.
Lon. 16 25 W, lat. 32 38 N.

Porto Seguro, a province of Brasil, S
of that of Ilheus, and N of Spiritu San-
to. It is very fertile. The capital is of
the same name, seated on an eminence,
at the mouth of a river that flows
into the Atlantic. Lon. 40 20 W, lat.
13 30 S.

Porto Vecchio, a seaport of Corfica,
seated on a bay on the E coast of the
island, 40 m SE Ajaccio. Lon. 9 10 E,
41 40 N.

Porto Venero, a seaport on the coast
of Genoa, at the entrance of the gulf of
Genoa. It has a good harbour, and is
seated on the side of a hill, at the top of

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which is a fort, 45 m SE Genoa. Lon.
9 38 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Portree, a town of Scotland, on the E
side of Skye, one of the Hebrides. The
inhabitants trade chiefly in beeves, sheep,
and kelp. It has an excellent harbour,
sheltered at its mouth by the isle of
Raaza. Lon. 6 16 W, lat. 57 33 N.

Portsea, an island between Chichester
bay and the harbour of Portsmouth, in
Hampshire. It is a low tract about 14
m in circuit, separated from the main-
land on the N by a creek, over which
are two bridges, one for the entrance
and the other for the departure of pas-
sengers. At the SW extremity is the
town of Portsmouth.

Portsmouth, a borough and seaport
in Hampshire, with a market on Thurs-
day and Saturday. It is the most con-
siderable haven for men of war, and the
strongest fortified place in England. Its
spacious harbour is made by a bay
running up between the island of Port-
sea, on which the town is situate, and
the opposite peninsula, having a narrow
entrance commanded by the town and
forts. Many of the largest ships are
always laid up here; and, in time of
war, it is the principal rendezvous of
the grand channel fleet. The docks,
arsenals, storehouses, barracks, &c. are
all of capital magnitude, and kept in
the most perfect order. The town is
governed by a mayor, and entirely sup-
ported by there fort of the army and
navy. To the S of it is the noted road
of Spithead, where the men of war an-
chor when prepared for actual service.
Portsmouth has one spacious church,
and two neat chapels; the latter are in
a part of the town called Portsea, built
on what was formerly called Portsmouth
Common, and is now above four times
larger than the parent town. The num-
ber of inhabitants was 33,226 in 1801,
and 40,567 in 1811, exclusive of the
males belonging to the army and navy.
Portsmouth is the birthplace of the ce-
lebrated philanthropist Jonas Hanway.
It is 20 m SSE Winchester, and 72 SW
London. Lon. 1 6 W, lat. 50 47 N.

Portsmouth, the capital of New Hamp-
shire, in Rockingham county, with three
churches. It is the largest town and
the only seaport in the state, seated on
the Piscataqua, 2 m from the ocean.
The harbour is one of the finest on the
continent, well defended by nature, both
against storms and an enemy. It is 50
m N by E Boston. Lon. 70 42 W, lat.
43 5 N.

Portsmouth, a town of Virginia, in
Norfolk county, on the W side of Eliza-
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both river, opposite Norfolk; both which towns constitute but one port of entry. See *Norfolk*.

Portsmouth, a town of the state of Ohio, on the E side of the Sciota, at its conflux with the Ohio. It is the depot for the merchandise of the settlements on the upper part of the Sciota, and 60 m S Chillicothe. Lon. 83° 8' W, lat. 38° 22' N.

Portfey, a town of Scotland, in Banffshire, with manufactures of fine linen and sewing thread. Near it are found a vein of serpentine, called Portfey marble; a species of asbestos, of a greenish colour, which has been wrought into incombustible cloth; and a brilliant kind of granite of a flesh colour. Portfey stands on a point of land, projecting into Moray frith, 9 m W Banff.

Portugal, the most western country of Europe, 350 m long and 120 broad; bounded on the W and S by the Atlantic, and on the E and N by Spain. It is divided into six provinces, Estremadura, Beira, Entre Douro e Minho, Tra los Montes, Alentejo, and Algarva. Though Spain and Portugal are in the same climate, the air of the latter is more temperate than that of the former, on account of the neighbourhood of the ocean. Corn is not plentiful, for little attention is paid to husbandry; and maize, imported from Africa, is used by the peasants instead of wheat. There is a great number of barren mountains, and many fine vales remain in a state of nature; yet there is plenty of olives, vines, oranges, lemons, nuts, almonds, figs, and raisins; and it is famous for excellent wines. Much salt is made also from the sea-water, especially in the bay of St. Ubes, whence a great deal is exported. The manufactures are few and unimportant, but the chief are those of woollen cloth. The foreign trade consists in the exportation of the produce of the country, and in the merchandise received from its foreign settlements; such as sugar, tobacco, rum, cotton, indigo, hides, brazil and other woods for dying, and many excellent drugs. Beside these, it has gold, silver, diamonds, and other precious stones from America. The horses of Portugal were formerly in great esteem, but now mules are preferred; the horned cattle are small and lean; sheep are also neglected, and not numerous; but swine abound, and are fed with excellent acorns. Toward the frontiers of Spain there are mountains in which was formerly got gold and silver; and the river Tajo, the Tagus of the ancients, was celebrated by their poets for its golden sands.

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There are mines of iron, copper, tin, and lead, quarries of marble, and some precious stones. The principal rivers are the Tajo, Douro, Guadiana, Minho, and Mondego. The Portuguese are indolent, and spend all their wealth in the purchase of foreign luxuries. The women are addicted to gallantry, that men are jealous of their wives, and allow them but little liberty. The government is monarchical, but the royal authority is limited; for the sovereign cannot raise any more taxes than were settled in 1674. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, and there are a patriarch, two archbishops, and 10 bishops. The authority of the pope is so great, that the king cannot confer any benefice without his consent. In 1580, there was a failure in the royal line, and Philip II king of Spain subdued the country; but, in 1640, there was a great revolution, and the crown was conferred on John duke of Braganza (king John IV) whose descendants still enjoy it. In 1807, on the French invading Portugal, the whole of the Royal family embarked on a fleet in the Tajo, and sailed for Brazil, escorted by four British men of war. A regency was previously appointed, but no attempt was made to resist the French, who soon after entered the capital. The French governor immediately abolished the regency, and began to treat the country as a conquest of France; but in 1808, the English sent an army to aid the Portuguese, and the French were defeated at Vimiera. The battle was followed by a convention, and all the French forces were sent by sea to their own country. Lisbon is the capital.

Portumna, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galway, with a noble castle and the remains of a monastery, the ancient choir now serving for the parish church. It stands on the Barrow, at the head of Lough Deirg, 12 m S Clonsfert.

Posados, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, on the Guadalquivir, 19 m S Cordova.

Posata, a town of Sardinia, on the coast, 45 m ESE Castell Aragonese. Lon. 9° 30' E, lat. 40° 36' N.

Posga, a town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name. It was taken from the Turks by the Austrians in 1687; and is seated near the Orava, 18 m NNW Brod.

Posen, or *Pozna*, a fortified city of Great Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, and a university, and a castle on an island

in the river W. magnificent. The river frequents it, but it is very beautiful. In Germany. In 1806, this city of the French a pleasant plain, Lon. 17° 0' E, lat. 52° 0' N.

Posneck, a town in the principal manufactures of the Gambia, the Orla, 8 m N.

Possinho, a town of Madagascar, 10 m N.

Potenza, a town of Calabria, near the frontier, 10 m S by W Acerenza.

Poti, a town of the left bank of the Black Sea, 50 m N Rioni.

Potomac, a river which rises in the state of Maryland, and separates the almost its whole W side of Chesapeake Bay, near 300 m.

Potosi, a town of jurisdiction, in the best silver mine in the world, in a conical place as iron is now least little is got was formerly. The mine is now so naked and bare that the natives get their provisions by bartering at the skirt of the war Arica. Lon. 17° 30' S, lat. 17° 30' S.

Potdam, a town of the Middle March, in circuit, for it is the most e in Europe. It was raised by Frederick the Great into a public building, and is an admirable specimen of the style. The great colonnades best of exercise for a garrison. In the

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iron, copper, tin, marble, and some principal rivers Guadiana, Minho, Portuguese are in their wealth in the luxuries. The wogallantry, that men wives, and allow rty. The govern but the royal au for the sovereign more taxes than 4. The established man Catholic, and 2, two archbishops the authority of the hat the king cannot without his consent a failure in the royal king of Spain sub but, in 1640, there ion, and the crown John duke of Br (ty) whose defend. In 1807, on the Portugal, the whole embarked on a fleet failed for Brasil, et tish men of war. A busly appointed, but made to resist the after entered the ca th governor immedi regency, and began try as a conquest of 1808, the English sent Portuguese, and the ted at Vimiera. The ed by a convention forces were sent by ountry. Lisbon is the wn of Ireland, in the r, with a noble castle f a monastery, thea serving for the parli s on the Barrow, 2 gh Deirg, 12 m s of Spain, in And adalquiver, 19 m of Sardinia, on the of Aragonese. Lon N. o of Sclavonia, cap the same name. It w rks by the Austria eated near the Orla

in the river Warta. The cathedral is magnificent. The suburbs are extensive, and contain many fine buildings. The river frequently inundates the town, but it is very beneficial to its trade with Germany. In 1716, Posen was garrisoned by Saxons; but taken by storm and plundered by the Poles. By the partition of Poland, in 1773, it became subject to the king of Prussia, and the seat of government of South Prussia. In 1806, this city was entered by a corps of the French army. It is seated in a pleasant plain, 27 m w by s Gnesna. Lon. 17° 0' E, lat. 52° 24' N.

Posneck, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, with manufactures of cloth and leather; seated on the Gams, near its conflux with the Orla, 8 m NE Saalfeld.

Possinho, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, 10 m NE Santarem.

Potenza, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, near the source of the Basiento, 11 m s by w Acerenza.

Poti, a town of Mingrelia, though on the left bank of the Rioni, which separates that country from Gurjel. It stands on the Black sea, at the mouth of the Rioni, 50 m N Gonieh, and 80 s by w Ruki.

Potomac, a river of the United States, which rises in the NW part of Virginia, and separates that state from Maryland, almost its whole course, till it enters the w side of Chesapeak bay. It is navigable near 300 m.

Potosi, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in the audience of Charcas. Here are the best silver mines in all America, in a conical mountain of the same name. Silver was as common in this place as iron is in Europe; but the mines are now much exhausted, or at least little is got in comparison of what was formerly. The country around is so naked and barren, that the inhabitants get their provisions from the neighbouring provinces. The town is seated at the skirt of the mountain, 260 m WNW Arica. Lon. 67° 22' W, lat. 19° 47' S.

Potsdam, a city of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on an island 10 m in circuit, formed by the river Havel. It is the most elegant and singular city in Europe. Many new houses were raised by Frederic II, and the various public buildings display great magnificence and taste. The royal palace is an admirable structure, and the houses near it are almost all built in the Italian style. The great parade, with Roman colonnades before the town, is the place of exercise for the king's guards and the garrison. In the market-place is a mar-

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ble obelisk, 75 feet in height, and marble statues of the first four kings of Prussia. The garrison church is large, and has a marble pulpit, under which is the tomb of Frederic-William II. In 1795, the beautiful church of St. Nicholas, in the Palace-square, was destroyed by fire. Here are two large orphan-houses for the children of the soldiers, an extensive poor-house and hospital, and a capital foundry for fire-arms. On a hill near the city is the royal palace of Sans Souci, which is but small, and only one story high, yet its singularity and grandeur are astonishing. Potsdam has numerous manufactures of silk, velvet, cotton, linen, &c. It is 17 m SW Berlin. Lon. 13° 7' E, lat. 52° 25' N.

Potton, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Saturday, 12 m E Bedford, and 48 N by W London.

Pottsgrove, a town of Pennsylvania, seated on the Schuylkill, 17 m SE Read, ing, and 35 NW Philadelphia.

Poughkeepsie, a town of New York, capital of Dutchess county. It has two churches, and stands on the E side of the Hudson, 74 m N New York.

Pougues, a village of France, in the department of Nièvre, noted for its ferruginous mineral spring, 5 m NW Nevers.

Poulton, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday, seated near the mouth of the Wyre, 18 m SW Lancaster, and 233 NNW London.

Pownalborough, a town of the district of Maine, capital of Lincoln county; but the judicial courts are held here and at Harrington alternately. It is situate on the E side of the Kennebec, 60 m ENE Portland. Lon. 66° 10' W, lat. 43° 56' N.

Pourçayn, St. a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on the Sioule, 16 m s by w Moulins.

Poyang-hou, a lake of China, in the N part of the province of Kiang-si, formed by the confluence of several rivers, from every point of the compass. It is 250 m in circuit, and surrounded by a most desolate region.

Pozzuolo; see *Puzzoli*.

Probat, a town of the kingdom of Siam, 100 m N Siam. Lon. 101° 10' E, lat. 15° 40' N.

Pracels; see *Paracels*.

Prachatitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 23 m s by w Pisek.

Prachin, a mountain of Bohemia, on which formerly stood a castle of the same name. It gives name to a circle on the w side of the Muldau, of which Pisek is the capital.

Prades, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on

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the river Tet, in a fine plain, 22 m wsw Perpignan.

Prades, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near which is a magnificent abbey, where the ancient kings of Aragon were interred. It is 39 m nw Barcelona.

Praga, or *Prague*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, seated on the Vistula, opp site Warsaw, and considered as a suburb to that city.

Pragilas, a town of Piedmont, 7 m w Turin.

Prague, a fortified city, capital of Bohemia, and lately an archiepiscopal see. It comprehends four towns, the Old, New, and Little Town, and Radshin. It is 15 m in circuit, built upon seven hills; has about 100 churches and as many palaces; and contains 80,000 inhabitants. The Muldau runs through the city, separating the Old Town from the New, and over it is a bridge of 18 arches, with a strong tower at each end. The Old town is very populous; the houses are high, and the streets narrow. In this part is the old palace, where the ancient kings resided; but the finest ornament is the university, in which are a great number of students. Here also is a magnificent college, formerly belonging to the jesuits, and the Jews have nine synagogues. The New Town contains fine structures, handsome gardens, and large streets; also an arsenal, and a secular foundation, whose abbey was a princess of the empire. The Little Town, which is the most ancient part of Prague, has broad streets; and is very populous. Radshin once belonged to the Little Town, but in 1756 it was made the fourth town of Prague: its principal buildings are the royal palace, in which is a hall, 100 paces long and 40 broad, without any pillar to support the roof; the cathedral of St. Veir, containing the burial-place of the kings, and many relics; the chapel of Our Lady of Loretto; the magnificent archiepiscopal palace; and the large palace of Tschernin. Prague has suffered frequent devastations by war, which were however soon repaired. The White Mountain, without the gate of Strahow, is celebrated for the victory, in 1620, gained by the Austrians over Frederic v of the Palatinate, whom the Bohemians had chosen for their king. In 1631, Prague was taken by the Saxons; and by the Swedes in 1648. It was taken by storm by the French in 1741; but they were obliged to leave it in 1742. In 1744, it was taken by the king of Prussia; but he was obliged to abandon it in the same

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year. It was besieged by the king of Prussia, in 1757, after a great victory, obtained near this city, over the Austrians; but being defeated some time after, he was obliged to raise the siege. It is 75 m se Dresden, and 235 msw Vienna. Lon. 14 42 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Prairie, a town of Lower Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. It is the medium of communication between Montreal and St. John, 9 m s of the former, and 16 w by n of the latter.

Prato, a town of Tuscany, in Florentino, with several manufactures; seated near the Bientino, 10 m wnw Florence.

Prats de Molo, a fortified town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, near which are mines of copper mixed with silver. It stands on the Tet, 29 m sw Perpignan.

Praschnitz, a town and castle of Silesia, in the lordship of Trachenberg. It has a fine church, containing the tombs of the counts of Hatzfeld, and is 7 m s Trachenberg.

Praya; see *Porto Praya*.

Precop, or *Perekop*, a town and fortress of Russia, in the government of Catharinenslaf, and province of Taurida, seated on the isthmus that joins Crimea to the continent. A deep trench, 5 m long, is cut across the isthmus, over which is a bridge, and upon that a vaulted gate, called the Golden Gate of the Tartars. The town is now reduced to a few wooden houses; and its only riches consist of the salt-works in the vicinity. It is 65 m se Cherfon. Lon. 35 34 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Precopia, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, on the river Morave, 20 m w Nissa.

Pregel, a river of E Prussia, which issues from the lake Angerburg, flows by Insterburg, Welau, and Konigsberg, and enters the eastern extremity of the Frisch Haff.

Premislau, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, and a Greek and Latin bishop's see, with a strong castle. It is seated on the Sana, 60 m w by s Lemburg. Lon. 21 0 E, lat. 49 0 N.

Prenzl, a town of Brandenburg, capital of the Ucker mark. It contains six churches, and has a considerable trade in corn, tobacco, and cattle. It is seated on the lake and river Ucker, 60 m nne Berlin. Lon. 13 57 E, lat. 53 19 N.

Prerau, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is seated on the Beczwa, 13 m se Olmutz. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 49 23 N.

Presburg, a fortified city, capital of

Lower Hungary a hill. It is which is here yards broad. mated at 27, Hungary hold the cathedral. In the castle, structure, are Hungary, con sceptre of St. Lutherans hav academy. In concluded her France. Prest na, and 93 w lat. 48 9 N.

Prestot, a town market on Tu faures of w ware; and ar mines. It is 8 wnw London.

Presenzano, Terra di Lavoro scription, to b its territory ha fraria. It is 2

Presidii, Sta of Italy, on t includes five Spain, when i Sienna to the d and in 1735, king of the Iv are, Orbitello cole, Porto Sa Philippo. Th pital.

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Presima, a t 11 m n Coim

Presto, a sea land, with a g the Baltic, 42 12 6 E, lat. 55

Preston, a bo veyed by a m Wednesday, F is a court of ch of justice for th easter. The c

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Lower Hungary, with a strong castle on a hill. It is seated on the Danube, which is here very rapid and about 250 yards broad. The inhabitants are estimated at 27,000. Here the states of Hungary hold their assemblies, and in the cathedral the sovereign is crowned. In the castle, which is a noble Gothic structure, are deposited the regalia of Hungary, consisting of the crown and sceptre of Stephen the first king. The Lutherans have a church here, and an academy. In 1805 a treaty of peace was concluded here between Austria and France. Presburg is 38 m E by S Vienna, and 95 WNW Buda. Lon. 17° 7' E, lat. 48° 9' N.

Prescot, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday. Here are manufactures of watch movements, pinion wire, small files, and coarse earthen ware; and around it are many coal mines. It is 8 m E Liverpool, and 197 WNW London.

Presenzano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It appears, by an inscription, to be the ancient Rufe, and its territory has the name of Costa Rufaria. It is 28 m N Naples.

Presidia, Stadi della, a small territory of Italy, on the coast of Siernese. It includes five fortresses, reserved by Spain, when it ceded the territory of Sienna to the duke of Tuscany, in 1557; and in 1735, they were ceded to the king of the Two Sicilies. Their names are, Orbitello, Telemone, Porto Hercole, Porto San-Stephano, and Monte Philippo. The first of them is the capital.

Presleign, a corporate town of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Saturday. It may be deemed the modern capital of the county, for here the assizes are held, and in it is the county-jail. The site of its castle is now laid out in public walks. The number of inhabitants was 1114 in 1811. It is seated near the source of the Lug, in a rich valley, 20 m NNW Hereford, and 151 WNW London. Lon. 2° 38' W, lat. 52° 13' N.

Preslima, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 11 m N Coimbra.

Presto, a seaport of Denmark, in Zealand, with a good harbour in a bay of the Baltic, 42 m SSW Copenhagen. Lon. 12° 6' E, lat. 55° 9' N.

Preston, a borough in Lancashire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. Here is a court of chancery, and other offices of justice for the county-palatine of Lancaster. The chief manufactures are the

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various branches of cotton and muslin. The number of inhabitants was 11,887 in 1801, and 17,065 in 1811. Preston is noted for the defeat of the rebels in 1715, when most of them were made prisoners; also for a kind of carnival, or jubilee, held every 20th year, the last of which was in 1802. It is seated near the river Ribble and the Lancaster canal, 21 m S Lancaster, and 217 WNW London. Lon. 2° 53' W, lat. 53° 46' N.

Prestonpans, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, with a safe harbour, called Morison's Haven, on the frith of Forth. It has manufactures of salt, stone and earthen ware, and bricks and tiles. At this place the royal army was defeated by the rebels in 1745. It is 8 m E by N Edinburgh.

Pretsch, a town of Saxony Proper, with a fine castle, seated on the Elbe, 10 m S Wittenberg.

Prettin, a town of Saxony Proper, seated on the Elbe, 18 m S by E Wittenberg.

Prevesa, a town of European Turkey, in Albania; and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is the chief port in Lower Albania for the export of oil, wool, cattle, and timber. The Venetians were long possessed of this place, and by the treaty of Campo Formio ceded it to the French, from whom it was retaken by the Turks in 1798. It stands near the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, built by the emperor Augustus, in memory of his victory over Antony, and at the entrance of the gulf of Arta, 70 m NW Lepanto. Lon. 21° 5' E, lat. 39° 14' N.

Preuilly, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire. Near it are mines of iron; and it stands on the Claise, 18 m S Loches.

Preuschmark, a town of Prussia, in Oberland, defended by a castle, 22 m S Elbing, and 75 SW Königsberg.

Priaman, a town on the W coast of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory. The environs produce but little pepper; but the air is healthy, and it stands on a small river in which gold is found. Lon. 98° 0' E, lat. 1° 0' S.

Priboda, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, 16 m SSW Carlscrona.

Priebus, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Sagan, situate on the Neissa, 20 m SW Sagan.

Primkenau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with an iron forge and a manufacture of paper, 18 m SW Glogau.

Prince Edward Island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. See *John, St.*

Prince Frederic, a town of Maryland,

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chief of Calvert county. It stands on the w side of Chesapeak bay, 20 m ssw Port Tobacco, and 35 m Washington.

Prince of Wales Cape, the most western extremity of America hitherto known, discovered by Cook in 1778. It is on the e side of Beering strait. Lon. 168 5 w, lat. 65 46 n.

Prince of Wales Fort, the most northern settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, seated on the w side of Hudson bay, at the mouth of Churchill river. Lon. 94 7 w, lat. 58 47 n.

Prince of Wales Island, or *Penang*, an island 2 m from the w coast of Malacca, 18 m long and 14 broad, divided longitudinally by a ridge of mountains. The channel to the mainland is a safe road for ships. This island was purchased of the king of Queda by the English E India Company, who formed a settlement here in 1786; and in five years after, Georgetown, its capital, was established as a seaport. Lon. 98 50 e, lat. 5 36 n.

Prince William Henry Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Wallis, in 1767. Lon. 141 6 w, lat. 19 0 s.

Prince William Henry Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, about 70 m in circuit, discovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790. It is pretty high, well wooded, and appeared to have a number of cultivated tracts. The natives were quite naked, and of a copper colour. A high mountain in the centre was called Mount Philip. Lon. 149 30 e, lat. 1 32 s.

Prince William Sound, a gulf on the nw coast of America, so named by Cook, in 1778. The men, women, and children, are all clothed in the same manner. Their ordinary dress is a sort of close robe, which sometimes reaches only to the knees, but generally down to the ankles. They are composed of the skins of various animals, and are commonly worn with the hairy side outward. The men often paint their faces of a black colour, and of a bright red, and sometimes of a bluish or leaden hue; but not in any regular figure. The women puncture or stain the chin with black, and bring it to a point on each of their cheeks. Their canoes are of two sorts; the one large and open, the other small and covered: the framing consists of slender pieces of wood, and the outside is composed of the skins of seals, or other sea animals, stretched over the wood. Their weapons, and implements for hunting and fishing, are the same as those used by the Esquimaux. Our knowledge of the animals

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of this part of the continent is entirely derived from the skins brought by the natives for sale; these were principally of bears, common and pine martens, sea-otters, seals, racoons, small ermines, foxes, and the whitish cat or lynx. The birds found here were the halcyon, the great kingfisher, the white-headed eagle, and the humming bird. Few vegetables of any kind were observed; and the trees that chiefly grew about the sound were the Canadian spruce pine. Lon. 147 21 w, lat. 59 33 n.

Princes Island, an island near the w coast of Guinea, 90 m in circuit, discovered by the Portuguese in 1471. It is elevated and fertile, and has a town on the north part, with a good harbour. Lon. 7 40 e, lat. 1 40 n.

Princes Island, a small island in the Indian ocean, near the w entrance of the strait of Sunda. It is subject to the king of Bantam, and visited by European ships for wood and water. Lon. 104 30 e, lat. 6 15 s.

Princes Islands, four small islands in the sea of Marmora, near the strait of Constantinople, called Prinkipo, Prote, Kalke, and Antigone. The first is the largest, and has a town containing above 2000 inhabitants. Lon. 28 56 e, lat. 40 51 n.

Princess Ann, a town of Maryland, in Somerset county, situate on Chesapeak bay, on the e side of Monokin river, 25 m wsw Salisbury.

Princeton, a town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county. Here was a college called Nassau Hall, which was burnt down in 1802. It is 12 m ne Trenton, and 18 sw Brunswick.

Princeton, a town of N Carolina, in Gates county, situate on the Meherrin, 3 m above Murfreesborough, and 28 ene Halifax.

Principato, a province of Naples, divided into Principato Ultra and Citra, or Further and Hither Principato. Principato Citra is bounded on the n by Principato Ultra, e by Basilicata, and s and w by the Mediterranean. It is 60 m long and 30 broad; the soil fertile in wine, corn, oil, and saffron; and it has a great deal of silk, and several mineral springs. Salerno is the capital. Principato Ultra is bounded on the n by the county of Molise and Terra di Lavoro, e by Basilicata and Capitanata, s by Principato Citra, and w by the Mediterranean. It is 37 m long and 30 broad; the soil not fertile in corn or wine, but it produces chestnuts and excellent pasture. Benevento is the capital.

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Prisrendi, a town of Albania, and seated on a branch of the ENE Scutari. Lon. 52 n.

Prisina, a town of Servia, seated on the Danube, by Belgrade. Lon. 43 n.

Paitzwalk, a town in the mark of Pregel, Domnitz, 13 m ene

Privas, a town of the department of Ardennes, on a hill, near the small river, 68 m s e, lat. 44 45 n.

Procida, an island near that of Licium, and very fertile and capital, of the same name, and stands on a high sea-side. Lon. 14 8 e

Prodano, an island near, formerly called lies near the w coast of the sse of Zante. Lon. 15 n.

Prome, a city of the province of the same name, the metropolis, but has been great frequent wars. Much hence to Rangoon. Irrawady, 120 m nw w, lat. 18 50 n.

Prophet, a town of Maine, in Hancock side of Penobscot river.

Prosperous, a village of Kildare, It has a considerable cotton.

Prosnitz, a town circle of Olmutz, 8

Provence, a late province, 138 m long and 100 the n by Dauphin and the river Var, s near, and w by L which was called U soil is fertile in corn in Lower Provence, produces, however,monds, prunes, and p the seacoast from There are orange the open fields; and plants, mineral water kinds. Proven departments of Var, Mouths of the Rhon

Providence, one of

PRO

Prisrendi, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see; seated on a branch of the Drin, 48 m ENE Scutari. Lon. 20 15 E, lat. 42 32 N.

Prisina, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, seated on the Rusa, 150 m S by E Belgrade. Lon. 21 36 E, lat. 42 43 N.

Pritzwalk, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Prenzitz, seated on the Domnitz, 13 m ENE Perleberg.

Privas, a town of France, capital of the department of Ardeche. It is seated on a hill, near the confluence of three small rivers, 68 m S Lyon. Lon. 4 36 E, lat. 44 45 N.

Procidia, an island in the gulf of Naples, near that of Ischia, 8 m in circuit, and very fertile and populous. The capital, of the same name, is fortified, and stands on a high craggy rock by the seaside. Lon. 14 8 E, lat. 40 43 N.

Prodano, an island in the Mediterranean, formerly called Sphaacteria. It lies near the W coast of Morea, 36 m to the SSE of Zante. Lon. 21 24 E, lat. 37 15 N.

Prome, a city of Pegu, capital of a province of the same name. It was formerly the metropolis of the kingdom, but has been greatly reduced by frequent wars. Much teak timber is sent hence to Rangoon. It is seated on the Irrawady, 120 m NW Pegu. Lon. 95 0 W, lat. 18 50 N.

Propest, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, on the W side of Penobscot river, 12 m NNE Belfast.

Prosperous, a village of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, 16 m SW Dublin. It has a considerable manufacture of cotton.

Prostnitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 8 m SSW Olmutz.

Provence, a late province of France, 138 m long and 100 broad; bounded on the N by Dauphiny, E by the Alps and the river Var, S by the Mediterranean, and W by Languedoc. In that which was called Upper Provence, the soil is fertile in corn and pasture; but in Lower Provence, dry and sandy. It produces, however, wine, oil, figs, almonds, prunes, and pomegranates, along the seacoast from Toulon to Nice. There are orange and citron trees in the open fields; and many medicinal plants, mineral waters, and mines of several kinds. Provence now forms the departments of Var, Lower Alps, and Mouths of the Rhone.

Providence, one of the Bahama islands,

PRU

and the best of those planted by the English. It was taken by the Spaniards in 1782, but retaken the next year. The chief town is Nassau, which is the residence of the governor of the Bahamas, and situate on the N coast, with a good port defended by a castle. Lon. 77 20 W, lat. 25 3 N.

Providence, an island in the Atlantic, which the bucaniers fortified, but afterward abandoned. It is 150 m E of the coast of Nicaragua. Lon. 80 44 W, lat. 13 25 N.

Providence, a river that rises in the state of Massachusetts, flows S into that of Rhode Island, and waters the town of Providence, whence it is navigable for ships to Narraganset bay, which it enters on the W side of Rhode island.

Providence, the oldest town of the state of Rhode Island, chief of a county of its name, and the semi-capital of the state. It has several manufactures, and a large foreign and inland trade. Here are six edifices for public worship; a handsome court-house, in which is a library for the use of the town and county; and a flourishing seminary, called Rhode Island College. Providence is seated on both sides of a river of the same name, 30 m NW Newport. Lon. 71 26 W, lat. 41 51 N.

Provincetown, a town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, situate on the hook of Cape Cod. Its harbour is one of the best in the state, and was the first port entered by the English, in 1620, when they came to settle in New England. The houses are only one story high, and set upon piles, that the driving sands may pass under them. The inhabitants are wholly dependent on Boston, and the towns in the vicinity, for every vegetable production. It is 50 m ESE Boston.

Provins, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, celebrated for its mineral waters and conserves of roses. It is seated on the Vouzie, 30 m SE Meaux, and 47 SE Paris.

Pruck; see **Bruck**.

Pruja, or **Pruja**; see **Burja**.

Prussia, a country of Europe, bounded on the N by the Baltic, E by Samogitia and Lithuania, S by Poland, and W by Germany. It produces a great deal of timber, flax, hemp, tobacco, and corn; and much amber is found on the seacoast. The domestic animals are numerous; and, beside the common game, there are eels, wild asses, and bisons, in the forests; the last are of a monstrous size, and their hides are sold to foreigners at a great price. The principal

PRU

rivers are the Vistula and Pregel; and there are numerous lakes, especially in E Prussia. The inhabitants are industrious, robust, and good soldiers; there are a great number of mechanics, but their principal business is husbandry, and the feeding of cattle. They are a mixture of different nations, comprehended under the denominations of Prussians, Poles, and Lithuanians. Most of the Prussians and the nobility conform to the German language and manners. The Lutheran religion is the most prevalent, but all religious sects enjoy liberty of conscience. The principal manufactures are glass, iron, copper, brass, gunpowder, paper, cloth, linen, and stockings. In the 13th century Prussia belonged to the knights of the Teutonic Order. In 1454, that part, since denominated Polish, or West Prussia, revolted to Casimir IV, king of Poland, and was incorporated into the dominions of the republic. At the same time, the knights were constrained to hold the remaining part, called Ducal or East Prussia, as a fief of the crown of Poland. In 1525, Albert, the grand master, betrayed the interests of his fraternity, and concluded a treaty with Sigismund, king of Poland, by which E Prussia was erected into an hereditary duchy, and given to him as a Polish fief. Having adopted the tenets of Luther, he married a princess of Denmark, and transmitted this rich inheritance to his descendants; one of whom, Frederic-William, was the first duke that threw off his dependence on Poland, in 1657. It is divided into the German department, or that of Konigsberg; and the Lithuanian, of which Gumbinnen is the seat of regency. The foundation of the Prussian monarchy was established by the above Frederic-William, between 1640 and 1688. His son and successor Frederic, in 1701, assumed the title of King of Prussia, which was soon after acknowledged by all the Christian powers, except Poland, which did not acknowledge it till 1764. In 1741, Frederic II acquired the duchy of Silesia from the house of Austria; and in 1772, he compelled the Poles to cede to him a part of Great Poland, and the whole of W Prussia, except the cities of Dantzic and Thorn. In 1793, Frederic-William II, by another forced cession, obtained the possession of those cities; also the remainder of Great Poland, and the provinces of Masovia and Polachia, which were denominated South Prussia, and Polen made the seat of government. From the unsuccessful war

PUC

with the French, in 1807, Frederic-William III, by the treaty at Tilsit, gave up all the new acquisitions from Poland, also the circle of Coburg in Lusatia, and all his German territories w of the river Elbe. But from a fortunate change in affairs, and the successful termination of the German campaign at the close of 1813, all his lost territories are likely to be restored by a general treaty of peace. Konigsberg is the capital.

Pruth, a river that rises in Poland, in the mountain of Crapach, crosses that of the palatinate of Lemburg, flows through Moldavia into Bessarabia, and enters the Danube, above Reni.

Pruym, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, with a princely abbey; seated on the river Prum, 30 m N by W Treves.

Przemisla, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, with a castle, on the river San, 54 m W by S Lemberg.

Przewal, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm, 36 m E by N Chelm.

Prizibram, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun, with a silver mine and an iron foundery, near the river Muldau, 28 m SSE Prague.

Pjara, an island of the Archipelago, lying off the SW point of that of Scio. Though a small island, it is rich in corn and other provisions, and has a good harbour on the E coast, frequented by ships passing to and from Constantinople. The principal town is about a mile from the port, where the Turkish governor resides. In the centre of the isle is a lofty peak, and on its summit the Greeks have built a small chapel, which being whitened, is seen at a great distance. Lon. 25 45 E, lat. 38 42 N.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, a government of Russia, once a republic, subdued by Ivan Vassilivitch, and formerly comprised in the government of Novogorod.

Pskof, or *Pleskof*, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a strong castle. It is seated on the river Welika, at its entrance into the lake Tchudskoi, 80 m S Narva, and 150 S by W Petersburg. Lon. 27 52 E, lat. 57 38 N.

Pucculoe, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, 40 m NW Dacca.

Puchacay, the most southern of the Spanish provinces in Chili. It produces gold dust in abundance, and great quantities of large strawberries both wild and cultivated. The capital is Gualqui,

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Puckhott, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore, 86 m sw Cashmere, and 145 sw Lahore. Lon. 75 5 E, lat. 33 45 N.

Pudda, a river of Hindoostan, which rises in the sw part of Agimere, flows between the provinces of Cutch and Guzerat, and enters the gulf of Cutch.

Pudoga, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the E coast of the lake of Onezhke, 108 m E Olonetz. Lon. 36 30 E, lat. 61 36 N.

Puebla, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated near the Atlantic, 29 m ssw Compostella.

Puebla, or *Puebla de los Angeles*, a city of New Spain, capital of Tlaxcala, and a bishop's see. Next to Mexico and Guanajuato it is the most considerable city of New Spain, and contains 67,800 inhabitants. The streets are broad and straight, and the buildings in general of stone, lofty and elegant. In the centre of the city is a large square, adorned on three sides with uniform porticos, where are shops filled with rich commodities, and on the other with the cathedral, which has a beautiful front and two lofty towers. Beside the rich cathedral, there are many churches, convents, temples, and colleges, well built and finely adorned. A small river runs through the town, and the adjacent valley produces vines and all sorts of European fruits. The articles of traffic are cloths, fruit, soap, cotton manufactures, fine earthen ware, and all kinds of iron and steel work. It is 80 m ESE Mexico. Lon. 98 3 W, lat. 19 0 N.

Puebla d'Alcoer, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 48 m E Merida.

Puebla Nuova, a town of New Spain, in Veragua, near the Pacific ocean, 100 m w St. Jago. Lon. 83 0 W, lat. 8 34 N.

Puebla de Sanabria, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 45 m sw Astorga.

Puente, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the river Agra, 8 m ssw Pamplona.

Puerto Bello, *Puerto Rico*, &c. For all names, which, in the Spanish language, signify a *port*, see *Porto*.

Puglia, the ancient Apulia, containing the three provinces of Capitanata, Bari, and Otranto, on the side of the kingdom of Naples.

Pulhety, a town of Wales, in Carnarvonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday; seated on an inlet of Cardigan bay, between two rivers, 22 m S Carnarvon, and 243 sw London.

PUR

Pulo Condore, see *Condore*; and so with other islands that have sometimes Pulo [Island] prefixed.

Pullicate, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, on the seacoast, and at the E end of a large lake to which it gives name, 23 m N Madras.

Pultouk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia. In 1807, a battle was fought here between the French and Russians, in which both sides claimed the victory. It is seated on the Narw, 30 m N Warsaw.

Pultowa, a fortified town of the Ukraine, famous for a battle in 1709, between Peter the great and Charles XII of Sweden, in which the latter was totally defeated. It is 100 m sw Belgorod. Lon. 34 25 E, lat. 49 26 N.

Puna, an island in the Pacific ocean, 25 m long and 12 broad, lying at the entrance of the port of Guayaquil. It has an Indian town of the same name, 90 m ssw Guayaquil. Lon. 81 6 W, lat. 3 17 S.

Punhete, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, at the conflux of the Zezere with the Tajo, 6 m NW Abrantes.

Punjgoor, or *Pengepur*, a town of Persia, in Mekran, chief of a district of the same name, celebrated for the quality and quantity of the dates it produces. It is 150 m NNE Kidge.

Puno, a town of Peru, in the diocese of Paz, on the SW side of Lake Titicaca, 170 m SW Paz.

Punta del Guda, the capital St. Michael, one of the Azors, with a strong castle. It is situate on the S side, and contains 12,000 inhabitants. The streets are regular, and of convenient width; and the churches, religious houses, and public edifices, may be deemed elegant. There is no harbour in the vicinity of the town; and vessels usually anchor at a distance from the shore in an open road. Lon. 25 42 W, lat. 37 47 N.

Punto Gallo; see *Gallo*.

Purbeck, *Isle of*, a rough and heathy tract in Dorsetshire, to the S of Poole bay. It is insulated by the sea and rivers, and is famous for its stone quarries. The principal of these lie at the eastern extremity, near Swanage, whence the stone is exported. It is of the calcareous kind, but distinguished into numerous sorts, the finest of which deserve the name of marble, and are used for chimneypieces, hearths, &c. The coarser kinds are made use of in paving. Fine clay is dug up in several parts of this island, the best near Corfe castle, of which much is exported, particularly for the Staffordshire potteries.

PUY

Purchena, a town of Spain, in the province of Granada, 70 m S Granada. Lon. 2 25 W, lat. 37 19 N.

Purfest, a village in Essex, situate on the Thames. 4 m W Grays-Thurrock. It has extensive lime-works, and a large magazine of gunpowder.

Purification, a town of New Spain, in Guadalupe, 145 m SW Guadalupe. Lon. 104 30 W, lat. 19 25 N.

Purmerend, a strong town of N Holland, on a brook of the same name, 10 m N by E Amsterdam, and 12 SE Alkmaar.

Purneah, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on a river that flows into the Ganges, 125 m NNW Moorshedabad. Lon. 87 40 E, lat. 25 47 N.

Puryburg, a town of Carolina, in Beaufort district, built by a colony of Swiss, with a view to the culture of silk. It is seated on the river Savannah, 10 m NNW Savannah. Lon. 81 5 W, lat. 33 12 N.

Puschiaro, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, 3 m N from a lake to which it gives name. It is 17 m WSW Bormio, and 20 E Chiavenna.

Putala, or *Pateli*, a mountain of Tibet, near the banks of the Burram-pooter, 7 m E Lassa. On its summit is the palace of the grand lama, the high priest and sovereign of Tibet, and the ordinary place of his residence.

Putlitz, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, with an old castle, 11 m NNE Perleberg.

Putney, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, over which is a wooden bridge, 4 m WSW London. It is the birthplace of Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, whose father was a blacksmith; and of Nicholas West, bishop of Ely, his contemporary, a great statesman, whose father was a baker. On Putney heath is an obelisk, erected, in 1786, in commemoration of Mr. Hartley's invention of fireplates for securing buildings from fire; and on its borders are several elegant mansions.

Puttan, or *Puttan Sumnaut*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the circar of Puttan, in Guzerat. It stands near the sea, 95 m S Noanagur. Lon. 69 40 E, lat. 21 2 N.

Puy, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Loire. The principal church is famous for a prodigious quantity of relics; and Our Lady of Puy is celebrated in the annals of superstition. The canons of Puy have had kings and dauphins of France at their head. Puy has manufactures of lace and silk stuffs. It is seated on the

PYR

mountain Ania, near the river Loire. 45 m NE Mende, and 65 SE Clermont. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 45 58 N.

Puy en Anjou, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 10 m SSW Saumur.

Puy de Dome, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Auvergne. It has its name from a mountain, situate to the W of Clermont, the capital of the department.

Puy l'Evêque, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 16 m W by N Cahors.

Puy Moisson, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, 15 m S Digne.

Puy la Roque, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 18 m SSE Cahors.

Puycerda, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, capital of the county of Cerdagna; surrounded by walls and bastions, and defended by a castle. It was taken by the French in 1794. It stands at the foot of the Pyrenees, near the source of the Segre, 48 m W by S Perpignan, and 78 N by W Barcelona. Lon. 1 59 E, lat. 42 36 N.

Puylaurens, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 28 m S by W Alby.

Puzzoli, or *Pozzuolo*, the ancient Puteoli, a celebrated but now inconsiderable city of Italy, on the bay of Naples. Here are the remains of the temple of Jupiter Serapis, an interesting monument of antiquity, being different from the Roman and Greek temples, and probably built by the Egyptian and Asiatic merchants settled at Puzzoli, which was the great emporium of Italy, till the Romans built Ostia and Antium. Many other remains of temples, amphitheatres, and other public buildings in this city, afford convincing proofs of its former magnificence. The cathedral is supposed to stand on the ruins of a temple, and is undoubtedly built in a great degree of ancient materials, as appears from the vast blocks of marble that in many places form its walls. Near this city stood Cicero's villa, called Puteolanum, but not a vestige is left to mark its situation. Puzzoli is 10 m W Naples.

Pyle Rudbar, a town of Persia, in Ghilan, supposed to be the ancient Faeces Hyrcanæ; seated in a narrow pass, and on the river Kizil Ozan, 35 m SSW Resht.

Pyrbaum, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, capital of a lordship of the same name. It stands on the frontiers of Franconia, 13 m SE Nuremberg.

Pyrenees, from Spain Europe, e from the M about 212 according The passag scult as mountains ber for ship pitch and is reckoned are confic Mount. A mountains battle was in which t shal Soult, allies und

Pyrenees, France, c Rouffillon country is producing and orange quality.

Pyrenees, France, c of Basques pital. See

Pyrenees, France, c Bigorre. good part fertile; fu corn, and mines of quarries Tarbes is

Pyrgo, in Morea, NW Tripo

Pyrmont, county of citadel. well know frequented rank. It between Hanover.

Pyrfest, principality. It is Passau.

Quacke, in the pri on the Ha Quadra island on

QUA

Pyrenees, mountains that divide France from Spain, and the most celebrated in Europe, except the Alps. They extend from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, about 212 m, and have different names, according to their different situations. The passages over them are not so difficult as those of the Alps. These mountains yield great quantities of timber for ship-building, and abundance of pitch and tar. Their medium height is reckoned at 8000 feet, but many parts are considerably higher: see *Perdu, Mount*. At the western pass of these mountains, on the Spanish frontier, a battle was fought the end of July 1813, in which the French army, under marshal Soult, was signally defeated by the allies under lord Wellington.

Pyrenees, Eastern, a department of France, containing the late province of Roussillon. Although great part of the country is mountainous, it is fertile; producing corn, excellent wine, olives, and oranges; also leather of a superior quality. Perpignan is the capital.

Pyrenees, Lower, a department of France, containing the late provinces of Basques and Bearn. Pau is the capital. See *Navarre*.

Pyrenees, Upper, a department of France, containing the late province of Bigorre. Here are excellent horses and good partridges. The valleys are very fertile; furnishing rye, millet, Spanish corn, and flax. The mountains have mines of lead, iron, and copper, and quarries of slate, marble, and jasper. Tarbes is the capital.

Pyrgo, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, on the river Alpheus, 34 m NW Tripolizza.

Pyrmont, a town of Westphalia, in a county of the same name, with a fine citadel. Near it are mineral waters, well known to all Europe, and often frequented by persons of the highest rank. It is seated in a delightful valley, between high mountains, 38 m SW Hanover. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 51 57 N.

Pyrstein, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Passau, insulated in Austria. It is 10 m NW Lintz, and 22 E Passau.

Q.

Quackenbruck, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, seated on the Hase, 30 m N Osnaburg.

Quadra and Vancouver Island, an island on the NW coast of America, on

QUA

the W side of which is Nootka sound. It was so named by captain Vancouver in compliment to senior Quadra, the Spanish commandant at Nootka. It is about 300 m long, and 80 in its greatest breadth.

Quadralla, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 20 m SSE Naples.

Quang-ping, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, 212 m SSE Peking. Lon. 114 30 E, lat. 36 47 N.

Quang-si, a province of China, bounded on the N by Koei-tcheou and Hou-quang, W by Yunnan and the kingdom of Tonquin, S by the gulf of Tonquin and the province of Quang-tong, and E by the same and Hou-quang. The southern part is a flat country, and well cultivated; but the northern is full of mountains covered with trees, and has mines of gold, silver, copper, and tin. It is watered by several rivers, and produces so much rice, as to supply the inhabitants of Quang-tong for six months in the year. Here is a singular tree, which, instead of pith, contains a soft pulp that yields a kind of flour; and the bread made of it is said to be exceedingly good. Beside paroquets, hedge-hogs, and the rhinoceros, a prodigious number of wild animals, curious birds, and uncommon insects, are found here. Quel-ling is the capital.

Quang-tong, a province of China, bounded on the W by Quang-si and Tonquin, N by Hou-quang and Kiang-si, NE by Fokien, and S by the China sea. It is diversified by valleys and mountains, and yields two crops of corn in a year. It abounds in gold, jewels, silk, pearls, tin, quicksilver, brass, iron, steel, saltpetre, sugar, ebony, and several sorts of odoriferous wood; beside fruit of all kinds. Here is a tree, whose wood is remarkably hard and heavy, and thence called iron wood. The mountains are covered with a sort of oysters, which creep along the ground, and are so tough that baskets, hurdles, mats, and ropes, are made of them. The inhabitants breed a prodigious number of ducks, whose eggs they hatch in ovens. They load a great number of small barks with flocks of these birds, and carry them to the seashore, where the ducks mix together, and feed on shrimps and other kinds of shellfish left by the tide; and when night approaches they are collected together by only beating on a basin, and each flock returns to its own vessel. Canton is the capital; but the viceroy resides at Chao-king.

QUE

Quangtung, a town on the π borders of kingdom of Birmah, with a fort, seated on the Irrawaddy, 130 m π NW Ummerapoora.

Quarles, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 11 m π W Glogau.

Queans, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, 21 m π SE Poitiers.

Quebec, a city and the capital of Lower Canada, situate on the left bank of the St. Lawrence. It is divided into the upper and lower town; the former erected on the summit of a black limestone rock, and the latter round the base of the eminence, on the border of the river. The highest part of this rock is called Cape Diamond, from the number of transparent quartz crystals found in its fissures, and is 350 feet above the level of the river, of which 230 rises perpendicularly. The communication between the lower and upper town is called Mountain-street, which is in a winding form and very steep. The houses in each are of stone, and the fortifications strong, though not regular. The citadel, which stands on the point of Cape Diamond, covers the town, and is both regular and handsome. The cathedral of the catholics is a plain building, with the spire on one side of its front. The jesuits' college, a large edifice, is now converted into a barrack for the troops. The protestant metropolitan church, and a house for the courts of law, are neat edifices built on the site of a monastery destroyed by fire in 1796. The seminary of the catholics and the convent of the Ursulines are spacious buildings, with extensive gardens. On the π side of the town is an edifice above 500 feet long, containing the office of ordnance, an armoury, storehouses and workshops, and a public gaol. The river here narrows suddenly to the breadth of a mile; but hence to the sea it is from 12 to 15 m broad, and navigable for men of war. The harbour is safe and commodious, and flanked by two bastions, raised 25 feet from the ground, which is the height of the equinoctial tides. Here are several dock-yards, and vessels of every description, from 50 to 1000 tons, are constructed of materials found in the country, but the anchors, sails, and cordage, are generally imported. The inhabitants are computed at 15,000. This city was erected by the French in 1605. The English reduced it, with all Canada, in 1626; but it was restored in 1632. In 1711, it was besieged by the English without success, but was taken

QUE

by them in 1759, after a battle memorable for the death of general Wolfe, in the moment of victory, and confirmed to them by the peace of 1763. In 1775, it was attacked by the Americans under general Montgomery, who was slain, and his army repulsed. It is 360 m by the river, from the Atlantic ocean, and 330 π Boston. Lon. 71 10 W, lat. 46 47 N.

Queda, a city and seaport on the π coast of Malaya, the capital of a kingdom tributary to Siam. The principal trade is in pepper. It has a good harbour, and is 300 m π NW Malacca. Lon. 99 30 E, lat. 6 3 N.

Queddingburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle, and a protestant abbey, whose abbess was a princess of the empire. The river Bode divides it into the old and new town. It has a trade in brandy and linen, and is 50 m π by π Halberstadt. Lon. 11 25 E, lat. 51 50 N.

Queen Ann, a town of Maryland, in Prince George county, situate at the foot of a hill, on the Patuxent, 13 m π W Annapolis, and 22 π Washington.

Queen Charlotte Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, 6 m long and a mile broad, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. Lon. 138 4 W, lat. 19 18 S.

Queen Charlotte Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, explored by captain Carteret in 1767. There is only one of any considerable size, which he named Egmont, and is the same which the Spaniards call St. Cruz. It is 60 m long and from 20 to 30 broad, woody and mountainous, with many vallies intermixed. The inhabitants are very nimble, vigorous, and active; and their weapons are bows and arrows pointed with flint. On the π side is a harbour named Swallow bay. Lon. 164 26 E, lat. 10 42 S.

Queen Charlotte Sound, a sound at the π extremity of the π island of New Zealand, near Cook strait. The country here is not so steep as at Dusky bay, and the hills near the seafide are in general of an inferior height, but covered with forests equally intricate and impenetrable. Lon. 174 14 E, lat. 41 6 S.

Queen County, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 30 m long and 29 broad; bounded on the π by King county, π by Kildare, SE by Catherlough, S by Kilkenny, and W by Tipperary and King county. It is divided into 50 parishes, contains about 82,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It was formerly full of woods and bogs, but is now

much improved.

Queenborough is the title of 81 mayor, with a had once a street of which are the employment of and oysters are is seated near 15 m π W London. Lon.

Queenborough on the W side of 32 m π W Glogau.

Queensferry, in Linlithgowshire of Forth, where m wide. Here small vessels, much frequent Edinburgh.

Queenstadt, a in the principality of Halberstadt.

Queensdown, on the river Niagara, rapid. Here 2 stores received upper part of wagons to Chm, the falls a river rendering cable for that taken by the 1812, and ge but it was ret the American made prisoner Niagara, and

Queich, a river department of passes by An enters the Rhine.

Quei-ling, a the province name from a grows on a tree emits such a fumes the who a river that such rapidity It is 180 m π Peking. Lon.

Quentin, St in the department considerable manufactures. Near 11 of Spain gave the French, town by storm built the Escorial stored to France on an eminence

QUE

much improved in cultivation. Maryborough is the capital.

Queenborough, a borough in Kent, in the Isle of Sheppey, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday. It had once a strong castle, some remains of which are still to be seen. The chief employment of the inhabitants is fishing, and oysters are here in great plenty. It is seated near the mouth of the Medway, 15 m NW Canterbury, and 45 E by S London. Lon. 49 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Queenborough, a town of S Carolina, on the W side of the Great Pedee river, 22 m NNW Georgetown.

Queensferry, a borough of Scotland, in Linlithgowshire, seated on the frith of Forth, where it is not more than a m wide. Here is a good harbour for small vessels, a trade in soap, and a much frequented ferry. It is 9 m W Edinburgh.

Queensfadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, 5 m NE Halberstadt.

Queensfown, a town of Upper Canada, on the river Niagara, just below the last rapid. Here all the merchandise and stores received from Kingston for the upper part of the province are sent in wagons to Chippawa, a distance of 10 m, the falls and broken course of the river rendering the navigation impracticable for that space. This place was taken by the Americans October 13, 1812, and general Brock was killed; but it was retaken the same day, and the American general with 900 troops made prisoners. It is 7 m above Fort Niagara, and 20 N by S Fort Erie.

Queich, a river of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, which passes by Anweiller and Landau, and enters the Rhine, near Germerheim.

Qui-ling, a city of China, capital of the province of Quang-si. It has its name from a flower called *quei*, which grows on a tree resembling a laurel, and emits such a sweet odour, that it perfumes the whole country. It stands on a river that runs into the Ta, but with such rapidity as not to be navigable. It is 180 m N by W Canton, and 387 S Peking. Lon 109 51 E, lat. 25 12 N.

Quentin, St. a strong town of France, in the department of Aisne, with a considerable manufacture of lawns and cambrics. Near this place, in 1557, Philip II of Spain gained a signal victory over the French, and afterward took the town by storm. In memory of this, he built the Escorial. The town was restored to France in 1559. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Somme,

QUI

21 m S Cambray, and 83 N by S Paris. Lon. 3 29 E, lat. 49 50 N.

Quercy, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Limosin, E by Rouergue and Auvergne, S by Languedoc, and W by Perigord. It is fertile in corn, wine, and fruit. It now forms the department of Lot.

Queretaro, a city of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, containing 35,000 inhabitants, and celebrated for the beauty of its edifices, an aqueduct, and cloth manufactures. It is 105 m NW Mexico. Lon. 100 11 W, lat. 20 38 N.

Querfurt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. It is situate on the rivulet Wute, surrounded by a ditch, 14 m NNW Naumburg. Lon. 11 50 E, lat. 51 23 N.

Quirimba, a cluster of small islands on the coast of Mosambique, fertile in fruit and pasture. They are inhabited by the descendants of Portuguese, and so named from the principal one. Lon. 41 30 E, lat. 11 40 S.

Querquini, or **Kerkeni**, a group of islands, near the E coast of Tunis, two of them much larger than the others. The principal one is 10 m long and 5 broad; and to the N of it, united by a bridge, is Veita, which is rather smaller. From this group a bank extends to Lampedusa, which abounds with fish. The channel between the two largest is 15 m to the E of Sufa. Lon. 10 50 E, lat. 35 34 N.

Quersnoy, a fortified town of France, in the department of Nord, with an old castle. It was taken by the allies in 1711, and retaken the same year. In 1793, it was taken by the Austrians, and retaken the next year. It is seated in an extensive plain, on the rivulet Ronelle, 9 m SE Valenciennes, and 122 NE Paris. Lon. 3 40 E, lat. 50 15 N.

Quiberon, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, with a fort, situate at the extremity of a peninsula, to the N of Belleisle. In 1795, it was taken by some French regiments in the pay of Great Britain; but owing to the desertion and treachery of some of the soldiers, the republicans soon took it by surprise. It was taken by the English in 1800, but evacuated soon afterward. It is 17 m SSE Port Louis.

Quicaro, or **Quibo**, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Veragua, in New Spain, about 20 m long and 6 broad. It has a port on the E side, where vessels may obtain wood and water. Lon. 82 30 W, lat. 7 25 N.

QUI

Quilimany, a seaport of Zanguebar, in the kingdom of Melinda. It belongs to the Portuguese, and stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, 26 m ssw Melinda. Lon. 41 40 E, lat. 3 10 S.

Quillan, a town of France, in the department of Aude, 25 m ssw Carcassonne.

Quilleboruf, a town of France, in the department of Eure, seated on the Seine, 37 m w Rouen, and 43 nw Evreux.

Quillota, a town of Chili, capital of a province of the same name. The province is one of the most populous, and the richest in gold, in all Chili; and its hemp and honey are much esteemed. The town, called also St. Martin, is situate in a pleasant valley, on the river Aconcagua, 94 m wnw St. Jago. Lon. 71 21 W, lat. 33 36 S.

Quilou, a seaport of Zanguebar, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a small citadel. This country was first discovered by the Portuguese, in 1498; and it produces abundance of rice, millet, fruit, cattle, and poultry. The inhabitants are Mohamedans, partly black and partly tawny. The capital is well built, and stands on an island, near the mouth of the Coavo. Lon. 40 9 E, lat. 8 30 S.

Quimper, a city of France, capital of the department of Finisterre, and a bishop's see. It is seated at the conflux of the Oder and Benaudet, 34 m sse Brest, and 112 w by s Rennes. Lon. 4 6 W, lat. 47 58 N.

Quimperle, a town of France, in the department of Finisterre, seated on the Ilotte, 30 m sse Quimper.

Quincy, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, 10 m s by e Boston.

Quingry, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, seated on the Louve, 12 m sw Besancon.

Quin-nong, or **Chin-chi**, a bay on the coast of Cochinchina, much frequented by the vessels of the country, being an excellent harbour. The entrance is narrow, and ships of burden can only get in at high water. At the head of the harbour is the city of Quin-nong. Lon. 109 15 E, lat. 13 52 N.

Quinson, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, 28 m ssw Digre.

Quintin, a town of France, in the department of Côtes du Nord, seated in a valley, 10 m ssw St Brieuc.

Qurpon, an island in the Atlantic ocean, near the w coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55 22 W, lat. 51 40 N.

QUI

Quisella, a town of Italy, in Mantua, famous for an action between the French and Austrians in 1734, when marshal Broglie was surprised in his bed. It is seated on the Seccia, 13 m se Mantua.

Quito, a kingdom of S America, in the viceroyalty of New Granada, lying between two chains of the Andes, on a plain elevated 9370 feet above the level of the sea. Its w boundary is the Pacific ocean, on the coast of which it extends from lat. 2 N to cape Blanco in lat. 3 45 S. It was under the jurisdiction of the viceroy of Peru until 1776, when it was made subject to the viceroyalty established at St. Fe, the capital of New Granada. The lands are generally well cultivated, abound in every kind of vegetable production, and feed a great number of cattle of all classes. There are many towns and villages inhabited by the Spaniards or native Americans; and several districts are occupied almost entirely by Indians. Every village is adorned with a large square, and a church on one side of it. The streets are generally straight, and in the direction of the four cardinal points; and all the roads are laid out in a line, crossing each other, that the aspect of the country has the appearance of a large garden. Although this country is situate on both sides the equator, yet it lies so high, and so near the mountains covered with snow, that the air is very temperate. There are no noxious animals: for the tigers, &c. are below in the forests. This is the only province in Spanish America that can be called a manufacturing country. Hats, cotton stuffs, and coarse woollen cloths, are made here in such quantities, as to furnish a considerable article for exportation to other parts of Spanish America.

Quito, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, and a bishop's see. The principal square is large; in one of its sides is the palace of the president of the royal audience, opposite which is the city-house, in the third is the cathedral, in the fourth the bishop's palace, and in the middle a beautiful fountain. It has several religious communities, and two colleges, which are a kind of university; and all its edifices have a handsome appearance. Having no mines in its neighbourhood, it is chiefly famous for manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax. In 1755, it was swallowed up by an earthquake, but soon rebuilt. It is situate at the skirt of the volcanic mountain Pichinche, on the river Machangara, 400 m sw St. Fe. Lon. 78 8 W, lat. 0 13 S.

Quizama, the kingdom of mountains, produces abundance of salt. The inhabitants have not submitted to the kingdom of Quiza, the desert of Quiza, and lying s of Sicily.

Raab, a town of Hungary, capital of a bishop's see. It is situated against the conflux of the Danube, far from the Danube. Lon. 16 11 E, lat. 48 11 N.

Raajegur, a town of the province of Gwalior, and a note. Lon. 74 2 N.

Raaza, one of the islands, between the Shire and the Indian Ocean, and 4 broad, rising from the w side, which is famous for its sugar. It is famous and at the N end, which is a note. Lon. 57 32 N.

Rabastens, a town of the department of Tarn, 18 m ne Toulouse.

Rabat, a seaport of Morocco, with a handsome palace, walled town, and contains many Mosques, entered only by a narrow passage, a manufacture of docks for ships, the mouth of the Salee, 80 m w. Lon. 5 1 N.

Rabenstein, a town of the circle of Saatz, 18 m wsw Rakonitz.

Racca, a town of Diarbek, at the foot of the ruins of old Rakonitz. It is 140 m w. Lon. 39 4 E, lat. 36 1 N.

Rachore, a country of Georgia, subject to the Persians.

R A C

Quizama, a province in the s part of the kingdom of Angola. It is full of mountains, and badly cultivated, but produces abundance of honey, wax, and salt. The inhabitants are warlike, and have not submitted to the Portuguese.

Quizana, a chain of mountains, in the kingdom of Fez, extending 100 m, from the desert of Oret to the river Nacor.

Quoja, an inland country of Guinea, lying s of Sierra Leone.

R.

Raab, a town and fortress of Lower Hungary, capital of Javerin, and a bishop's see. It is a strong frontier bulwark against the Turks, seated at the conflux of the Raab and Rahnitz, not far from the Danube, 28 m ssk Presburg. Lon. 17 45 E, lat. 47 28 N.

Raajegur, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 74 m NE Ougain, and 214 ssw Agra. Lon. 76 36 E, lat. 24 2 N.

Raaza, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, between the mainland of Ross-shire and the isle of Skye. It is 12 m long and 4 broad, rising with a gentle ascent from the w side to a great height on the s side, which is nearly perpendicular. It is famous for millstone quarries; and at the NE end stands Castle Broichia, which is a noted seamount. Lon. 6 0 W, lat. 57 32 N.

Rabastens, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, on the river Tarn, 18 m NE Toulouse.

Rabat, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, fine mosques, and handsome palaces. On its E side is a walled town named Shella, which contains many Moorish tombs, and is entered only by Mohamedans. Rabat has a manufacture of cotton cloth, and docks for ship-building. It is seated at the mouth of the Burigrig, opposite Salee, 80 m W Fez. Lon. 6 26 W, lat. 34 1 N.

Rabenstein, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the river Ottava, 21 m ssw Rakonitz.

Racca, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Diarbek, at the conflux of the Beles with the Euphrates. Near it are the ruins of old Racca, once a magnificent city. It is 140 m ssw Diarbekir. Lon. 39 4 E, lat. 36 3 N.

Rachore, a city of Hindoostan, in the country of Golconda, capital of a district, subject to the nizam of the Dec-

R A D

can. It is seated on the s bank of the Kistna, 80 m ssw Hydrabad. Lon. 75 3 E, lat. 16 22 N.

Radla, a small island of the Archipelago, near that of Nio.

Raconigh, a town of Piedmont, seated in a plain, between the rivers Grana and Macra, 18 m s by W Turin.

Radeberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which is a bath, called Augustus bath, discovered in 1717. It stands on the Roder, 8 m ssk Dresden.

Radeburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. It is celebrated for earthen ware, and seated on the Roder, 10 m s Dresden.

Radicofani, a town of Tuscany, in Siennese, seated on a steep hill, 46 m s Sienna.

Radimpour, or *Radunpour*, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Agimere, situate on the Puddar, 175 m s Surat, and 250 ssw Agimere. Lon. 71 48 E, lat. 23 38 N.

Radnor, New, a borough of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Thursday. It is nominally the county-town, though a small place, but it has an extensive jurisdiction. Two m s of it is Old Radnor, said to have been the Magoth of Antoninus, but now merely a village. New Radnor contained only 380 inhabitants in 1811. It is seated near the source of the Somergil, at the foot of a hill, on which a castle formerly stood, 24 m NW Hereford, and 159 m NW London. Lon. 2 45 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Radnorshire, a county of Wales, bounded on the E by Shropshire and Herefordshire, N by Montgomeryshire, NW by Cardiganshire, and SW and S by Brecknockshire. It is 30 m long and 25 broad, containing 291,200 acres; is divided into six hundreds, and 49 parishes; has four market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 19,050 in 1801, and 20,900 in 1811. Its principal rivers are the Wye and Teme, the former dividing it from Brecknockshire, and the latter from Shropshire. The E and S parts are tolerably level, and productive of corn. The other parts are rude and mountainous; devoted chiefly to the rearing of cattle and sheep. The assizes are held at Presteign.

Radom, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, seated on a river that flows to the Vistula, 60 m ssw Sandomir.

Radomsk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 50 m ssk Siradia.

Radstadt, a town of Bavaria, in the

R A J

duchy of Salzburg, near the source of the Enns, 35 m **ENE** Salzburg. Lon. 13 26 **E**, lat. 47 18 **N**.

Ragivolo, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, 19 m **S** Mantua.

Ragland, a village in Monmouthshire, 5 m **NE** Usk. It is famous for its castle, where Charles I. passed much of his time in a magnificent style. This castle was the last in Cromwell's time, which surrendered to general Fairfax.

Ragnit, a town of Prussian Lithuania, with a very ancient castle, in which is a large royal magazine for provisions, &c. It is situate on the Niemen, 56 m **ENE** Königsberg. Lon. 21 30 **E**, lat. 55 30 **N**.

Ragoogur, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 116 m **NE** Oudein, and 256 **S** Delhi. Lon. 77 30 **E**, lat. 24 23 **N**.

Ragusa, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, and county of Modica, with two grand churches and a noble college; seated near the river Ragusa, 18 m **WNW** Noto.

Ragusa, a city and seaport of Dalmatia, capital of Ragusen, and an archbishop's see. It is 2 m in circuit, and strong by situation, having an inaccessible mountain on the land side, and a strong fort on the gulf of Venice. It has a considerable trade with the Turks, particularly in hides and tallow, and is 50 m **NW** Scutari. Lon. 18 30 **E**, lat. 42 55 **N**.

Ragusen, a territory of Dalmatia, lying along the coast of the gulf of Venice, about 60 m long and 20 broad. It was a republic, under the protection of the Turks and Venetians; but now is annexed to Italy. The soil is so barren, that the inhabitants receive the greatest part of their necessities from the neighbouring islands and Turkish provinces. The Ragusans profess the Roman catholic religion; but the Greek, Armenian, and Turkish persuasions are tolerated for conveniency. Ragusa is the capital.

Rajamundry, a town of Hindoostan, capital of one of the English Circars. The principal riches consist in teak timber. It is seated on the Godavery, 35 m from its mouth, and 170 **SW** Cicacole. Lon. 81 57 **E**, lat. 17 0 **N**.

Rajapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 6 m **N** Geriah.

Rajemal, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, formerly a place of great trade, but now in a ruinous state. It is seated on the **w** bank of the Ganges, 68 m

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nnw Moorshedabad. Lon. 87 50 **E**, lat. 25 0 **N**.

Rain, a fortified town of Bavaria, seated on the Acha, near the Lech and the Danube, 12 m **w** Neuburg.

Rain, or *Old Rain*, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, near the river Ury, 23 m **NW** Aberdeen.

Rain Lake, a lake of **N** America, lying **E** of Lake of the Woods, and **w** of Lake Superior. It is nearly 100 m long, and in no part more than 20 wide.

Rainford, a village in Lancashire, 6 m **SE** Ormskirk, noted for its manufacture of tobacco-pipes.

Raisin, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, situate near the source of the Ancholm, 16 m **NE** Lincoln, and 147 **N** London.

Rakelsburg, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a considerable trade in wine and iron. It is a frontier fortress toward Hungary, and situate on an island in the river Muer, 36 m **SE** Gratz. Lon. 15 58 **E**, lat. 46 45 **N**.

Rakonitz, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name. Very good beer is brewed here, and forms the principal article of trade. It is seated on the Miza, 32 m **w** Prague. Lon. 14 0 **E**, lat. 50 5 **N**.

Raleigh, the capital of **N** Carolina, in Wake county. It was named after the celebrated sir Walter Raleigh, under whose direction the first settlement in **N** America was made at Roanoke island. Here is a large and handsome state-house, and several other public buildings. The remoteness from navigation is its greatest disadvantage. It is 95 m **WNW** Newbern, the former capital, and 145 **WSW** Petersburg in Virginia. Lon. 78 52 **w**, lat. 35 40 **N**.

Rama, or *Ramula*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, with many fine ruins of churches and other buildings, which show what it has been formerly. It is 20 m **w** by **N** Jerusalem.

Ramada, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of St. Martha, 100 m **E** St. Martha. Lon. 72 20 **w**, lat. 11 10 **N**.

Ramagiri, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore, seated on the **w** side of the Arkawati, with a hill-fort on the opposite bank, 50 m **NE** Seringapatam.

Ramanad, a town of Hindoostan, in Mazav. ar, 64 m **SE** Madura, and 95 **S** by **w** Tanjore. Lon. 78 56 **w**, lat. 9 20 **N**.

Rambert, St. a town of France, in the department of Ain, near the river Alberine, 24 m **SSE** Bourg en Bresse.

Rambert, St. a town of France, in the

department of Loire, 12 m **SE**

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RAM

department of Loire, near the river
Loire, 12 m SE Montbrison.

Ramberviller, a town of France, in the
department of Volges, 30 m SE Nancy.

Rambla, a town of Spain, in Anda-
lusia, 15 m S Cordova.

Rambouillet, a town of France, in the
department of Seine and Oise. Here
was a royal palace, which was demo-
lished in 1793, by order of the national
convention. It is 27 m SW Paris.

Rame Head, a promontory on the S
coast of Cornwall, the W point of the
entrance into Plymouth sound. On its
summit is a church (a seamount) belong-
ing to the village of Rame. Lon. 4 12
W, lat. 50 19 N.

Ramery, a town of France, in the de-
partment of Aube, on the river Aube,
18 m NE Troyes.

Ramilles, a town of the Netherlands,
in Brabant, memorable for a great vic-
tory obtained by the duke of Marlbo-
rough, over the French, on Whitfun-
day, 1706. It is seated at the source of
the Geete, 10 m N Namur, and 21 SE
Brussels.

Ramiferam, an island in the gulf of
Manara, at the W end of Adams bridge,
and separated from Marawar, on the
continent of Hindoostan, by a narrow
channel. It is 30 m in circuit; contains
some beautiful trees, a few villages, and
a celebrated pagoda. Lon. 79 22 E,
lat. 9 18 N.

Ramla, a town of Syria, in Palestine,
the ancient Arimathea, now in a ruin-
ous state. Here is a manufacture of
silk, which is sent into all parts of
Egypt. It is 18 m NW Jerusalem.

Rammekens, a seaport of Holland, in
the isle of Walcheren. It was one of
the towns put into the hands of the
English, as a security for a loan in the
reign of queen Elisabeth. It is 4 m S
Middleburg.

Rammelberg, a lofty and extensive
mountain of Germany, in that part of
the Hartz forest which lies within the
municipality of Grubenhagen. On this
mountain are several silver mines; and
at the foot of it is the city of Goslar.

Rampour, a town of Hindoostan, in
Bihar, 32 m S Cossipour, and 105 E
Patna.

Rambury, a village in Wiltshire, 6 m
Marlborough. It is noted for fine
ruins, and many Roman antiquities have
been found in the neighbourhood.

Ramsfey, a town of the isle of Man,
situate on a bay, on the NE coast. The
harbour affords good anchorage, but the har-
bour will only admit small vessels, and
the entrance is a lighthouse. It is 15

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m N by E Douglas. Lon. 4 26 W, lat.
54 18 N.

Ramsfey, a town in Huntingdonshire,
with a market on Saturday. It had
formerly an extensive abbey, but the
ruin of a gateway is all that remains. It
is seated in the fens, near the meres of
Ramsfey and Wittlesey, 12 m NE Hunt-
ingdon, and 69 N London.

Ramsfey, an island on the coast of
Wales, separated from Pembrokeshire
by a narrow channel, called Ramsfey
Sound. Near it is a group of danger-
ous rocks, known by the name of the
Bishop and his Clerks, frequented in the
breeding season by vast multitudes of
seafowls. The island is 2 m long and
above a mile broad, and lies 4 m W by S
St. David. Lon. 5 20 W, lat. 51 55 N.

Ramsgate, a seaport of Kent, in the
isle of Thanet, near the Downs, with a
market on Wednesday and Saturday.
The harbour is nearly circular, and has
two fine stone piers, a dry dock, and a
lighthouse. Ramsgate is a member of
the port of Sandwich, and much fre-
quented as a bathing-place. It is 17 m
W by N Canterbury, and 72 ESE London.
Lon. 1 24 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Ramteak, a town of Hindoostan, in
Berar, held sacred to Ram, by the Hin-
doos, who have a temple here. It is 18
m NNE Nagpouir.

Ranai, one of the Sandwich islands,
in the Pacific ocean, about 10 m W of
Mowee. The S part is high and craggy;
but the other parts have a better aspect,
and are well inhabited. It produces
very few plantains and bread-fruit trees,
but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes,
and taro. Lon. 156 51 W, lat. 20 48 N.

Rancagua, or *Triana*, the capital of
the province of Rancagua, in Chili. The
country is fertile in grain and fruit, and
includes three lakes, from one of which
large quantities of salt are obtained.
The town is seated on the N side of the
Cachapoal, 60 m S St. Jago. Lon. 71 6
W, lat. 34 19 S.

Randallstown, a borough of Ireland,
in the county of Antrim, with a trade
in linen; seated on the Maine, 5 m WNW
Antrim.

Randazzo, a town of Sicily, in Val di
Demona, 42 m SW Messina.

Randeradt, a town of France, in the
department of Roer, lately of Germany,
in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the
river Worm, 10 m NW Juliers.

Randers, a town of Denmark, in N
Jutland, near the mouth of the Gude,
25 m E Wiburg.

Rangamatty, a town of Hindoostan,
capital of a circar in Beugal. It has a

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celebrated pagoda, and stands near the Burrampooter, on the confines of Assam and Bootan, 170 m NE Moorthelabad. Lon. 90 8 E, lat. 26 10 N.

Rangoon, a seaport of Pegu, and the principal mart for teak timber, in the Birman empire. It was founded by the king of Birman, in 1755; and is the residence of a governor, who lives within the fort. Here is a custom-house, built of brick, but the wharfs and dwelling-houses are all constructed of wood. In the neighbourhood are numerous convents; and 2 m N of the town, on a rocky eminence, is a very grand temple. Rangoon is seated on the most eastern branch of the Irrawaddy (which hence to the sea is called the Rangoon or Syriam river) 18 m N of its mouth, and 60 s Pegu. Lon. 96 10 E, lat. 16 48 N.

Ranis, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a mountain, 10 m sw Newstadt.

Rannoch, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in the N part of Perthshire, 11 m long and 2 mile broad. It receives the waters of Loch Erich from the N, and communicates with Loch Tummel on the E, and Loch Lido on the W. Its S side is covered with birch, pine, and fir.

Rantampour, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of a circar in the country of Agimere. It is 96 m E Agimere, and 105 wsw Agra. Lon. 76 57 E, lat. 26 35 N.

Rantzow, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, 24 m N by W Lubeck.

Rasconda, a town of Hindoostan, in Visapour, near which is a rich diamond mine. It is 20 m NNW Sollapour.

Raon l'Etape, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated at the conflux of the Etape and Meurthe, 30 m SE Nancy.

Rapallo, a town of the territory of Genoa, on a bay of the same name, 16 m ESE Genoa.

Raphoe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, and a bishop's see. The cathedral serves as a parish church; and here is a free-school founded by Charles I. It is 6 m NW Lifford, and 12 W Londonderry.

Rapolla, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 5 m W Venosa.

Rappahannoc, a river of Virginia, which rises in the mountains, called the Blue Ridge, and flows by Falmouth, Fredericksburg, Portroyal, Leeds, Tappahannoc, and Urbanna, into Chesapeake bay.

Rapperschweil, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, seated on a

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neck of land that advances into the lake of Zurich, over which is a wooden bridge, 1850 feet long. It is 18 m SE Zurich, and 20 NW Glaris.

Rapps, a town of Austria, on the river Teya, 8 m N by W Horn.

Raritan, a river of New Jersey, which runs by Brunswick and Amboy into Arthur Kull found, and helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy.

Raschid; see *Rosetta*.

Rascia, the eastern division of Sclavonia, watered by the river Rasca, which runs into the Morave. The inhabitants are called Rascians.

Raseborg, a seaport of Sweden, capital of a canton in Nyland. It is seated on the gulf of Finland, 37 m SE Abo. Lon. 23 18 E, lat. 60 16 N.

Raspenburg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, near which are some medicinal springs, and the ruins of the once celebrated castle of Rasseburg. It is situate on the river Lossa, on the ridge of mountains called Finne, 15 m NNW Weimar.

Rastadt, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden, with a noble castle. In 1714, a treaty was concluded here between the French and Austrians; and in 1796, the former defeated the latter near this place. It is seated on the Merg, near the Rhine, 5 m NE Baden, and 24 SW Philippsburg.

Rastenburg, a fortified town of Prussia, with a castle, 46 m SE Konigsberg.

Rastof, a town of Russia, capital of a province, in the government of Voronetz, with an extensive fortress. The governor, both of Asoph and Taganrog, resides here; and at this place the boats from Voronetz are unloaded, and the goods embarked on larger vessels for Taganrog. It is seated on the Don, 37 m SSE Voronetz. Lon. 42 37 E, lat. 47 2 N.

Ratenau, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on the Havel, 15 m N by W Brandenburg.

Rathcoole, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, 10 m SW Dublin.

Rathcormuck, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the river Bride, 15 m NNE Cork.

Rathdowny, a town of Ireland, in Queen county, 17 m SW Maryborough.

Rathdrum, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, with a trade in flannels; situate on the Ovoca, 11 m SE Wicklow, and 32 S Dublin.

Rathfriland, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, 10 m NE Newry.

Rathkeale, a town of Ireland, in the

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county of Limerick, on the river Deel, 18 m sw Limerick.

Ratibor, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. The cathedral and townhouse are worthy of notice. It is seated on the Oder, in a country fertile in corn and fruit, 15 m NE Troppau, and 85 SSE Breslau. Lon. 18 13 E, lat. 50 1 N.

Ratingen, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, 6 m NE Dusseldorf.

Ratisbon, or **Ragenzburg**, a strong city of Bavaria (lately imperial, and an episcopal see) capital of the principality of Ratisbon, and the see of an archbishop, transferred from Mentz to this place in 1798. The abbey of St. Emmeran contains the relics of St. Denys, a valuable library, and a fine collection of mathematical instruments. The townhouse is magnificent, and in its hall the general diets of the empire used to meet. The inhabitants, in general, are protestants, and about 24,000. Ratisbon has a great trade in salt, for which it is a depot, and sends large quantities of corn and wood to Vienna. It has an ancient bridge of 15 arches over the Danube, and stands on the S side of that river, at the influx of the Regen, 62 m N by E Munich, and 195 W by N Vienna. Lon. 12 6 E, lat. 48 58 N.

Ratmansdorf, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, 20 m S by W Clagenfurt.

Ratoath, a borough of Ireland, in Meath, 12 m NW Dublin.

Ratolzell, a strong town of Suabia, on that part of the lake of Constance called Zeller See, 12 m NW Constance.

Ratsha, or **Ratzka**, a town and fortress of Slavonia, on the N side of the Save, opposite the influx of the Drin, 30 m SW Peterwardein.

Rattan; see **Ruatan**.

Rattenberg, a fortified town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a citadel. In the vicinity are copper mines, which also yield some silver. It is situate on the Inn, 26 m ENE Inpruck, and 44 SW Salzburg.

Ratzburg, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, capital of a principality of the same name, subject to the duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The town is seated on an island, in the midst of a lake 30 m in circuit. The buildings are of brick, and almost every house is shaded with a tree. From the lake of Ratzburg issues the river Waknitz, which joins the Trave near Lubec. Ratzburg is noted for excellent beer. It is 14 m S by E Lubec, and 22 S Lauenburg. Lon. 10 52 E, lat. 53 43 N.

R A U

Raudnitz, a town and castle of Bohemia, in the circle of Raconitz, seated on the Elbe, 20 m N Prague.

Ravello, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 10 m W Salerno, and 25 SE Naples.

Ravenglass, a seaport in Cumberland, with a market on Saturday. It stands on an inlet of the Irish sea, between the Mite and Esk, which, with the Irk, runs into this inlet, and forms a good harbour; but the adjacent country furnishing little for exportation, the chief trade is in oysters. Two m from the town, on the S side of the Esk, are ruins of a min circumference, called the City of Barnscar, of which no historical documents appear to exist. Ravenglass is 16 m SSE Whitehaven, and 297 NNW London. Lon. 3 30 W, lat. 54 22 N.

Ravenna, a city of Italy, capital of Romagna, and an archbishop's see, with several colleges, a great number of religious houses, and a ruinous citadel. It had a celebrated harbour, but the sea has gradually withdrawn 4 m from the town. It is now chiefly noted for the excellent wine produced in its neighbourhood. Theodoric, king of the Goths, resided here, and afterward the exarchs of the Greek emperors. The mausoleum of Theodoric is still to be seen, and is covered by a single stone, 28 feet in diameter, and 15 thick. Ravenna is seated on the Mantone, 37 m SE Ferrara, and 162 N Rome. Lon. 12 5 E, lat. 44 25 N.

Ravensberg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of its name. The castle of the ancient counts is seated on a mountain. It is 15 m ENE Munster, and 36 SW Minden.

Ravenburg, a town of Suabia, lately a free town. It has a considerable trade, particularly in paper, and is seated on the Cheufs, 18 m N Lindau.

Ravestein, a town of Dutch Brabant, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle; seated on the Meuse, 8 m WSW Nimeguen.

Ravitz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posen, with a considerable manufacture of cloth, 24 m S Posen.

Raumo, a town of Sweden, in Finland, near the gulf of Bothnia, 20 m S Bjorneburg, and 55 N by W Abo.

Rauschenberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, 7 m NNE Marburg, and 32 SSW Cassel.

Rawee, a river of Hindoostan, one of the five E branches of the Indus. It rises in Lahore, on the borders of Tibet, flows by the city of Lahore to Toulomba, in Moultan, and 28 m before

REA

joins the Chanaub. The Rauvee is the Hydrantes of Alexander.

Rawa, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated in a morass, and almost surrounded by the river Rawa, 55 m sw Warsaw. Lon. 19 55 E, lat. 51 51 N.

Raynham, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, with manufactures of iron. The vicinity abounds in ore, and the first forge in America was set up here by James and Henry Leonard, natives of England, in 1652, and is still in employ by the family of the Leonards. It is seated near the river Taunton, 4 m nne Taunton, and 32 s Boston.

Raypour, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, near the river Mahanada, 60 m s Ruttunpour, and 80 w Sumbulpour.

Re, an island of France, 16 m long and 4 broad, separated from the coast of Lower Charente by the strait of Breton, about 7 m wide. The products are bitter wine, salt, brandy, and the liquor called aniseed. St. Martin is the capital.

Reading, a borough and the capital of Berkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has three churches, and several meeting-houses. The principal manufactures are canvas, blankets, ribands, and pias; and great quantities of malt, flour, and timber are sent hence to London. Here are the ruins of a rich abbey, in which Henry I was interred. The number of inhabitants was 9742 in 1801, and 10,788 in 1811. It is seated on the Kennet, near its conflux with the Thames, 26 m sse Oxford, and 37 w London. Lon. 0 52 W, lat. 51 28 N.

Reading, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of Berks county, with four edifices for public worship, and a large one for the public offices. Near it are several fulling-mills and iron-works. In 1795, the county voted 12,000l. for building a bridge here over the Schuylkill, on which the town is seated, 54 m nw Philadelphia. Lon. 76 10 w, lat. 40 22 N.

Realego, a seaport of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua, with three churches. The chief trade is in pitch, tar, and cordage. It is situate among swamps, on a river of the same name, near its mouth, 30 m wnw Leon, to which it serves as a harbour. Lon. 87 44 w, lat. 12 42 N.

Realmont, a town of France, in the department of Tarn, 11 m s by e Alby.

Reaumeville, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 8 m ne Montauban, and 20 s Cahors.

RED

Rebnick, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, and a bishop's see, seated on the Aluta, 45 m sw Targowisco.

Reccan; see **Aracan**.

Reccanati, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona. It has a fair in September, which continues 15 days, and stands on a mountain, near the river Musone, 14 m s Ancona.

Reckem, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated near the Meuse, 5 m n Maestricht.

Recklinghausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, capital of a county of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is seated on the Lippe, 20 m ssw Munster. Lon. 7 36 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Regulver, a village in Kent, at the mouth of a small branch of the Stour, 8 m ne Canterbury. It is the Regulbium of the Romans; and its ancient church has two spires, which are called by mariners the Two Sisters.

Red Head, a cape of Scotland, in Forfarshire, the s point of Lunan bay. Here is the ruin of a castle, almost surrounded by the sea.

Red Lake, a lake of N America, lying s of Lake of the Woods. It is 60 m long and 15 broad, and on the s side receives several small rivers. The outlet is at the se extremity, in lat. 47 20, and called Red Lake River, which flows into the Mississippi a little above St. Anthony Falls.

Red River, a large river of Louisiana, which rises among the mountains on the w border of New Mexico, about 300 m s of the source of the Arkansas, and flows nearly parallel with that river, in a very meandering course, to the Mississippi, which it enters in lat. 31 15 N.

Red Sea, a sea that extends 1300 m from n to s, between Africa and the country of Arabia, and is 200 broad in the widest part. It is separated from the Mediterranean sea on the n, by the isthmus of Suez, and communicates on the s, by the strait of Babelmandel, with the Indian ocean.

Redbridge, a village in Hampshire, at the mouth of the Test, 3 m w Southampton. It has a considerable trade in coal, timber, corn, &c. and ship-building is also carried on. The Andover canal terminates at this place.

Redon, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine. It serves as a mart for the commerce of Rennes, and is seated on the Vilaine, 20 m s Vannes, and 32 ssw Rennes. Lon. 2 10 w, lat. 37 48 N.

Redondela, a town of Portugal, with a castle.

Redondo, a town of Portugal, with a castle.

Redondo, a town of Portugal, with a castle.

Redondo, a town of Portugal, with a castle.

Redruth, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday.

Redruth, a town of Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday.

Redstone, a town of Pennsylvania, with a castle.

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REG

Redondela, a town of Spain, in Galicia, with a strong castle, seated on Vigo bay, 8 m *NE* Vigo.

Redondo, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a castle, seated on the river Soure, 30 m *S* Coimbra.

Redondo, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, at the foot of a mountain, 23 m *SW* Elvas.

Redruth, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday and Friday; seated in the heart of the mining country, 12 m *N* by *E* Helstone, and 263 w by *S* London.

Redstone, a town of Pennsylvania, in Allegany county, situate on the Monongalia. Large boats called Kentucky boats are built here, and it has a ropewalk, and a manufacture of paper. It is 30 m *S* by *E* Pittsburg.

Rees, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, seated on the Rhine, 10 m *NW* Wesel.

Rees, or **Rens**, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. Hard by it, on the Rhine, is the Konigstuhl, or Thronus Regalia, a remarkable piece of antiquity; consisting of a round vault, 80 feet in circuit, built of freestone, and resting on nine pillars, one of which stands in the middle. The vault has two stout doors, the ascent to which is by 28 steps; and it is furnished with seven seats, agreeable to the number of electors at that time; and on this regal chair the electors of Germany formerly held consultations relative to the weighty matters of the empire. Rees is seated near the Rhine, 5 m *S* by *E* Coblenz.

Reetz, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, on the river Ihna and frontiers of Pomerania, 18 m *ESE* New Stargard.

Regen, a town of Bavaria, on a river of the same name, 12 m *NNE* Deckendorf, and 40 *E* Ratibon.

Regensberg, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a strong castle. It is seated on a rock, called the Lagerberg, 10 m *SW* Zurich.

Regensburg; see **Ratisbon**.

Regenstauf, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, on the river Regen, 8 m *N* by *E* Ratibon.

Regenstein, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Halberstadt, 6 m *S* Halberstadt.

Regenswalde, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle, seated on the Rega, 24 m *ESE* Camin.

Reggio, a seaport of Naples, in Cala-

REI

Reggio, and an archbishop's see. The churches, convents, and many houses, are built of stones from ancient edifices, and numerous inscriptions are to be met with on the walls of them. The environs produce the best silk in Calabria; and on the coast is found a species of muscle that yields a kind of wool, of which gloves and stockings are made. Reggio was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1783. It is seated on the strait of Messina, 12 m *ESE* Messina, and 95 *S* by *W* Cosenza. Lon. 16° *O* *E*, lat. 38° 4' *N*.

Reggio, a city of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, included in that of Modena, and a bishop's see, with a strong citadel. In the cathedral are paintings by the greatest masters; and in the square is the statue of Brennus, chief of the Gauls. The principal trade is in silk. It was taken by prince Eugene in 1706, and by the king of Sardinia in 1742. In 1796, the inhabitants were the first Italians that renounced allegiance to their sovereign, and solicited the protection of the French. Reggio is the birthplace of the poet Ariosto. It is seated in a fertile country, on the river Tefione, 15 m *NW* Modena, and 80 *SE* Milan. Lon. 11° 5' *E*, lat. 44° 43' *N*.

Reghebil, a town of Negroland, in the country of Wangara, situate on a lake at the influx of a branch of the Niger, 240 m *E* by *S* Ghanara. Lon. 19° 10' *E*, lat. 13° 20' *N*.

Regina, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 14 m *N* Cosenza.

Regis, *St.* a town of Lower Canada, on the boundary line that separates Canada from the United States, and on a river of its name, at its junction with the St. Lawrence, 50 m *SW* Montreal. Lon. 74° 10' *W*, lat. 45° *N*.

Regnano, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, seated near the Tiber, 17 m *N* Rome.

Reichenau, an island of Suabia, in the Zeller see, or lower lake of Constance, 3 m long and one broad. It abounds with vines and other fruit-trees, and lately had a rich abbey, of which the bishop of Constance was abbot. It is 4 m *W* Constance.

Reichenau, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Grisons, seated in a fertile valley, at the conflux of the two branches that form the Rhine, 7 m *SW* Coire.

Reichenbach, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, with considerable manufactures of linen, canvas, and fustian; seated on the rivulet Poil, 10 m *SE* Schweidnitz.

REM

Reichenbach, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigland. The inhabitants are principally clothiers, and noted for their method of dying scarlet. It is 10 m ssw Zurichau.

Reichenberg, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenellerbogen, seated on a mountain near the Rhine, 5 m E Rheinfels.

Reichenberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, with a great manufacture of cloth, 28 m N Jung Buntzlau.

Reichenfels, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 24 m NE Clagenfurt.

Reichenhall, a town of Bavaria, with a rich salt spring. Some salt is made here; but for want of fuel, most of the salt water is carried a distance of 14 m, by engines and pipes, over the hills to Traunstein. It is seated on the Sala, 9 m sw Salzburg.

Reichshausen, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, with a castle. 9 m N Haguenau.

Reifferscheid, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, and capital of a county in the duchy of Juliers. It is seated on the Effel, 30 m ssw Cologne, and 52 N by w Treves.

Rein, a town of Germany, in Stiria, on the river Save, 25 m SSE Cilly.

Reiner, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, with a mineral spring, and manufactures of cloth and paper, 11 m w Glatz.

Reisenberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, formerly the residence of the bishops of Pomerania. Near it is an ancient castle. It is 78 m sw Konigsberg. Lon. 20 5 E, lat. 53 52 N.

Remberviller, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, 17 m NNE Epinal.

Remich, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, seated on the Moselle, 20 m SE Luxemburg.

Remiremont, a town of France, in the department of Vosges, seated on the Moselle, at the foot of the Vosges, 11 m SSE Epinal.

Remo, St. a town of the territory of Genoa, situate in a fruitful valley, with a good harbour, in the Mediterranean, 7 m E by N Vintimiglia, and 17 wsw Oneglia.

Remy, St. a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone. A triumphal arch, and a mausoleum in the neighbourhood, display the taste of the Augustan age: the first is not entire; but the second is in the best state

REN

of preservation. St. Remy is 10 m NE Arles.

Reudburg, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, on the frontiers of Sleswick, and on the river Eyder. It is composed of three parts, the Old Town, the Skleuskule, and the New Town; the former of which stands on an island formed by the river. The principal manufactures are porcelain, earthen ware, and gold and silver lace; and the trade in timber, by means of the Eyder canal, is considerable. It is 15 m w Kiel, and 16 SSE Sleswick. Lon. 9 53 E, lat. 54 20 N.

Renfrew, a borough of Scotland, and the county-town of Renfrewshire. The principal branch of trade is the thread, but many looms are employed in the silk and muslin manufactures. Robert II had a palace here, of which nothing remains but the exterior ditch. The number of inhabitants was 2031 in 1801, and 2305 in 1811. It is seated near the Clyde, to which there is a canal, 11 m w by N Glasgow, and 13 E by S Greenock. Lon. 4 26 W, lat. 55 54 N.

Renfrewshire, a county of Scotland, 28 m long and 12 broad; bounded on the w and N by the frith of Clyde, E by Lanerksire, and S by Ayrshire. It is divided into 17 parishes, and sends a member to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 78,056 in 1801, and 92,596 in 1811. In the N part, toward the borders of the Clyde, the soil is fertile, but the S part is mountainous, and rather barren. Beside the Clyde, it is watered by the Gryfe, and the White and Black Cart. The largest town is Paisley.

Reni, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarbia, seated on the Danube, just below the influx of the Pruth, 135 m sw Bender. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 45 25 N.

Rennes, a city of France, capital of the department of Ille and Vilaine, and a bishop's see. It contains eight parish churches, beside the cathedral, and several convents. The streets are broad and straight; but they were narrow before the fire in 1720, which lasted seven days, and consumed 850 houses. In the great square is the Palace of Justice, and the Hotel de Ville. It is seated on the Vilaine, which divides it into two parts, 58 m N by w Nantes, and 190 wsw Paris. Lon. 1 42 W, lat. 48 7 N.

Rens, or **Rense**; see **Rees**.

Rentown, a village of Scotland, 4 m nw Dumbarton. Near it is one of the most considerable printfields in Scotland; also the old mansion of Dal-

quhurn, where and the lofty memory, on t

Reoty, a department of river Aa, 12 Arras.

Reole, a town of department of Garonne, 20

Repaille, a town of blais, famous deus, duke of went to enjoy try life. Her tery, remarkable. It is to the lake of

Repeham, a market of churches in seated in a v and 111 NE L

Reppen, a town of the New ma 16 m SSE Cul

Repton, a town of ssw Derby, place of fom Mercia, and Here is a ne pears to hav priory.

Requena, a castle, with of silks. It v 1706, and r next year. I between the mountains, 64 m SSE C 39 44 N.

Resbt, a town of Ghilan. It particularly cloths; and environs. I from the Ca Lon. 49 40

Resolution, Atlantic ocea on the N sid son strait.

Resolution, Pacific ocea so called fro made his fee w, lat. 17 2

Retel, a town of partment of volution, it called the hill, near Rheims. I

R E T

Retford, where Dr. Smollett was born, and the lofty column erected to his memory, on the bank of the Leven.

Reoty, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, on the river Aa, 12 m SW Aire, and 30 NW Arras.

Roche, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 20 m SE Bourdeaux.

Repaille, a town of Savoy, in Chablais, famous for the retreat of Amadeus, duke of Savoy, in 1440, when he went to enjoy the pleasures of a country life. Here is a Carthusian monastery, remarkable for its extensive prospects. It is seated on a river that flows to the lake of Geneva, 20 m NE Geneva.

Repeham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches in one churchyard, and is seated in a valley, 15 m NW Norwich, and 111 NE London.

Reppen, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, situate on the Eylang, 16 m SSE Custrin.

Repton, a village in Derbyshire, 8 m SW Derby, celebrated as the burial-place of some of the Saxon kings of Mercia, and for several antiquities. Here is a noted free-school, which appears to have been the refectory of a priory.

Requena, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle and a manufacture of silks. It was taken by the English in 1706, and retaken by the French the next year. It is seated in a fertile plain, between the river Olana and a ridge of mountains, on the borders of Valencia, 64 m SSE Cuenza. Lon. 1 9 W, lat. 39 44 N.

Rejt, a city of Persia, capital of Ghilan. It has a considerable trade, particularly in silk and coarse woollen cloths; and much rice grows in the environs. It is seated on a river, 6 m from the Caspian sea, and 80 N Casbin. Lon. 49 40 E, lat. 37 20 N.

Resolution Island, an island in the Atlantic ocean, 50 m long and 20 broad, on the N side of the entrance into Hudson strait. Lon. 65 0 W, lat. 61 40 N.

Resolution Isle, a small island in the Pacific ocean, 160 leagues E of Otaheite, so called from the ship in which Cook made his second voyage. Lon. 141 15 W, lat. 17 23 S.

Retel, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes. Before the revolution, it was the capital of a country called the Retelois. It is seated on a hill, near the river Aisne, 26 m NE Rheims. Lon. 4 24 E, lat. 49 32 N.

R E U

Retford, East, a borough in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Idle, 30 m N by E Nottingham, and 141 N by W London.

Retham, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Zell, seated on the Aller, 35 m NNW Hanover.

Retimo, a seaport of Candia, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, where the pacha resides. Its silk, wool, honey, wax, laudanum, and oil, are preferred to all others. It is seated on the N coast of the island, 42 m W Candia. Lon. 24 38 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Retz, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, on the river Schwarza, 28 m SSE Amberg.

Revel, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, near the grand basin of the Canal Royal, 27 m SE Toulouse.

Revel, a government of Russia. See *Esithonia*.

Revel, a seaport of Russia, capital of the government of Esithonia, and a bishop's see. It is surrounded by high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a castle and bastions. The houses are well built, and have fine gardens. Here is a college, with four professors; and in 1733, two churches were allowed to the protestants. It has a considerable trade, and two great fairs, in May and September, frequented by English and Dutch merchants. It stands on the gulf of Finland, partly in a plain, and partly on a mountain, 160 m N by E Riga, and 220 W by S Peterburg. Lon. 24 17 E, lat. 59 18 N.

Revello, a town of Piedmont, seated near the Po, on the top of a mountain fortified by nature and art, 3 m NW Saluzzo.

Revero, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, seated on the Po, opposite Ostiglia, 20 m SE Mantua.

Revilla, a town of New Spain, in New Leon, seated on the Rio del Norte, near the influx of the Sabinas, 85 m NE Monterey.

Revin, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, on the river Meuse, 6 m E Rocroy.

Reus, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a considerable trade in wine, brandy, leather, and nuts, which are conveyed hence to the port of Salo. It is seated in the middle of a most fruitful plain, 12 m NW Tarragona.

Reuss, a river of Switzerland, which issues from the lake of Locendro, on the NW of St. Gothard, flows through the lake of Lucern and the town of that name, and joins the Aar, below Bruck.

RHE

Reutlingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg. In the town-house is preserved an ancient battering ram; and in the vicinity are many paper and powder mills. It is seated on the Echetz, near the Neckar, 17 m s Stuttgart.

Rey, a province of Brasil, and the most southern one. It extends above 800 m in length, between the Atlantic ocean and the mountains of Paraguay, but is only from 90 to 120 in breadth. In the s part is a lake, called Merim, 160 m long and 50 broad, formed by a branch from that of St. Pedro. The principal places on this extensive coast are the town of St. Pedro and the island of St. Catherine.

Reyes, a city of Terra Firma, in the province of St. Martha; seated in a fertile valley, on the river Guatopori, 76 m ssw St. Martha. Lon. 78 30 w, lat. 10 6 n.

Rewah, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Allahabad, 57 m ssw Allahabad. Lon. 81 36 e, lat. 24 35 n.

Reuari, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar in the country of Delhi. It is seated on the Sadi, 55 m sw Delhi. Lon. 76 52 e, lat. 28 13 n.

Rhamanie, a town and fort of Egypt, on the w branch of the Nile, where the canal of Alexandria enters that river. It is 25 m above Rosetta, and 58 ssw Alexandria.

Rhayader, a corporate town of Wales, in Radnorshire, with a market on Wednesday. It is situate on the Wye, where there was formerly a cataract, which is now destroyed, and a neat bridge erected; and an eminence near it is the site of an ancient castle, of which no ruins remain. In the vicinity are lead and copper mines. It is 19 m wnw New Radnor and 178 London.

Rheda, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 10 m n Lipstadt.

Rheims, a city of France, in the department of Marne, and lately an archbishop's see. The inhabitants are computed to be 30,000. The principal church, built before the year 406, is a very beautiful structure; and that of St. Nicaise is remarkable for its fine architecture. Behind the high altar of the church of St. Remy, the corpse of that archbishop is preserved in a magnificent shrine. The kings of France have been successively crowned at Rheims; probably, because Clovis, the founder of the French monarchy, when converted from paganism, was baptised in the cathedral here, in the year 496. The remains of

RHE

an amphitheatre, a castle, and a triumphal arch, are among the ancient monuments of the Romans. Rheims is long and narrow, and the houses are low. Here are manufactures of flannel, coverlets, and other woollen stuffs. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by hills that produce excellent wine, on the river Vesle, 62 m n Troyes, and 75 n Paris. Lon. 4 2 e, lat. 49 15 n.

Rhein, a town of Prussia, in Natangen, with a large fortified castle; seated on a lake, 75 m ssw Konigsberg. Lon. 21 38 e, lat. 53 48 n.

Rheinau, a town of Swisserland, in Thurgau, with an abbey, on an island formed by the Rhine, 5 m ssw Schaffhausen.

Rheinbach, or **Rynbach**, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, 10 m wsw Bonn, and 36 nw Coblenz.

Rheinberg, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne; seated near the Rhine, 13 m s Gelders, and 48 n by w Cologne.

Rheine, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, seated on the Ems, 18 m wnw Olnaburg.

Rheineck, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; seated on the Rhine, 16 m nw Coblenz.

Rheineck, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle on the river Sinn, 25 m n by w Wurtzburg.

Rheineck, a town of Swisserland, capital of Rheinthal, with a castle, seated on the Rhine, near its entrance into the lake of Constance, 25 m ssw Constance. Lon. 9 35 e, lat. 47 21 n.

Rheinfelden, a town of Suabia, the best of the four Forest-towns; seated on the Rhine, over which is a bridge, 8 m s Basel.

Rheinfels, a strong fortress of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the lower county of Catzenellenbogen. It is one of the most important places on the Rhine, and stands on a stupendous craggy rock, at the foot of which is the fortified town of St. Goar. It was taken by the French in 1794, and is 16 m s Coblenz.

Rheinmagen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; situate on the Rhine, 19 m nw Coblenz.

Rheinthal, a district of Swisserland,

lying along the Rhine, included in the protestant inheritance. It is and from 3 to excellent wine.

Rheinzeuber, the department on the Erlbach.

Rhena, a river in the duchy of Saxe, river Radegast.

Rhenen, a town seated on the Rhine.

Rhine, a great river of Europe, v in the canton of three streets from the head of the Middle Rhine.

Medelo, an abbey and the High Mount A rents united in which receive Richenau; a 6180 feet above Coire, at the Rhine here b.

It is soon after the Rheinthal and passes the from e to w comes the land and Su fen (below v cataract) to turns to the land; in w barrier between waters many towns, and Below Emr Cleve, it That which to Nimegue loses that name Meuse, at V it divides in forming the and Overfl branch is ca by Rotterdam by the brand monde, and below Bri make their Goree. The branched o rick, retaining another the name o zee, below proceeds w when it ag

lying along the Rhine, and now included in the canton of St. Gall. The protestant inhabitants are the most numerous. It is a fertile valley, 30 m long and from 3 to 8 broad, and produces excellent wine. Rheineck is the capital.

Rheinzabern, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Eribach, 10 m SE Landau.

Rhena, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Radegast, 14 m ESE Lubec.

Rhenen, a town of Holland, in Utrecht, seated on the Rhine, 20 m SE Utrecht.

Rhine, a great and remarkable river of Europe, which rises in Swisserland, in the canton of Grisons. It is formed of three streams; the Further Rhine, from the head of the valley of Disentis; the Middle Rhine, from the valley of Medelo, an appendage of St. Gothard; and the Hither or Upper Rhine, from the mount Avicula. The first two torrents united is called the Lower Rhine, which receives the Upper Rhine at Richenau; and the height is here about 6180 feet above the sea. Flowing by Coire, at the distance of a mile, the Rhine here becomes navigable for rafts. It is soon after the boundary between the Rheinthal and a territory of Austria, and passes through the lake of Constance from E to W. Leaving this lake, it becomes the boundary between Swisserland and Suabia, flowing by Schaffhausen (below which it forms a celebrated cataract) to Basel. At Basel the river turns to the N, and flows thence to Holland; in which course it becomes the barrier between France and Germany, waters many considerable cities and towns, and receives some large rivers. Below Emmerick, in the duchy of Cleve, it divides into two streams. That which bends to the W, and flows to Nimeguen, is called the Waal, but loses that name on its junction with the Meuse, at Worcum. Below Gorcum, it divides into four principal branches, forming the isles of Ysselmonde, Voorn, and Overflackee: the most northern branch is called the Merwe, and passing by Rotterdam and Schiedam, is joined by the branch from the S side of Ysselmonde, and enters the German ocean, below Briel: the other two branches make their exit at Helvoetsluys and Goree. The other stream which had branched off to the NW below Emmerick, retains its name; but below Huesfen another branches off to the N, takes the name of Yssel, and enters the Zuider zee, below Campen. The old river proceeds W by Arnhem to Duerstede, when it again divides into two streams:

that to the left is called the Leek, and enters the Merwe, above Rotterdam. The branch to the right, which retains its name, passes on to Utrecht, where it divides once more, into two streams: the smaller one is called the Vecht, which runs north into the Zuider zee, at Muyden; and the other, the remains of the noble Rhine, flows W by Woerden to Leyden, where it divides into several channels, and becomes lost among hills of sand near the village of Catwyck.

Rhine, Lower, a circle of Germany. It extended on both sides the Rhine, from the circle of Suabia, on the S, to that of Westphalia, on the N; containing the electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, the palatinate of the Rhine, the duchy of Westphalia, and the county of Lower Henburg. But in 1801, the territories of this circle to the W of the Rhine were ceded to France, and are included in the departments of Roer, Rhine and Moselle, Sarre, and Mont Tonnerre.

Rhine, Lower, a department of France, containing the N part of the late province of Alsace. Straßburg is the capital.

Rhine, Upper, a department of France, containing the S part of the late province of Alsace, the principality of Montbeliard, and the bishopric of Basel. Colmar is the capital.

Rhine, Upper, a circle of Germany. It extended across the Rhine from Lorrain in France, on the S, to the circle of Lower Saxony on the N, and was nearly intersected by the palatinate of the Rhine. It included the landgrate of Hesse, Wetteravia, the counties of Catzenellenbogen and Waldeck, the imperial town of Frankfort, the bishoprics of Fulda, Spire, and Worms, and the duchy of Deux Ponts. But the territories of this circle on the W side of the Rhine were ceded to France in 1801, and are included in the departments of Sarre and Mont Tonnerre.

Rhine, Palatinate of the, a late electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the N by the archbishoprics of Mentz and Treves, E by Franconia, S by Suabia, and W by France. It was also called the Lower Palatinate, to distinguish it from the palatinate of Bavaria, sometimes called the Upper Palatinate. But this electorate was suppressed in 1801; the French annexing the part W of the Rhine to their own territory, and giving the remainder to the houses of Baden and Hesse.

Rhine and Moselle, a new department

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of France, including part of the late electorates of Cologne and Treves, and of the late palatinate of the Rhine. The capital is Coblenz.

Rhode Island, one of the United States of America, bounded on the N and E by Massachusetts, S by the Atlantic, and W by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what has been called Rhode island and Providence Plantations. It is divided into the counties of Newport, Providence, Washington, Bristol, and Kent. The state is intersected in all directions by rivers; the chief of them are Providence and Tanniton rivers, which flow into Narraganset bay. Iron-ore and limestone are found in great plenty in this state, which is principally a country for pasture. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 76,213. Providence and Newport are the chief towns.

Rhode Island, an island of N America, in the state of its name, 13 m long and 4 broad. Between 30 and 40,000 sheep are fed here, beside bees and horses. This island is a noted resort of the invalids from the southern climates, being exceedingly pleasant and healthful. At the NW extremity is the town of Newport.

Rhodes, an island of the Archipelago, at the entrance of the gulf of Macri, 40 m long and 15 broad. The soil is pretty fertile, but badly cultivated. This island is much celebrated in ancient history, having been frequently under the dominion of different masters. The Saracens became possessors of it in 663; and, in 1309, it was taken from them by the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who afterward took the name of knights of Rhodes. They retained it till 1525, when it was taken by the Turks, after an obstinate resistance; and the small number of knights that remained were afterward removed to Malta. A pacha is the governor-general of the island, who presides over civil justice and military discipline.

Rhodes, the capital of the island of Rhodes, and an archbishop's see. It was anciently 9 m in circuit, and regarded by Alexander, who deposited his last will here, as the first city in the world; but the present town occupies only a quarter of the extent of the ancient city. It has a good harbour, with a narrow entrance between two piers, and is now so choked with ruins, that small vessels alone are able to enter. On a part of the harbour stood the famous Colossus, a statue of bronze, 70 cubits high, reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world: it was thrown down

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by an earthquake, 56 years after its erection; and when the Saracens became masters of the island, they knocked it to pieces, and sold the fragments to a Jew of Edessa. Rhodes was deemed an impregnable fortress, being surrounded by triple walls and double ditches, but they are now in a state of dilapidation. Over one of the gates is still to be seen a stone shield with the cross of the order of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem. A quadrangular edifice, which has the appearance of a monastery, is now converted into a guard-house and arsenal; and in it are large piles of marble bullets, made from the pieces of sculpture which formerly adorned the city. It is inhabited by Turks and Jews; for the Christians, who live in the suburbs, are not suffered to be within the walls in the night-time. Lon. 27 56 E, lat. 36 47 N.

Rhodes; see *Rodes*.

Rhone, a river that rises in Switzerland, in Mount Furca, which source soon joins a more considerable stream from an extensive glacier called that of the Rhone. After passing through the vale of Valais, it runs through the lake of Geneva, and separating Savoy from Bresse, it flows W to Lyon, then S to Vienne, Tournon, Valence, Viviers, Pont St. Esprit, Avignon, Beaucaire, Tarascon, and Arles, and enters the Mediterranean by several mouths.

Rhone, a department of France, so named from the river Rhone, which flows on its E border. The Rhone and Loire was originally one department, but separated in 1792. This department includes the late provinces of Beaujolais and Lyonois. The capital is Lyon.

Rhone, Mouths of the, a department of France, on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the influx of the Rhone, containing the W part of the late province of Provence. Aix is the capital.

Rhinhousie, a village of Scotland, in Kircudbrightshire, 8 m NNW Newton Douglas, noted for a great annual fair, and a weekly cattle market from October to January.

Rhuddlan, a village of Wales, in Flintshire, on an eminence near the mouth of the Clwyd, 5 m NNW St. Asaph. It was once of considerable consequence, but now of little note, except for the remains of a castle built by Edward I, whose queen was here delivered of a princess in 1283; and in the same year a parliament is said to have been held here, when the famous Statute of Rhuddlan was enacted.

Rhuden, a town of the duchy of West-

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Ribbia, on the river Monne and frontiers of Paderborn, 12 m NN Lipitadt.

Ribthyn; see *Ruthin*.

Rhyneck, a town of New York, in Dutchess county, on the N side of Hudson river, opposite Kingston, and 18 m N Poughkeepsie.

Rhyenberg, or *Rhinberg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a handsome palace, built by Frederick II, when hereditary prince. It is seated on the Rhyn, 10 m N Ruppin.

Rhyney; see *Rumney*.

Rhynew, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, at the conflux of the Rhyn with the Havel, 9 m SE Havelberg.

Riazan, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. It is fertile in corn, and populous; and had anciently its own princes.

Riazan, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see. It was formerly considerable for extent and riches, but was almost ruined by the Tartars, in 1568. It is seated at the conflux of the Trubezh with the Oka, 100 m SE Moscow. Lon. 40 37 E , lat. 54 35 N .

Riba de Sella, a small seaport of Spain, in Asturias, on the bay of Biscay, 29 m E by S Gijon.

Ribadavia, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated at the conflux of the Avia with the Minho, in a territory that produces the best wine in Spain, 15 m WSW Orense.

Ribadeo, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, with a good harbour, defended by two castles. It is seated on a rock, at the mouth of the Rio de Miranda, 45 m N by E Lugo. Lon. 6 47 W , lat. 43 38 N .

Ribas, a town of Spain, in New Castile, on the river Xarama, 8 m E Madrid.

Ribble, a river which rises in W Yorkshire, above Settle, crosses Lancashire by Clitheroe and Preston, and enters the Irish sea.

Ribeira Grande, the capital of St. Jago, the largest of the Cape Verd islands, and a bishop's see. It has a good harbour, and is seated between two high mountains. Lon. 23 24 W , lat. 14 50 N .

Ribemont, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, seated on an eminence, near the river Oise, 10 m W by S St. Quentin.

Riberac, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 17 m E Périgueux, and 27 SE Angoulême.

Ribnik, a town of Silesia, in the prin-

R I C

cipality of Ratibor, 26 m E by N Ratibor.

Ribnik, or *Rlunnik*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, and a bishop's see. Here, in 1789, the Austrians and Russians gained a great victory over the Turks. It is seated on a river of the same name, 68 m ENE Tergovist.—Another, on the river Alth, 50 m W by A Tergovist.

Ribnitz, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on a bay of the Baltic, near the influx of the Reckenitz, 15 m NE Rostock.

Richellieu, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, founded by cardinal Richellieu in 1637, and seated on the Amable and Vide, 30 m SSW Tours.

Richmond, the capital of Virginia, in Henrico county, on the W side of James river. The public buildings are an episcopal church, a state-house, and court-house. Here is a floating toll bridge over the river; and the falls above the bridge are 7 m in length. Vessels of burden lie at City Point, 20 m below, to which goods from Richmond are sent down in boats. In 1811, the theatre here was destroyed by fire, which commenced during a time of performance, and many lives were lost. Richmond is 90 m SSW Alexandria. Lon. 77 55 W , lat. 37 35 N .

Richmond, a borough in N Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was enclosed by a wall, with three gates, now in ruins; and has a castle, on an inaccessible mount, and two churches. It is the capital of a district called Richmondshire, which abounds in lead mines, and was formerly a county of itself. Richmond has a manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, &c. It is seated on the Swale, over which is a bridge, 40 m NW York, and 230 NNW London. Lon. 1 35 W , lat. 54 18 N .

Richmond, a village in Surry, with a bridge over the Thames, 9 m WSW London. It was anciently called Sheen; but Henry VII called it Richmond, on account of his having been earl of Richmond in Yorkshire. Here was a palace, in which Edward III, Henry VII, and queen Elizabeth expired. Richmond is still distinguished by its beautiful royal gardens, in which is an observatory; and its extensive royal park, surrounded by a brick wall, built by Charles I.

Rickmansworth, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Coln, 8 m SW St. Alban, and 18 WNW London.



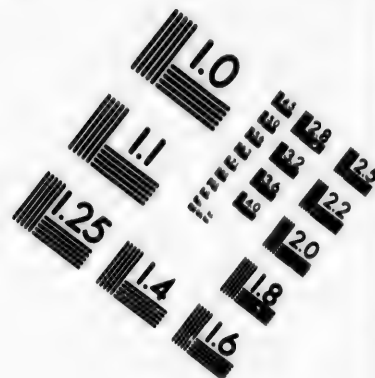
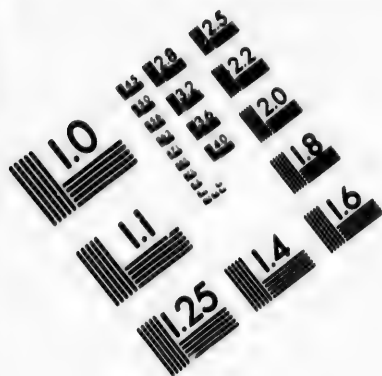
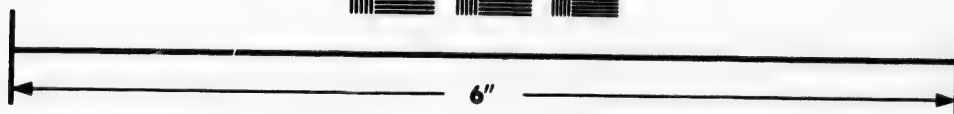
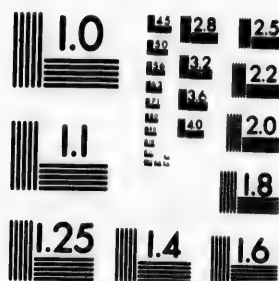


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Ricla, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the river Xalon, 28 m wsw Saragossa.

Ride, a town in Hampshire, on the w coast of the isle of Wight. It has a daily intercourse by packet-boats with Portsmouth, and sends to that place abundance of butter, eggs, and poultry. It is 5 m ssw Portsmouth, and 6 ene Newport.

Ridgfield, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, situate on an eminence, 14 m nw Fairfield, and 48 ene New York.

Riedlingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Danube, 15 m sw Ulm.

Rietberg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is situate on the Ems, 17 m w by n Paderborn. Lon. 8 32 E, lat. 51 45 N.

Rieti, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, and a bishop's see. Beside the cathedral, it contains three collegiate and six parish churches, and 12 convents. It is seated on the Velino, near the lake Rieti, 37 m ne Rome. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 42 23 N.

Rieux, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated on the Risle, 25 m ssw Toulouse.

Riez, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated in a plain abounding with wine and fruit, 20 m ssw Digne.

Riga, a government of Russia. See *Livonia*.

Riga, a strong town of Russia, capital of the government of Livonia, and next to Petersburg, the most commercial place in the empire. It stands on the Dwina, 15 m from its mouth, in a gulf of the Baltic, called the gulf of Riga, or Livonia. The trade is chiefly carried on by foreign merchants, who are resident here, and those belonging to an English factory enjoy the greatest share of the commerce. The principal exports are corn, hemp, flax, iron, timber, masts, leather, and tallow. Within the fortifications are 9000 inhabitants, and in the suburbs 15,000, beside a garrison of 1000 men. Here is a floating wooden bridge, over the Dwina, 2600 feet long and 40 broad: in winter, when the ice sets in, it is removed; and in spring it is replaced. Riga is 220 m ne Konigsberg, and 310 sw Petersburg. Lon. 24 15 E, lat. 56 30 N.

Rimini, a town of Italy, in Romagna, with an old castle, a strong tower, and many remains of antiquity. The sea

R I O

having receded from the town for some centuries, the harbour now will admit only small vessels. Rimini was the first town that beheld Cæsar in arms against his country, after having passed the Rubicon. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the mouth of the Marechia, in the gulf of Venice, 28 m se Ravenna, and 145 n by e Rome. Lon. 12 34 E, lat. 4 4 N.

Ringkøping, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, which has a considerable trade with Holland and Norway. It is seated on a gulf of the German ocean, 43 m sw Wiburg, and 55 mnw Ripen. Lon. 8 15 E, lat. 56 8 N.

Ringleben, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Eilenach, 6 m n Erfurt, and 26 ene Eilenach.

Ringsted, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand. It was formerly a city; and in the great church are interred several kings, and persons of distinction. It is 30 m sw Copenhagen.

Ringwood, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a manufacture of worsted hose; and is famous for strong beer and ale. It is seated on the Avon, 30 m sw Winchester, and 91 w by s London.

Rinteln, a strong town of Westphalia, capital of the county of Schauenburg, with a university. It is seated on the Weser, 12 m se Minden, and 35 wsw Hanover. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 52 12 N.

Rio Grande, a province in the ne part of Brasil, between those of Seara and Paraíba. It is watered by a river of the same name, which rises in the immense plain of Pernambuco, and enters the sea in lat. 5 31 s.

Rio Grande, a river in the s part of Brasil, which runs w into the Parana, being the principal branch of that river.

Rio Grande, a river that rises in the Sierra Leone, and flows through the kingdom of Biguba, into the Atlantic. It is navigable for boats 400 miles.

Rio de la Hacha, a seaport of Terra Firma, in the province of Venezuela, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 100 m nw Maracaybo. Lon. 72 34 W, lat. 11 30 N.

Rio Janeiro, a river of Brasil, which enters the Atlantic ocean, at St. Sebastian, the capital of Brasil. It is rather a small gulf or bay, as the water is salt; for though it receives two rivers, their waters are not sufficient to form the bay which is called Rio Janeiro. At its mouth are several small islands, which render the entrance difficult and dangerous. On the e side of it is the fort

of Santa Cruz; and St. Jago, together with

Rio Janeiro, one of the provinces of Brasil, lying in Capricorn, on a river. It produces cotton, cocoa, pepper, and with abundance of fruit, but no bread-corn; here have no wheat brought from Portugal for bread, though cassava in plenty. The country consists in many precious stones. The such plenty, that a cow is allowed to be c which is sometimes than a month. St. capital.

Rio de Mirando, which rises in the rias, separates that p cia, and enters the Ribadeo.

Rio del Norte, a r the source of which district on the n border. The extent of its co 2000 m; but it ca termed a navigable sand bars in the flat in the upper part of s through the whole Mexico into New Sp e and se till it ente ico, in lat. 25 30 N.

Rio de la Plata;

Riohamba, the cap in the kingdom of ductions and manuf are superior to any dom; and in some mines of gold and was almost ruined b the volcano of Coto now a handsome 1 20,000 inhabitants.

Rioja, a town of a valley, near the r border, 270 m sw 70 20 W, lat. 29 12

Riom, a town of partment of Puy de hill, 8 m ne Clerm

Rioni, a river th pality of Georgia, f of Mingrelia, and

Rions, a town of partment of Gironne, 18 m se Bo

Ripa Transone, the marquise of A

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of Santa Cruz; and on the w that of St. Jago, together with the capital.

Rio Janeiro, one of the richest provinces of Brasil, lying near the tropic of Capricorn, on a river of the same name. It produces cotton, sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, pepper, indigo, and tobacco, with abundance of fruit and garden-stuff, but no bread-corn; so that the people here have no wheat-flour but what is brought from Portugal. As a succedaneum for bread, there are yams and cassada in plenty. The riches of the country consist in mines of gold, and in precious stones. The latter are found in such plenty, that a certain quantity only is allowed to be collected in a year, which is sometimes obtained in less than a month. St. Sebastian is the capital.

Rio de Mirando, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturias, separates that province from Galicia, and enters the bay of Biscay, at Ribadeo.

Rio del Norte, a river of N America, the source of which is in a mountainous district on the N border of New Mexico. The extent of its course is estimated at 2000 m; but it cannot in any part be termed a navigable stream, owing to sand bars in the flat country, and rocks in the upper part of its course. It runs s through the whole country of New Mexico into New Spain, where it flows s and ss till it enters the gulf of Mexico, in lat. 25 30 N.

Rio de la Plata; see *Plata*.

Riobamba, the capital of a jurisdiction in the kingdom of Quito. The productions and manufactures of its district are superior to any other in the kingdom; and in some parts of it are rich mines of gold and silver. The town was almost ruined by an eruption from the volcano of Cotopaxi in 1746, but is now a handsome place, and contains 20,000 inhabitants. It is 98 m s by w Quito. Lon. 78 30 w, lat. 1 42 s.

Rioja, a town of Tucuman, seated in a valley, near the mountains on the w border, 270 m sw St. Michael. Lon. 70 20 w, lat. 29 12 s.

Riom, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, seated on a hill, 8 m N Clermont, and 115 s Paris.

Rioni, a river that rises in the principality of Georgia, forms the s boundary of Mingrelia, and enters the Black sea.

Rions, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, seated on the Garonne, 18 m ss Bourdeaux.

Ripa Transfene, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, 8 m s Fermo.

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Ripen, a seaport of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, with a castle, two colleges, and a public library. The tombs of several kings are in the cathedral, which is a handsome structure. The harbour is at a small distance, at the mouth of the Gram, in a country that supplies the best beeves in Denmark. It is 65 m NW Sleswick, and 78 s by w Wiburg. Lon. 8 40 E, lat. 55 23 N.

Ripley, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Nyl, 23 m WNW York, and 215 N by w London.

Ripon, a borough in W Yorkshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. In the neighbourhood is the celebrated park of Studley, including the venerable remains of Fountain abbey. Ripon was once famous for its religious houses, and has now a collegiate church. Its noted manufacture of spurs has some time declined, but two extensive cotton mills employ a number of hands. The market-place is one of the finest squares of the kind in England. It is seated on the Ure, 28 m NWW York, and 209 NWW London. Lon. 1 29 W, lat. 54 11 N.

Riquier, St. a town of France, in the department of Somme, seated on the Cardon, 24 m NW Amiens.

Risborough, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Saturday, 20 m s Aylesbury, and 37 WNW London.

Ritzenbottle, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, with a castle; seated half a mile s Cuxhaven, and 25 m N Carlsburg.

Riva, a town of Germany, in the principality of Trent, on the river Riva, at its entrance into the lake Garda, 17 m sw Trent.

Riva, a town of Switzerland, in Val-teline, seated on the N end of the lake Como, 8 m s by w Chiavenna.

Rivadeo; see *Ribadeo*.

Rivalta, a town of Piedmont, situate on the Sangon, 6 m sw Turin.

Rivalta, a town of Italy, in Milanese, situate on the Adda, 15 m E Milan.

Rivarolo, a town of Piedmont, situate on the Orco, 15 m N Turin.

Rivesaltes, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the Egly, 8 m N Perpignan.

Rivoli, a town of Piedmont, with a magnificent castle, 9 m w Turin.

Rivolo, a town of Italy, in Veronese, on the lake Garda, 16 m NW Verona.

Roa, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, seated on the Douro, 25 m N by s Segovia.

ROC

Roanne, a town of France, in the department of Loire, seated on the Loire, where it begins to be navigable for barks. Hence the merchandise of Lyon is conveyed to Paris, Orleans, Nantz, &c. Roanne is 45 m WNW Lyon, and 210 SSE Paris. Lon. 3 58 E, lat. 46 4 N.

Roanoke, an island of N Carolina, on the S side of Albemarle sound, famous for being the place where sir Walter Raleigh made the first British settlement in N America. Its N end forms the S side of Roanoke inlet, which leads into the sound. Lon. 75 56 W, lat. 35 56 N.

Roanoke, a river of the United States, formed by the junction of the Staunton and Dan, in the S part of Virginia. It is subject to inundations, and, on account of the falls, is navigable for shallops only, about 60 or 70 m. It enters, by several mouths, into the SW part of Albemarle sound.

Robben Island, sometimes called Penguin Island, a barren sandy island, near the Cape of Good Hope, at the entrance into False bay. Lon. 18 22 E, lat. 32 50 S.

Robel, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the lake Muritz, 24 m W Strelitz.

Robin Hood Bay, a bay on the coast of Yorkshire, between Scarborough and Whitby, about one mile broad. Here is a village of fishermen, who supply the city of York, and the adjacent country, with all sorts of fish in their season. Lon. 0 18 W, lat. 54 25 N.

Roca, Cape, the most western point of Portugal, and of Europe. On the summit is a remarkable monastery, said to be 3000 feet above the sea; and on the E of the mountain is a summer palace, of Moorish architecture. Here is also a small vineyard, named Carcavella, yielding a peculiar grape; and the environs supply most of the fruits and vegetables used at Lisbon. This cape is called generally by the English sailors, the Rock of Lisbon. Lon. 9 36 W, lat. 38 42 N.

Rocamadour, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 23 m N Cahors.

Rocella, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, near which is a coral fishery, 10 m NE Gierace.

Rochdale, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of bays, flannels, ferges, and other woolen goods. It has two churches; and a canal from Manchester passes hence to the Calder navigation, near Halifax. It is seated on the river Roch, at the foot of the Yorkshire hills, 13 m N by E Manchester, and 198 NNW London.

ROC

Roche, a fortified town of Savoy, in Genevois, seated near a large rock, on the river Borne, 12 m NE Annecy.

Roche, or *Roche en Ardennes*, a town of the Netherlands, in the late duchy of Luxemburg, with a strong castle, seated on a rock, near the river Ourte, 22 m S Liege, and 32 NW Luxemburg.

Roche Beaucour, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 22 m NW Perigueux.

Roche Bernard, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, on the river Vilaine, 22 m SE Vannes.

Roche Guyon, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Oise, on the river Seine, 21 m W Pontoise.

Roche Pofay, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, with a mineral spring; seated on the Creuse, 32 m ENE Poitiers.

Roche sur Yon, a town of France, in the department of Vendee, seated near the Yon, 20 m NW Lucon.

Rochechouart, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, with a castle on a mountain; seated near a rivulet that flows into the Vienne, 18 m W Limoges.

Rochefort, a town of the Netherlands, in the late duchy of Luxemburg, with a castle, said to have been built by the Romans. It is situate on the Somme, surrounded by rocks, 50 m NW Luxemburg. Lon. 3 10 E, lat. 50 12 N.

Rochefort, a seaport of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a commodious harbour, one of the most famous in France. It stands on the Charente, 15 m from its mouth, which is defended by several forts. The streets are broad and straight; and the houses low, but regular. It has a magnificent hospital, the finest hall of arms in France, a noble arsenal, a foundery for cannon, and all the other magazines necessary for the construction and equipment of ships of war. It is 18 m SSE Rochelle, and 127 SW Paris. Lon. 0 58 W, lat. 45 50 N.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of Jura, on the river Doubs, 6 m NE Dole, and 22 WSW Besancon.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, on the river Loire, 10 m SSW Angers.

Rochefort, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, 17 m E Vannes, and 40 SW Rennes.

Rochefoucault, a town of France, in the department of Charente, seated on the Tardouere, 12 m NE Angouleme.

Rochejaune, or *Yellowstone*, a river of Louisiana, which has its rise in the moun-

tains S of the four and flows above the river, which it enters where its mouth is the effluve of a large fall of a yellowish brown stream divided by shoals. In 1806, its course was defined by Clark.

Rochelle, a fortified town and a bishop's see, in Lower Charente. It is surrounded by piazzas, and is 1000 feet in extent. There is on a considerable trade in wine, brandy, sugar, and ferges. Rochelle bay of Biscay, 67 m 220 SW Paris. Lon.

Rochemaure, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 8 m NNE Vieux.

Rochester, a city in England, by a mayor, with a castle, now in ruins. It is of great importance, and are some remains of a spring affizes are held there alternately. Rochester, and has, beside the parishes-churches, 700 inhabitants in 1801 was including Chatham, 21,722. It has two called the Kings, and a School. Here is an endowed for 12 poor almshouse for 6 poor are supplied for one for entertainment, and a description over the doctrogues and proctors a chester is parted from by its bridge, and is called ham on the E. It is 15 way, 26 m WNW Canterbury London. Lon. 0 52 E.

Rochetta, a town of France, 16 m NE Nice.

Rochford, a town of England, on Thursday, 40 S by W London.

Rochlitz, a town of Prussia, with a castle and a handsome bridge of 10 m SE Leipzig.

Rochway, a town of Morris county, on a 25 m N by W Morris.

Rockbridge; see *Co.*

Rockhausen, a town of the department of

ROC

tains s of the sources of the Missouri, and flows above 1000 m NE to that river, which it enters in lat. 48° 0' N, where its mouth is 300 yards wide, exclusive of a large sand-bar. The water is of a yellowish brown colour, and the stream divided by numerous islands and shoals. In 1806, the greatest part of its course was descended by captain Clark.

Rochelle, a fortified seaport of France, and a bishop's see, in the department of Lower Charente. The houses are supported by piazzas, and the haven is surrounded by a prodigious mole, 4482 feet in extent. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade; especially in wine, brandy, sugar, salt, paper, linen, and ferges. Rochelle is seated on the bay of Biscay, 67 m s by s Nantes, and 240 SW Paris. Lon. 1° 10' W, lat. 46° 9' N.

Rochemaure, a town of France, in the department of Ardèche, seated on the Rhone, 8 m NNE Viviers.

Rocheſter, a city in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. Its castle, now in ruins, once rendered it of great importance; and here also are some remains of a priory. The spring assizes are held here and at Maidstone alternately. Rochester is a bishop's see, and has, beside the cathedral, two parishes-churches. The number of inhabitants in 1801 was 6817; and in 1811, including Chatham, the number was 21,723. It has two free-schools, one called the Kings, and the other the City School. Here is an hospital liberally endowed for 12 poor people. Also an almshouse for 6 poor travellers, who are supplied for one night with lodging, entertainment, and sumpence; an inscription over the door intimating, that rogues and proctors are excepted. Rochester is parted from Stroud on the w by its bridge, and is contiguous to Chatham on the E. It is seated on the Medway, 26 m WNW Canterbury, and 29 SSE London. Lon. 0° 36' E, lat. 51° 23' N.

Rochetta, a town of the county of Nice, 16 m NE Nice.

Rockford, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, 16 m SE Chelmsford, and 40 E by N London.

Rocklitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a rock, and a handsome bridge over the Mulda, 24 m SE Leipzig.

Rockaway, a town of New Jersey, in Morris county, on a river of its name, 15 m W by W Morristown.

Rockbridge; see Cedar Creek.

Rockenhausen, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnarre,

ROD

lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 26 m W Worms.

Rockford, a town of N Carolina, in Wilkes county, seated on the Yadkin, 33 m E by N Wilkes.

Rockingham, a town of N Carolina, chief of Richmond county. It is seated on an eminence, 6 m E of Great Pedee river, and 46 WNW Fayetteville.

Rockingham, a town of Virginia, chief of a county of the same name. It is situate on a branch of the Shenandoah, 40 m SW Woodstock, and 53 SSE Bath.

Rockingham, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday. It had an ancient castle, long ago demolished; and its forest was reckoned one of the largest and richest in the kingdom. It is seated on the Welland, 12 m S Oakham, and 83 N by W London.

Rocky Mount, a town of Virginia, chief of Franklin county. It is seated near the source of the Staunton, 35 m SW New London, and 140 W Petersburg.

Rocroy, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, celebrated for a victory gained over the Spaniards, in 1643. It is seated in a plain, surrounded by forests, 26 m W Rethel.

Rodach, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Coburg, on a river of the same name, 9 m NW Coburg.

Rodby, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Laland. The passage hence to Heiligenhaven, in Holstein, and to the island of Femern, is much frequented. It is 10 m SE Naxkow. Lon. 11° 45' E, lat. 54° 45' N.

Rodenburg, a town and castle of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, near which is a mineral spring. It is 11 m W by S Hanover.

Rodex, a town of France, capital of the department of Aveiron. Here are four great annual fairs, where mules are sold for Spain; and some manufactures of gray cloths and ferges. It was lately a bishop's see; and the lofty steeple of the cathedral is admired for its architecture. It is seated in the midst of mountains, on a hill, at the foot of which flows the Aveiron, 30 m W by S Mende. Lon. 2° 34' E, lat. 44° 21' N.

Rodrig, a river in Essex, which rises near Dunmow, runs S to Ongar, and gives the name of Rodings to this part of the county. It then flows between Epping and Hainault forests, to Barking, below which it joins the Thames.

Rodok, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Delhi, 50 m S Hissar, and 60 WNW Delhi.

ROK

Rodeſto, a ſeaſort of European Turkey, in Rumania, and a Greek biſhop's ſee. It is ſeated on the ſide of a hill, by the ſea of Marmora, 62 m w Conſtantinople. Lon. 27 37 E, lat. 41 1 N.

Rodriguez, an iſland in the Indian ocean, lying 100 leagues E of Mauritius, and poſſeſſed by the French. It is 30 m long and 12 broad; mountainous, and in many parts rocky, though there are others in which the ſoil is excellent; but the beſt production of the iſland is the land turtle, which are in great abundance. On the N ſide is a bay that affords ſecure ſhelter for ſhips, and ample ſupplies of wood and water. Lon. 63 0 E, lat. 19 30 S.

Roer, a river of Germany, which riſes in the duchy of Weſtphalia, flows by Arenſberg, Schwerte, Werden, and Duiſburg, and enters the Rhine at Roerort.

Roer, a new department of France, including the duchy of Juliers, and part of the territories of Cleve, Gelders, and Cologne. It takes its name from a river, which riſes above Juliers, and joins the Meuſe at Ruremonde. The capital is Aix-la-Chapelle.

Roerort, a town of Weſtphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, at the conflux of the Roer with the Rhine, 17 m S by E Wefel.

Roerulx, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainaut, 8 m NE Mons.

Rogerſville, a town of Tenefſee, chief of Hawkins county. It ſtands on the N ſide of the Holſtan, 50 m NNE Knox-ville.

Rogerswick, or **Port Baltic**, a ſeaſort of Ruſſia, in the province of Revel, ſeated on a fine bay at the entrance of the gulf of Finland, 40 m WNW Revel. Lon. 23 20 E, lat. 59 10 N.

Ragonatpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in Bengal, capital of the circar of Pachete. It is 126 m NW Calcutta. Lon. 86 47 E, lat. 23 32 N.

Roha; ſee **Orſa**.

Robaczow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Miſnik, ſeated on the Dneiper, at the influx of the Drouz, 120 m SE Miſnik. Lon. 30 20 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Rohan, a town of France, in the department of Morbihan, ſeated on the Aouſt, 20 m N Vannes.

Rohilcund, or **Rohilla**, a territory of Hindooſtan Proper, whoſe inhabitants are called Rohillas. It lies to the E of Delhi, and is ſubject to the nabob of Oude, by whom, with the aſſiſtance of the Britiſh, it was conquered in 1774: Bereilly is the capital.

Rokitzan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Piſen, with good cloth manu-

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factures and a trade in iron, 7 m S by W Piſen.

Rolduc, a town of the Netherlands, in the late duchy of Limburg, 10 m SW Juliers.

Rom, an iſland of Denmark, on the E coaſt of S Jutland, 7 m long and nearly 3 broad. It contains a few villages.

Romagna, a province of Italy, bounded on the N by Ferrareſe, E by the gulf of Venice, S by Tuſcany and Urbino, and W by Bologneſe and Tuſcany. It is fertile in corn, wine, oil, and fruit; and has alſo mines, mineral waters, and ſalt-works, which make its principal revenue. This province lately belonged to the Eccleſiaſtical State, but is now a part of the kingdom of Italy. Ravenna is the capital.

Romainmotier, a town of Switzerland, in Pays de Vaud, capital of a bailiwick, with a caſtle; ſeated in a narrow valley, through which flows the river Diaz, 11 m SW Yverdun.

Romani, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, and a biſhop's ſee; ſeated on the Siret, 50 m WSW Jaſſy.

Romania, a province of Turkey in Europe, 200 m long and 130 broad; bounded on the N by Bulgaria, E by the Black ſea, S by the ſea of Marmora and the Archipelago, and W by Macedonia. It was formerly called Thrace, and is the laſt of all the Turkiſh provinces in Europe. It is fruitful in corn, and has mines of ſilver, lead, and alum. It is divided into three ſangiacates, the capitals of which are Philippopoli, Gallipoli, and Conſtantinople.

Romano, a town of Italy, in Bergamaſco, on a river that runs between the Oglio and Serio, 11 m SSE Bergamo.

Romans, a town of France, in the department of Drome, on the Iſere, 22 m SW Grenoble, and 30 S Vienne.

Rome, a city of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, capital of the Eccleſiaſtical State, and the reſidence of the pope. It is the ancient Latium, and one of the fineſt and moſt famous cities in the world, ſituate on ſeven hills and the intermediate valleys, along the banks of the Tiber, over which it has four bridges. The walls are of brick, in which are 15 gates; and its whole circuit, including that part beyond the Tiber and all belonging to the Vatican, is upward of 16 m. It is computed to contain 180,000 inhabitants, which, though greatly inferior to what it could boaſt in the days of its ancient power, is conſiderably more than it could number at ſome former periods ſince the fall of the empire. Some of the principal ſtreets are of con-

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ſiderable length, and That called the Corſe- quented. Here the ne equipages during the the air in the evening The ſhops on each ſi higher than the ſtreed path for foot paſſenge the ſhops. The palac are ſeveral in this ſtre with the houſes, havi fore them. The Stra ſirada del de Ripet and Strada di Porta long and noble ſtreets. are the Piazza Navona, Piazza Colonna, Citorio, and Piazza d are ſurrounded with ing, and have found their area. There are in the ſtreets at night would be in utter dark for the candles which individuals ſometimes ſtatues of the Virgin gimmering, at vaſt in a cloudy night. A ſtrange mixture of ma tereſting, and of comm objects; the former co churches, obeliſks, fo remains of antiquity; prehends all the reſt of church of St. Peter, in many, ſurpaſſes in magni opulence, and beauty, exiſtence, or on record to be built in 1508, and is entirely covered without with marble. 730 feet, the breadth height, from the pavement of the croſs that crowns 450. The high altar is and of extraordinary ſtands under the centre and over the tomb of complete deſcription and of its ſtatues, bal- lumna, and various o would fill volumes. T St. John Lateran, the R parent and mother of al this church every new magnificent proceſſion, ſion of the holy ſce. erected above 120 yea chriſtian era, to the ho gods, is the moſt perſ man temples that now notwithstanding the dep ſuſtained from Goths, popes, is ſtill a noble m

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siderable length, and perfectly straight. That called the Corso is the most frequented. Here the nobility display their equipages during the carnival, and take the air in the evenings, in fair weather. The shops on each side are 3 or 4 feet higher than the street; and there is a path for foot passengers, on a level with the shops. The palaces, of which there are several in this street, range in a line with the houses, having no courts before them. The Strada del Babuino, Strada del de Ripetta, Strada Felice, and Strada di Porta Pia, are also very long and noble streets. The chief squares are the Piazza Navona, Piazza d'Espagna, Piazza Colonna, Piazza del Monte Citorio, and Piazza del Popolo, which are surrounded with handsome buildings, and have fountains or obelisks in their area. There are no lamps lighted in the streets at night; and all Rome would be in utter darkness, were it not for the candles which the devotion of individuals sometimes place before the statues of the Virgin: these appear glimmering, at vast intervals, like stars in a cloudy night. Rome exhibits a strange mixture of magnificent and interesting, and of common and beggarly objects; the former consists of palaces, churches, obelisks, fountains, and the remains of antiquity; the latter comprehends all the rest of the city. The church of St. Peter, in the opinion of many, surpasses in magnitude, elevation, opulence, and beauty, every edifice in existence, or on record. It was begun to be built in 1508, finished in 1621, and is entirely covered both within and without with marble. The length is 730 feet, the breadth 520, and the height, from the pavement to the top of the cross that crowns the cupola, 450. The high altar is 90 feet in height, and of extraordinary magnificence; it stands under the centre of the cupola and over the tomb of St. Peter. A complete description of this church, and of its statues, basso-relievos, columns, and various other ornaments, would fill volumes. The cathedral of St. John Lateran, the Romans say, is the parent and mother of all churches. To this church every new pope goes in magnificent procession, to take possession of the holy see. The Pantheon, erected above 120 years before the christian era, to the honour of all the gods, is the most perfect of the Roman temples that now remain; and, notwithstanding the depredations it has sustained from Goths, Vandals, and popes, is still a noble monument of Ro-

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man taste. The pavilion of the great altar of St. Peter, and the four wreathed pillars of Corinthian brass that support it, were formed out of the spoils of the Pantheon, which has still a probability of outliving its proud capacious rival. This heathen temple, about the year 609, was made a christian temple, dedicated to the Virgin, and has obtained, from its circular form, the name of the Rotonda. The height is 150 feet, the diameter the same, and the cupola, which crowns it, is an exact hemisphere. It is paved and lined with marble, and lighted solely from a central opening in the dome. The amphitheatre of Vespasian and Titus, now called the Coliseum, is the most stupendous monument of antiquity in Rome: about one half of the external circuit still remains; from which an idea may be formed of the original structure, and by computation it could contain 85,000 spectators. But the antiquities of Rome are too numerous to be minutely described; that the ancient Forum, now a market for cattle; the column of Trajan, the arch of Constantine, the tomb of Cestius, the baths of Caracalla, &c. must be passed over. The Campidoglio, built by Michael Angelo, is a beautiful structure, standing on the site of the ancient capitol, so long the centre of the empire of the world. The body of this palace is the residence of the senators of Rome, and the wings are inhabited by the magistrates. The pope has three superb palaces, of which the principal is the Vatican, near St. Peter's church: the library of this palace is deemed the largest in the world, and rich, especially in manuscripts, in all languages and of all ages. In Rome the connoisseur will meet with innumerable paintings by the greatest masters, and with the finest works of sculpture, &c. Beside the university, which consists of several noble colleges, there are numerous academies and literary societies. The castle of St. Angelo serves more to keep the city in awe, than to repel any foreign attack. Several fine gardens and villas are within the ancient walls of the city, contributing much to its coolness and beauty; and many others, with several grand objects of antiquity, are in the suburbs and neighbourhood, which give the immediate environs an uncommon share of amenity and interest. Rome was entered, in 1798, by the French, and they sent away a great number of the most valuable statues and paintings; in 1799, it was retaken by the allies; and in 1809, it became subject to France.

ROM

See Ecclesiastical State. Rome is 110 m NW Naples, 410 SW Vienna, and 600 SE Paris. Lon. 12 29 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Rome, a town of New York, in Herkimer county, on the E of which is Fort Stanwix. It stands near Wood creek, which is boatable to Lake Oneida, and near the head of Mohawk river; between whose waters there is here a portage of a mile. It is 22 m NE Oneida, and 68 NW Albany. Lon. 74 56 W, lat. 43 12 N.

Romenay, a town of France, in the department of Saône and Loire, 15 m NNE Macon.

Romerstadt, a town of Moravia, in the neighbourhood of which are some iron mines. It is 10 m NNE Olmütz.

Rometta, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 9 m W by S Messina.

Romford, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday for hogs, calves, and sheep, and on Wednesday for cattle, corn, &c. It is 12 m NNE London.

Romhild, a town of Franconia, in the county of Henneberg, with a castle, 18 m S Meinungen.

Romkale, a town of Syria, with the remains of an ancient strong castle, in which are two churches. It is seated on the Euphrates, at the influx of the Euphrates, 85 m NNE Aleppo.

Romna, a town of Russia, in the government of Tchernigof, 88 m SSE Tchernigof.

Romney, a town of Virginia, chief of Hampshire county. It is seated on the W side of the SW branch of the Potomac, 50 m W by N Winchester. Lon. 79 5 W, lat. 39 20 N.

Romney, New, a town in Kent, with a market on Thursday. It is one of the cinque-ports, and once contained five churches and a priory; but since the sea has retired, it is much reduced. Old Romney, now a small place, is a mile to the W, and was the original port. The new town is seated on a hill, in Romney marsh, 22 m SE Dover, and 71 SE London. Lon. 0 56 E, lat. 50 59 N.

Romney Marsh, a tract in the most southern part of Kent, between Dungeness and Rye haven, defended from the sea by a strong embankment, called Dymchurch Wall. It is 20 m long and 8 broad, containing about 50,000 acres of firm land, and some of the richest pasture in England. Vast flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, are fattened here to an extraordinary size, and sent hence to the London market. It has two towns and 10 parishes, which were incorporated in the reign of Edward 17,

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by the name of a bailiff, 24 jurats, the commonalty of Romney Marsh.

Romont, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, seated on a mountain, 10 m NW Friburg.

Romorentin, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, with a castle, and manufactures of serges and cloths; seated on the Sautre, 26 m SE Blois, and 40 S by W Orleans.

Romsdal, a town of Norway, capital of a province, in the government of Drontheim. It is 100 m SW Drontheim. Lon. 7 54 E, lat. 63 28 N.

Romsby, a town in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, a manufacture of shaloms, and several paper-mills. Here was a considerable abbey for Benedictine nuns, of which little is now standing, except the spacious church. It is seated on the Andover canal and the river Test, 12 m NW Southampton, and 73 W by S London.

Ronsvalles, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate in a valley, to which it gives name, 14 m NNE Pamplona.

Ronciglione, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, with a fortified castle; seated on the Tereia, near a lake of the same name, 28 m NNE Rome. Lon. 12 32 E, lat. 42 18 N.

Ronda, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated near the Guadiana, on an elevated and extensive plain, surrounded by a double enclosure of rocks. The environs are fertile in corn, and abound in apples and pears. Near it are the ruins of the city of Acipino, vulgarly called Old Ronda, among which are those of a large Roman amphitheatre and an aqueduct. Ronda is 42 m NW Malaga, and 43 W by N Gibraltar. Lon. 5 9 W, lat. 36 46 N.

Rome, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Bornholm, and the residence of the governor. The harbour is fortified, but not deep. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 55 10 N.

Ronneburg, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, 14 m SW Altenburg.

Roque, St. a town of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the isthmus which separates Gibraltar from the continent. Here are several batteries, a fort at each end, to defend the line which runs across the isthmus. It stands on the top of a hill, overlooking the bay, 17 m NE Tariffa, and 58 SE Cadix.

Roquefort, a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Douese, 15 m NNE Mont de Marsan.

Roquevaure, a town of France, in the

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department of Gard, near the Rhone, 23 m

Rosetas, a town of Spain, on the coast of the 10 m SW Almeria, and

Roras, a town of Norway, in the government of Drontheim, near important mines of copper and silver.

Rosa, a singular town of the Pennine Alps, at the foot of the Piedmont, little inferior to Mont Blanc. It forms a circuit of gigantic peaks, the range of Macugnaga; and is supposed to impart to the snow some resemblance to an

Rosamarina, a town of Sicily, in the di Demona, at the mouth of the same name, 22 m W by S

Rosana, a town of Italy, in the palatinate of Novogrota, near the Zolva, 20 m SW N

Rosario, a town of Spain, in the palatinate of Castile, near which is a castle of Copala. It is seated on the coast, 110 m SSE C

Rosario, a town of Argentina, in the province of Buenos Ayres, near the Parana, immediately below the mouth of the Tercero, 74 m S

Rosbach, a village of Prussia, in Thuringia, 10 m S from Erfurt, famous for a victory obtained by Prussia, over the French, in 1757.

Roschad, a town of Syria, with a castle on a mountain, near the lake of Constance, 7 m

Roschild, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, and a free port, is now a poor place, but was once the residence of the kings of Denmark for several centuries before the Reformation; and the castle was founded; and the castle was the place of the treaty of peace was concluded in 1659. It is seated at the mouth of the gulf, 16 m W Copenhagen.

Roscommon, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 28 broad; bounded by Sligo and Leitrim, 2 by Wick, 3 by Galway and Mayo. It contains 86,000 inhabitants, is divided into 10 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. It is a tolerably fertile county, producing excellent corn; yet there are some extensive tracts of bog.

Roscommon, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon. The castle was razed in 1771, and of its ruins

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department of Gard, seated on a rock, near the Rhone, 23 m π Nismes.

Rosetas, a town of Spain, in Granada, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 10 m π Almeria, and 52 π Granada.

Roras, a town of Norway, in the government of Drontheim, noted for important mines of copper, 68 m π Drontheim.

Rosa, a singular mountain of the Pennine Alps, at the π boundary of Piedmont, little inferior in height to Mont Blanc. It forms, as it were, a circus of gigantic peaks, round the village of Macugnaga; and its appearance is supposed to impart the name from some resemblance to an expanded rose.

Rosamarina, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 23 m π by S Patti.

Rosana, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodec, seated near the Zolva, 20 m π Novogrodec.

Rosario, a town of New Spain, in Cullacan, near which are the rich mines of Copala. It is seated on the river Rosario, 110 m π Cullacan.

Rosario, a town of Paraguay, in the province of Buenos Ayres, seated on the Parana, immediately below the influx of the Tercero, 74 m π St. Fe.

Rosbach, a village of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 10 m π Mersburg; famous for a victory obtained by the king of Prussia, over the French and Austrians, in 1757.

Roschad, a town of Switzerland, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the lake of Constance, 7 m π St. Gall.

Roschild, a town of Denmark, in the isle of Zealand, and a bishop's see. It is now a poor place, but was the residence of the kings of Denmark for several centuries before Copenhagen was founded; and the cathedral has long been the place of their sepulture. A treaty of peace was concluded here in 1658. It is seated at the end of a deep gulf, 16 m π Copenhagen.

Roscommon, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 50 m long and 28 broad; bounded on the π by Sligo and Leitrim, π by Longford and W Meath, π by Galway, and π by Galway and Mayo. It contains about 86,000 inhabitants, is divided into 59 parishes, and sends two members to parliament. It is a tolerably level country, producing excellent corn and pasture, yet there are some extensive bogs.

Roscommon, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name. The castle was razed to the ground in 1271, and of its monastic foundations

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there are but few remains. It is 88 m π by N Dublin. Lon. 8 41 π , lat. 53 34 π .

Roserna, a town of Ireland, in Tipperary. Three m to the π is the ruin of an abbey, singular for its situation on a dry island, of about two acres, in the centre of a large bog. It is 10 m π Maryborough, and 32 π Cashel.

Rosau, *ten Charlotte-town*.

Rosmurkie, *see Fortrose*.

Rosenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, with a small castle, 25 m π Oppeln.

Rosenberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, seated on the Muldau, 21 m π Budweis.

Rosenheim, a town of Bavaria, seated at the conflux of the Manguald with the Inn, 34 m π Munich.

Roses, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, with a fort and a citadel. It was taken by the French in 1693, and in 1793. It is seated on the bay of Roses, in the Mediterranean, 27 π π Girona. Lon. 3 7 π , lat. 42 17 π .

Rosetta, or *Raschid*, a town of Egypt, one of the pleasantest in the country. It has a great manufacture of striped and other coarse linens; but the chief business is the carriage of goods to Cairo; for all European merchandise is brought hither from Alexandria by sea. The rice grown in its vicinity, called *sultani*, is chiefly sent to Constantinople, and its exportation to any other place is prohibited. Rosetta was taken by the French invaders, in 1798. It stands on an island, formed by the π branch of the Nile, 25 m π Alexandria, and 100 π Cairo. Lon. 30 23 π , lat. 31 23 π .

Rosiene, a town of Samogitia, where the provincial diet and court of judicature are held. It is seated on the Dubisse, 70 m π Mittau, and 188 π Warsaw. Lon. 23 45 π , lat. 55 30 π .

Rosiers aux Salines, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, formerly celebrated for its salt-works; seated on the Meurthe, 9 m π Nancy.

Roslin, a village of Scotland, 8 m π Edinburgh, on the river N Esk. Here are the remains of a castle, on an almost insulated rock; and a beautiful chapel, which is one of the most entire pieces of Gothic architecture in Scotland.

Rosoy, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, with a magnificent castle, 16 m π Melun, and 30 π Paris.

Ros, a town in Herefordshire, with a market on Thursday. It owes most of its improvements and charitable institutions to John Kyrle, commonly called

ROS

the Man of Ros, whose benevolent character is so interestingly delineated by the pen of Pope. Four m to the sw are the massive remains of Goodrich castle; and near it are the ruins of Flanesford priory, the chapel of which is converted into a barn. Ros is seated on an elevated rock, on the Wye, 12 m SE Hereford, and 120 w by N London.

Ross, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, and united to Cork as an episcopal see. The cathedral serves also as a parochial church; and the castle is under the command of a governor. The harbour was formerly famous, but has been gradually filled up with sand, that the town is sunk from its former splendour. It stands on a bay of the Atlantic, 20 m sw Kinsale. Lon. 8 58 w, lat. 51 32 N.

Ross, New, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, situate on the Barrow, over which is a wooden bridge into the county of Kilkenny. The town of Old Ros is 4 m to the east. New Ros sends a member to parliament, and has a considerable trade. Large vessels come up to the quay, and the chief exports are wool, butter, and beef. It is 16 m NE Waterford, and 22 w by N Wexford. Lon. 6 43 w, lat. 52 20 N.

Rossano, a strong town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, and an archbishop's see. The adjacent valleys yield oil, capers, saffron, and pepper. It stands on an eminence, surrounded by rocks, 3 m from the gulf of Tarento, and 136 SE Naples. Lon. 16 38 E, lat. 39 48 N.

Rosslau, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a castle; seated at the conflux of the Rosslau with the Elbe, 10 m SSE Zerbit.

Rosshire, a county of Scotland, 80 m long and 70 broad; bounded on the N by Sutherlandshire and the frith of Dornock, W by the Minch, S by Invernesshire, and E by the frith of Moray and the county of Cromarty, which last it almost encloses. It is divided into 30 parishes, and sends a member to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 52,291 in 1801, and 55,372 in 1811. The middle and NW parts are mountainous and dreary; the E part is variegated with woods, lakes, and rivers. The hills feed horses, bees, sheep, and goats, and abound with game; the rivers and lakes teem with fish and waterfowl; and the loches on the W coast are convenient for the herring fishery. The inhabitants of the W and S parts speak the Erse language, which is also understood on the E coast, where, however, English is generally spoken. The

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island of Lewis is attached to this county. Tain is the capital.

Rosswitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a good trade in wool, flannel, and cloth; seated on the Muldau, 23 m W Dresden.

Roslat, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, and the seat of a sovereign prince. It is 120 m W Maskat. Lon. 57 30 E, lat. 23 30 N.

Roslock, a fortified town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a university, a good harbour, a strong citadel, an arsenal, and three churches. It is divided into the old, the new, and the middle towns, and carries on a large trade. It was often taken in the 18th century; the last time, in 1761, by the Prussians. It is seated on the Warne, 10 m from its entrance into the Baltic, and 32 ENE Wismar. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 54 10 N.

Rostof, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslavl, and an episcopal see. It is seated on the lake Nero, or Rostof, which communicates with the Volga by the river Kotorof, 95 m NE Moscow. Lon. 40 25 E, lat. 57 5 N.

Rostrenan, a town of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, 35 m SW St. Brieuc.

Rostrevor, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, with a considerable salt-work and a pottery; seated on Carlingford bay, 9 m SSE Newry.

Rota, a town and castle of Spain, in Andalusia, on the bay of Cadiz, 9 m NNW Cadiz.

Rotas, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Lahore, 85 m NNW Lahore. Lon. 71 52 E, lat. 32 4 N.

Rotas, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bahar, 108 m SW Patna. Lon. 84 0 E, lat. 24 38 N.

Rotenberg, a town and fortress of Franconia, capital of a lordship of the same name; situate on a mountain, 19 m NE Nuremberg, and 27 SSW Bayreuth.

Rotenburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, 4 m N Lucern.

Rotenburg, a town of Suabia, in the county of Hohenburg, with a castle. Near it is a famous mineral spring. It stands on the Neckar, 6 m WSW Tubingen.

Rotenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Verden, on the river Wumme, 15 m N by E Verden.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in the late bishopric of Spire, 12 m E Philippsburg.

Rotenburg, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with a palace, belonging

to the prince of Hesse on the Fulda, 24 m N. *Rotenburg*, a town in the New mark, 14 m E Crossen.

Rotensfeld, a town in the principality of Westphalia, 13 m N the Maine.

Roth, a town and in the principality the birthplace of Luther, and stands at Roth with the Rottenberg.

Rothbury, a town in the principality of the birthplace of Luther, and stands at Roth with the Rottenberg.

Rothberg, a town in the principality of the birthplace of Luther, and stands at Roth with the Rottenberg.

Rothenberg, a town in the principality of the birthplace of Luther, and stands at Roth with the Rottenberg.

Rother, a river forms the boundary between Kent and the English channel.

Rotherham, a town with a market on a large church, and a considerable iron-work.

Rothsay, a town in the shire of Bute, Here is a royal palace, which the duke to the heir. It has a considerable fishery, and several number of inhabitants. It is situate on the coast and has a good harbour.

Rothwell, a town in the imperial, but given to Wirttemberg. Rothmunster abbey none but noble seated on the Neckar, 27 m SSW Tubingen.

Rottenmann, a town in Stiria, with a college. 20 m NNW Juden.

Rotterdam, a town in the principality of the birthplace of Luther, and stands at Roth with the Rottenberg.

ROT

to the prince of Hesse-Rheinfels; seated on the Fulda, 24 m sss Cassel.

Rotenburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, seat' on the Oder, 14 m s Crossen.

Rotenfels, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, seated on the Maine, 13 m sww Wurtzburg.

Roth, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach. It is the birthplace of the celebrated Gessner, and stands at the conflux of the Roth with the Rednitz, 18 m s Nuremberg.

Rothbury, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Friday, seated on the Coquet, 9 m ssw Alnwick, and 303 m by w London.

Rothenberg, a town of Upper Lusatia, on the river Neissa, 17 m s Gorlitz.

Rothenburg, a town of Franconia, capital of a territory of the same name. It is surrounded by moats and ramparts, and stands on a mountain, by the river Tauber, from which it is supplied with water by means of a machine. It has five churches, was lately an imperial town, and is 15 m wnw Anspach. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 49 22 N.

Rother, a river that rises in Sussex, forms the boundary between that county and Kent for a short space, and enters the English channel at Rye.

Rotherham, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It has a large church, and is famous for considerable iron-works in the vicinity, at Maebrough. It is seated at the conflux of the Rother with the Don, 32 m s Leeds, and 139 m by w London.

Rothsay, a borough of Scotland, in the isle of Bute, and capital of Bute-shire. Here is an ancient castle, once a royal palace, which gives the title of duke to the heir apparent of the crown. It has a considerable trade in the herring fishery, and several cotton works. The number of inhabitants was 3544 in 1811. It is situate on the E side of the island, and has a good harbour and pier, 80 m w by s Edinburg. Lon. 4 53 W, lat. 55 48 N.

Rothweil, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, but given, in 1802, to the duke of Wirtemberg. Two m to the s is Rothmunster abbey, where they receive none but noble women. Rothwell is seated on the Neckar, near its source, 27 m ssw Tubingen. Lon. 8 37 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Rottenmann, a town of Germany, in Stiria, with a college of regular canons, 20 m nww Judenburg.

Rotterdam, a city of S Holland, with

ROU

one of the finest harbours in the Netherlands. It is the most considerable place in Holland, for the beauty of its buildings, and trade, next to Amsterdam; and its inhabitants are computed at 48,000. Its port is more frequented than Amsterdam; and there are so many deep canals, that ships may unload at the very doors of the warehouses. On the s side of the city is a large basin and dock, for the purpose of building and launching vessels employed in the service of the admiralty and the East-India Company. The townhouse, the bank, and the arsenal, are magnificent. Some of the houses are built in the old Spanish style, with the gable ends embattled in front; but there is a great number of modern brick houses, which are lofty and spacious, particularly on that magnificent quay called the Bomb Tees. On this quay is a handsome synagogue. A statue of Erasmus, in bronze, stands at the head of one of the canals; and on the house in which he was born is an inscription to his honour. Rotterdam received the French troops in 1795. It is seated at the influx of the Rotte with the Merwe (the most northern branch of the Meuse) 30 m ssw Amsterdam. Lon. 4 29 E, lat. 51 56 N.

Rotterdam, one of the Friendly Islands, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Tasman in 1643. Lon. 174 30 W, lat. 20 16 S.

Rottingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, situate on the Tauber, 17 m s Wurtzburg.

Rouen, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Seine, and an archbishop's see. It stands on the N side of the Seine, and is 7 m in circuit; and (its six suburbs included) is computed to contain 73,000 inhabitants. The streets are narrow and crooked, and consist of wooden houses; notwithstanding which, it is one of the most opulent and commercial places in France. Among the public buildings, the most distinguished are, the great hall of the palace, the old castle, and the principal church, ornamented with three towers. Near this church, which is not the only remarkable one, is the public library. In the market-place is the statue of the celebrated Maid of Orleans, who was burnt here by the English for a witch. The suburb of St. Sever, situate on the other side of the Seine, communicates with the city by a bridge of boats, which is made to open, so as to admit the passage of ships. Rouen is the birthplace of the

ROX

two Cornelles, and of Fontenelle. It is 30 m sw Amiens, and 70 m w Paris. Lon. 1° 52' E, lat. 49° 16' N.

Roverede, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, seated near the Adige, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Lena, over which is a bridge, defended by a strong citadel. It has a very considerable trade in silk, and much tobacco is raised here. The Austrians were defeated near this place, in 1796, by the French, who took possession of the town; but they were obliged to abandon it soon afterward. It is 13 m s Trent. Lon. 10° 55' E, lat. 45° 40' N.

Rouergue, a late province of France, 75 m long and 50 broad; bounded on the s by the Cevennes and Gévaudan, w by Quercy, n by the same and Auvergne, and s by Languedoc. It is not very fertile, but feeds a number of cattle, and has mines of copper, iron, alum, vitriol, and sulphur. It now forms the department of Aveyron.

Rovigno, a seaport of Istria, with two good harbours, and quarries of fine stone. It is seated on a peninsula in the gulf of Venice, 36 m s Capo d'Istria. Lon. 13° 58' E, lat. 45° 11' N.

Rovigo, a town of Italy, capital of Polesino di Rovigo, and the residence of the bishop of Adria, to the decline of which town it owes its increase. It is seated on the Adige, 37 m sw Venice. Lon. 12° 14' E, lat. 45° 38' N.

Roum, a country of Asiatic Turkey, extending from the Mediterranean to the Black sea, between Caramania on the w, and Diarbekir and Armenia on the e. It includes the sangaccates of Adana, Marasch, and Sivas.

Rouffart, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Mandel, 10 m w Ypres.

Rouffillon, a late province of France, 50 m long and 25 broad; bounded on the w by Berdagna, n by Lower Languedoc, s by the Mediterranean, and s by Catalonia, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. See *Pyrenees, Eastern*.

Roxburghshire, a county of Scotland, sometimes called Teviotdale; bounded on the n by Berwickshire, s and s by Northumberland and Cumberland, and w by the shires of Dumfries and Selkirk. It is of an irregular figure, and the greatest extent, in every direction, is about 30 m. It is divided into 31 parishes, and sends a member to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 23,682 in 1801, and 37,230 in 1811. The principal rivers are the Tweed, Teviot, and Liddel. The face of the country exhibits a rough appearance of

RUB

moors, hills, and mountains, interspersed with narrow valleys, well watered, and fertile in corn. The hills feed great numbers of sheep and cattle. This county had its name from the once magnificent city and castle of Roxburg, situate between the Teviot and the Tweed, nearly opposite Kelso: of the city few traces are now evident; and the castle, near the mouth of the Teviot, is entirely a ruin. At this castle, in 1463, James II of Scotland lost his life by the bursting of a cannon. About 2 m w from the castle, on the banks of the Teviot, is a village called Roxburg. The present capital of the county is Jedburg.

Roxbury, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, situate at the foot of a hill, and at the entrance of the neck of land leading to Boston, 2 m ssw of that town.

Royan, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente. It was fortified by the Huguenots, and so vigorously defended against Lewis XIII, in 1622, that he was obliged to withdraw his troops; but he afterward avenged his disgrace, by demolishing it so entirely, that the present place is merely the suburbs of the former. It is seated at the mouth of the Garonne, 18 m sw Saintes.

Roye, a town of France, in the department of Somme, 26 m s Amiens.

Roydon, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Part of the town extends into Cambridgehire. Under the market-place is a kind of subterranean crypt, dug out of the solid chalk, supposed to be of Saxon construction. It is 14 m s Cambridge, and 37 m London.

Ruanen, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday. In the vicinity are considerable collieries. It stands near the Ellesmere canal, 5 m s by w Wrexham, and 173 m London.

Rutan, or **Rattan**, an island of New Spain, in the bay of Honduras, 25 m from the coast. It is 30 m long and 9 broad, and has a good harbour, called Port Royal, near the s end. Lon. 86° 50' W, lat. 16° 20' N.

Rubicon, an ancient river of Italy, which gives name to a department in the French division of that country. See *Fiumicino*.

Rubielos, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 26 m s Teruel.

Rubiera, a town of Italy, in Modenesa, seated on the Secchia, 6 m w Modena.

RU

Rudaw, a town of province of Samland, with a castle, now in ruins, was obtained by Teutonic Order, in 1283, from the great duke of Lithuania, which a stone pillar 12 m w w Koningshof.

Rud. Stadt, a town in Thuringia, capital county of Schwartzburg, castle on a mountain, seat of the duke of Saxe-Altenburg, 11 m w w Koningshof.

Rudolfs, a town in Thuringia, capital county of Schwartzburg, castle on a mountain, seat of the duke of Saxe-Altenburg, 11 m w w Koningshof.

Rudolfsheim, a town in Thuringia, capital county of Schwartzburg, castle on a mountain, seat of the duke of Saxe-Altenburg, 11 m w w Koningshof.

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RUG

Radow, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, formerly fortified with a castle, now in ruins. Here a victory was obtained by the knights of the Teutonic Order, in 1270, over Kinstud, great duke of Lithuania; in memory of which a stone pillar was erected. It is 12 m *W* *W* Konigsberg.

Rud. Stadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the Upper county of Schwartzburg, with a fine castle on a mountain. It has manufactures of flannel and Ruffs, and is seated on the Saal, 12 m *SE* Erfurt. Lon. 11 30 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Rudelsdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, with a mine-office and copper-works, seated on the Bober, 16 m *W* Schweidnitz.

Rudelsheim, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, celebrated for its wine, 3 m *N* Bingen.

Rudgley, or **Rugeley**, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of felts and hats; seated on the Trent, 10 m *SE* Stafford, and 116 *NW* London.

Rudisso, see **Rod. so**.

Rudkoping, a fortified seaport of Denmark, and the only town in the island of Langeland. It has a considerable trade in corn and provisions. Lon. 11 0 E, lat. 55 1 N.

Rudolfsward, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a large collegiate church; seated on the Gurek, in a country producing good wine, 45 m *SE* Lubach.

Rudubek, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, seated on the Danube, 30 m *W* Silistria.

Rue, a town and halliwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Friburg, 13 m *NE* Lausanne.

Rue, a town of France, in the department of Somme, 15 m *NW* Abbeville.

Ruffach, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, seated on the Rottach, 7 m *E* Colmar.

Ruffe, a town of France, in the department of Charente, seated on the Anche, 14 m *N* Angoulême.

Rugby, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Saturday, and a celebrated school, well endowed; seated on the Avon, 11 m *SE* Coventry, and 83 *NW* London.

Rugen, an island in the Baltic, on the coast of Pomerania, opposite Stralsund, the channel between which town and the island is not above a mile wide. Including the indentions of the sea, which are considerable, the island is 23 m long and 18 broad, and abounds in corn and cattle. It was ceded to the French in

RUP

1807, soon after the surrender of Stralsund. The chief town is Bergen, 12 m *NE* Stralsund.

Rugenwald, a seaport of Further Pomerania, the chief place of the duchy of Wenden, with a castle. Here is a good salmon fishery and a great trade in linen. It is seated on the Wipper, 5 m from the Baltic, and 35 *NE* Colberg. Lon. 16 17 E, lat. 54 25 N.

Ruhland, a town of Upper Lusatia, with a trade in fish and beer, seated on the Elster, 25 m *N* by *E* Dresden.

Ruki, a town of Mingrelia, where the prince has a palace surrounded by a thick wall. It is situate on a river, which flows into the Black sea below Anarghia, 70 m *WW* Cutais. Lon. 41 20 E, lat. 43 5 N.

Rum, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, 7 m *W* of the extremity of Skye. It is 8 m long and 6 broad, the surface hilly and rocky; but it feeds a considerable number of small sheep, whose flesh and wool are valuable. The only harbour is Loch Skrefort, on the *E* coast, at the extremity of which is the village of Kinloch. Lon. 6 25 W, lat. 57 4 N.

Rumigny, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 12 m *SW* Rocroy.

Rumilly, a town of Savoy, on an elevated plain, at the conflux of the Scram and Nepha, 7 m *SW* Annecy.

Rummelburg, a town of Further Pomerania, with manufactures of cloth, seated on the Wipper, 14 m *E* New Stettin.

Rumney, or **Rhyney**, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and separating the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth, enters the Bristol channel, to the *SE* Cardiff.

Rungpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal. The chief produce of its fertile district is rice, but there is also much tobacco, and some indigo. It is 124 m *NE* Moorshedabad. Lon. 89 24 E, lat. 25 44 N.

Runkel, a town of Westphalia, with a citadel, on a high hill, formerly the residence of the counts of Wied-Runkel. It is seated on the Lahn, 14 m *NE* Nassau.

Rupelmonde, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Scheldt, opposite the influx of the Rupel, 8 m *SW* Antwerp.

Rupert, a river of New Britain, which issues from the lake Mistassin, and flows *W* into the *SE* part of James bay. In its course it forms several small lakes; and at its mouth is the remain of Fort Ru-

RUS

pert, formerly a settlement of the Hudson Bay Company. Lon. 76 38 W, lat. 51 3 N.

Ruppin, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, capital of a circle of the same name, which was formerly a county. It stands on the W side of a lake, formed by the river Rhin; and on the opposite side of the lake is Old Ruppin, with an ancient castle, the residence of the former counts, whose burial-place is at New Ruppin. This town was entirely consumed by fire, in 1787, but is rebuilt in a handsome manner, and greatly augmented. It has a considerable trade, a manufacture of cloth, and noted breweries. It is 32 m NNW Berlin. Lon. 13 0 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Ruremonde, or *Roermonde*, a strong town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Austrian Gelderland, and a bishop's see. It has been taken several times; particularly in 1792, by the French, who were obliged to evacuate it soon after, but took it again the next year. It is seated at the conflux of the Roer with the Meuse, 12 m S Venlo, and 28 NNE Maastricht. Lon. 6 4 E, lat. 51 11 N.

Russek, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, defended by a castle. Here are 20 mosques, three churches, and a synagogue. It is seated on the Danube, 135 m N by E Adrianople. Lon. 26 50 E, lat. 44 12 N.

Rush, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, with a harbour for small craft on the Irish sea. The ling cured here, of which much is exported, is esteemed for its superior flavour. It is 16 m NNW Dublin.

Russer, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Christianland; seated at the extremity of a peninsula, 56 m NE Christianland. Lon. 9 23 E, lat. 58 42 N.

Rusa, a town of Prussian Lithuania, at the mouth of the Rusa, the chief branch of the Niemen, 20 m NW Tilsit.

Russelheim, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Darmstadt, situate on the Main, 6 m E Mentz, and 13 m NW Darmstadt.

Ruffey, a town of France, in the department of Doubs, near the river Doubs, 34 m E by S Besançon.

Russia, a vast empire, partly in Asia, and partly in Europe; bounded on the N by the Frozen ocean, E by the Pacific ocean, S by Great Tartary, the Caspian sea, Persia, Turkey in Asia, and the Black sea, and W by Turkey in Europe, Poland, the Baltic sea, and Sweden. There were three countries that had the name of Russia; namely, Red Russia,

RUS

which formed the S part of Poland; White Russia, which comprehended the E part of Lithuania; and Black Russia, which included the governments of Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, and Jaroslavl; and hence his imperial majesty takes the title of emperor of all the Russias. This empire, exclusive of the late acquisitions from the Turks and from Poland (see Poland) forms a square, whose sides are 2000 m each. A country of such vast extent must lie in different climates, and the soil and products must be as different; but not a third of the country is sufficiently peopled, or properly cultivated. The most fertile part is near the frontiers of Poland, where the inhabitants can supply their neighbours with corn: the N part is not only more cold, but very marshy, and overrun with forests, inhabited chiefly by wild beasts. The whole country is well watered by lakes and numerous rivers, which abound with fish; the principal rivers are the Dnieper, Volga, Don, Dwina, and Oby. Medicinal and saline springs are not uncommon; and there are mines of fine silver, copper, iron, and other minerals. The red and black juchte, or Russia leather, for colour, smell, and softness, cannot be equalled in any other part of the world; and there are manufactures of linen, woollen stuffs, velvet, and silk: also brass, iron, steel, and tin are wrought; and great guns, arms, wire, cordage, canvas, paper, parchment, candles, saltpetre, gunpowder, glass, &c. are made in Russia. This country affords a variety of commodities that are of great use to foreigners, and as its exports greatly exceed the imports, there is a considerable annual balance of trade in its favour. The home commodities are furs, black furs, the skins of black and white foxes, ermines, hyenas, lynxes, bears, panthers, wolves, martens, white hares, &c. likewise Russia leather and linen, copper, iron, tallow, wax, honey, corn, potash, tar, linseed and train oil, castor, isinglass, hemp, flax, thread, Siberian musk, soap, feathers, timber, &c. To these commodities may be added almost all the merchandise of China, India, Persia, Turkey, and some European countries. This extensive empire was divided by Catharine II into 41 governments; namely Petersburg, Olonetz, Wiburg, Revel, Riga, Pskof, Novogorod, Tver, Smolensk, Polotsk, Mohilef, Orel, Kaluga, Moscow, Tula, Rezan, Volodimir, Jaroslavl, Vologda, Archangel, Kostroma, Niznei Novogorod, Kalan,

R

Simbirsk, Penza, Kurik, Novogorod, nifog, Kiof, Charkof, Caucasus, Saratof, bolisk, Ufa, Kolliva, which see, and Sib governed by a patriarch are the archbishop established religion church; but a confession Russians profess religion, and a great pagans. The inhabitants conquered thetherans; and the there are great Russians, as also the public exercise of their ter are not suffered their churches. vents for both sexes Peter I ordered, enter on a monastic years of age, and take the veil without the license. Formerly the R employed in agriculture, cattle, hunting, was thought a less read and write: undertook to in sciences; and, in first university the and an academy burg, supplied professors in Europe and established excellent artifices general, are robust pretty good great eaters, and They smoke no should dishonour saints, which the tion; but they made of the tobacco Ukraine. With beard is in high fair nymphs of monality have still this fringe of humaning the efforts of it out. Those retain likewise long swaddling of coarse cloth ter; and in sum About their many colour; but is green or yellow and stockings; wrapped in fols keep them warm

R U S

Simbirsk, Penza, Tambow, Voronetz, Kurk, Novogorod Severskoi, Tchernigof, Kiof, Charkow, Catherinenstaf, Caucasus, Saratof, Viatka, Perm, Tobolsk, Ufa, Kolivan, and Irkutsk; all which see, and *Siberia*. The church is governed by a patriarch, under whom are the archbishops and bishops. The established religion is that of the Greek church; but a considerable number of Russians profess the Mohamedan religion, and a greater number are still pagans. The inhabitants of the provinces conquered from Sweden are Lutherans; and the protestants, of whom there are great numbers among the Russians, as also the papists, enjoy the public exercise of their religion; but the latter are not suffered to hang up bells in their churches. There are many convents for both sexes in the empire; but Peter I ordered, that no man should enter on a monastic life before he is 30 years of age, and that no woman should take the veil under 50, and then not without the licence of the holy synod. Formerly the Russians were wholly employed in agriculture, feeding of cattle, hunting, and fishing; and he was thought a learned man who could read and write: but Peter the great undertook to introduce the arts and sciences; and, in 1724, he founded the first university that ever was in Russia, and an academy of sciences, at Peterburg, supplied with some of the best professors in Europe; and he also invited and established great numbers of excellent artificers. The Russians, in general, are robust, well-shaped, and of pretty good complexion. They are great eaters, and very fond of brandy. They smoke no tobacco, lest the smoke should dishonour the images of the saints, which they hold in great veneration; but they take a great deal of snuff, made of the tobacco brought from the Ukraine. With respect to dress, a long beard is in high estimation among the fair nymphs of Russia; and the commonalty have still a great veneration for this fringe of human hair, notwithstanding the efforts of their monarchs to root it out. Those who retain their beards retain likewise the ancient dress, the long swaddling coat, either of skins, or of coarse cloth lined with skins, in winter; and in summer, of cloth only. About their middle they have a sash of any colour; but what they mostly affect, is green or yellow. They wear trowsers and stockings; their limbs are, besides, wrapped in folds of woollen stuffs to keep them warm, and over all they

R U S

wear boots. Their shirts are without collars; and their necks exposed to the cold, which are hard and impenetrable from this practice. Government endeavours to compel the subjects to adopt the German dress; and, the clergy alone excepted, none can procure any place or favour at court, upon other condition than banishing the Asiatic sheep-skin robes. But so zealously attached are the multitude to former manners, and so honorably do they esteem them, that a Russian dressed in his beard and gown, tells you by his looks that he has not prostituted the memory of his ancestors. The dress of the women is the reverse of the men, both in fashion and colour; every part of it being as short and tight as decency will allow, and very gaudy. It is the same with that of the Highland women in Scotland; both have the short jacket, the striped petticoat, and the tartan plaid; and both too, in general, have a napkin rolled about their head: the Russian women are, however, far more elegant and rich in their attire; nor is gold lace and paint wanting, to set off their charms. The young generation are modernizing these antic vestments; the stiff embroidered napkin is supplanted by one of flowing silk; the jacket and petticoat are of muslin, or other fine stuffs; and the plaid is exchanged for a silk or satin cloak, in the cold season lined with fur. The better class of females wear velvet boots. The dress of the higher ranks is after the French and English fashion; and all wear a covering of fur six months of the year. Persons of both sexes wear a cross on their breasts, which is put on when they are baptized, and never laid aside while they live; the peasants' crosses are of lead, but those worn by the better sort are of gold or silver. The sovereign of Russia is absolute. He was formerly called grand duke, which is now the title of the heir apparent; he afterward assumed the title of czar, which the natives pronounce *tzar*, or *zaar*, a corruption of Cesar, emperor; from some fancied relation to the Roman emperors; on account of which they also bear the eagle as a symbol of their empire. The first who bore the title of *czar* was Basil, son of Basilides, who freed his country from its subjection to the Tartars, about the year 1470. The title of *emperor* was first assumed by Peter I, who, by his actions, justly acquired the surname of Great, and finished his glorious course in the year 1725. Perhaps no country ever exhibited, in fo

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short a time, the wonders that may be effected by the genius and exertions of one man. Peter the great, at his accession to the throne, found his subjects of all ranks involved in the grossest ignorance and barbarism; his numerous armies ferocious and undisciplined; and he had neither merchant ships nor men of war; which, added to the remoteness of her situation, rendered the influence of Russia in the politics of Europe of little consideration. Peter civilized his barbarous subjects, disciplined his armies, built cities and fortresses, and created a navy. These national improvements have been continued since his time, and Russia now holds a rank among the nations of the world, of which human foresight, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, could have formed no conception. In 1812, this country was invaded by the French and their confederate allies with a well disciplined army of 300,000 men, under Bonaparté. This mighty host met with little opposition in the early part of its progress, the Russians generally evacuating their towns, burning the magazines, and destroying the bridges, &c. as they retreated: but at Smolensk a great stand was made, afterward a dreadful battle fought at Borodino, and then Moscow given up in flames. This sacrifice of the ancient capital, by order of the veteran field-marshal prince Kutusoff, probably saved the empire; for the French, not being able to subsist in the city, nor to obtain supplies from without, were compelled to make a retreat, in which, by war, want, and cold, scarce 50,000 men escaped out of Russia: these were afterward abandoned by the presumptuous chief, who fled in disguise for France, and half of them perished. The Russian official returns of taken, to December 25, were 41 generals, 1298 officers, 167,510 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and 1231 cannon. Hence above 106,000 of the invaders lost their lives in this campaign. Petrsburg is the metropolis of the empire.

Rustenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the territory of Eichfeld, with a castle, 9 m w Heiligenstadt.

Rusigaden, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, 23 m ssw Fahlun.

Rutchester, a village in Northumberland, the Vindobala of the Romans, 6 m n Hexham. The fort has been very considerable, and the ruins of it are remarkable. Severus' wall runs on the middle of the s rampart, and Adrian's

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vallum passes about the distance of a chain to the s of it.

Rutherford, a town of N Carolina, chief of a county of the same name. It is situate on a branch of Broad river, 30 m s by s Morgantown, and 60 w Charlotte.

Rutherglen, a borough of Scotland, in Lanarkshire, seated near the Clyde, 3 m sse Glasgow.

Ruthin, or *Rhuthyn*, a corporate town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday. It had a strong castle, now in ruins; and the church, before the Reformation, was collegiate. The assizes for the county are holden here. It is a small place, seated on an eminence, by the river Clwyd, 16 m w by N Wrexham, and 192 NW London. Lon. 3 30 w, lat. 53 5 N.

Rutigliano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 12 m sse Bari.

Rutlam, a town in Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 48 m w Ougein, and 136 s Amedabad. Lon. 74 58 E, lat. 21 25 N.

Rutland, a town of Vermont, chief of a county of the same name. This town and Windsor are alternately the seat of the state legislature. It is seated on Otter creek, 40 m w by N Windsor, and 57 m by s Bennington. Lon. 72 56 w, lat. 43 34 N.

Rutland, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, 14 m wsw Worcester, and 56 w Boston.

Rutlandshire, the smallest county of England, bounded on the w and nw by Leicestershire, n and ne by Lincolnshire, and s and ss by Northamptonshire. It is 15 m long and 11 broad, containing 128,000 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 52 parishes; has two market-towns; and sends two members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 16,356 in 1801, and 16,380 in 1811. The soil varies much; but, in general, is fertile, particularly the rich vale of Catmole, which runs from the w side to the centre of the county. The principal rivers are the Welland and the Gwash, or Wash. Oakham is the county-town.

Ruttunpour, a city of Hindoostan, in Orissa, and the capital of one of the Western Mahratta chiefs. It is 210 m s by w Benares, and 360 w Calcutta. Lon. 82 36 E, lat. 22 16 N.

Rutzen, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau, 20 m n Wolau.

Ruvo, a town of Naples, in Terra di Bari, 16 m w Bari.

Ruza, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, 48 m wsw Moscow. Lon. 36 2 E, lat. 55 46 N.

Ryasotta, a town of Mylore, 85 m s ssw Arcot. Lon.

Ryan, a Loch, of the NW part of Y flows into it th which will admit and it affords ex

Rydal-water, a little to the W mile long, spoite and communicat nel, with Graime by the river Roth water to the s.

Rydboog, a town doostan, in Mydenny, 60 m NW 76 52 E, lat. 14

Rye, a borough, with a market Saturday. It is cinque ports, and jurats. The structure. On a small battery, tower, a square. The old port is that it can admit 1726, a new h which vessels of. The exports are other products, hence are sent off to the L m sse Maidston. Lon. 0 44 E, lat.

Ryegate, a borough, a market on T merly a castle, Saxons, and call ruins of it are to long vault, w where, it is said up arms again private meeting was formerly Thomas a Bee valley, called H ford, and 21 s

Rye, a town of Chester county, found, 24 m w

Ryssenau, a town, lands, in Brab 5 m s Mechlin

Rynbach, a town, department of Germany, in 10 m wsw Bon

Ryssen, a town, on the Deventer.

Ryswick, a town

R Y S

Ryasetta, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 85 m E Seringapatam, and 98 msw Arcot. Lon. 78 6 E, lat. 13 26 N.

Ryan, Loch, a bay of Scotland, in the NW part of Wigtonshire. The sea flows into it through a narrow pass, which will admit vessels of any burden; and it affords excellent anchorage.

Rydal-water, a lake in Westmorland, a little to the W of Ambleside. It is a mile long, spotted with little islands, and communicates, by a narrow channel, with Grasmere-water to the W, and, by the river Rothay, with Windermere-water to the S.

Rydröog, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in Mysore, on the river Hindenny, 60 m NNE Chitteldroog. Lon. 76 52 E, lat. 14 40 N.

Rye, a borough and seaport in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is an appendage to the cinque ports, and governed by a mayor and jurats. The church is a very large structure. On the edge of the cliff is a small battery, and behind it Ipses tower, a square building, now a jail. The old port is so choked up with sand, that it can admit small vessels only. In 1726, a new harbour was opened, in which vessels of 360 tons may safely ride. The exports are corn, malt, hops, and other products of the country; and hence are sent considerable supplies of fish to the London markets. It is 28 m SSE Maidstone, and 63 SE London. Lon. 0 44 E, lat. 50 57 N.

Ryegate, a borough in Surry, with a market on Tuesday. Here was formerly a castle, built in the time of the Saxons, and called Holms Castle; some ruins of it are to be seen, particularly a long vault, with a room at the end, where, it is said, the barons, who took up arms against king John, held their private meetings. The market-house was formerly a chapel dedicated to Thomas a Becket. It is seated in a valley, called Holmsdale, 16 m E Guildford, and 21 SW London.

Rye, a town of New York, in W Chester county, seated on Long Island Sound, 24 m NE New York.

Rymenaut, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, situate on the Dyle, 5 m E Mechlin.

Rynbach, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Cologne, 10 m WSW Bonn, and 37 NW Coblenz.

Ryssen, a town of Holland, in Overijssel, on the river Regge, 16 m ENE Deventer.

Ryfwick, a town of S Holland, where

S A B

the prince of Orange has a palace. A treaty was concluded here in 1697, between England, Germany, Holland, France, and Spain. It is seated between Hague and Delft, 30 m SW Amsterdam.

Rzezcica, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk, at the conflux of the Wyedyszew with the Dnieper, 38 m SSE Rohaczow.

Rzemien, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 36 m SSW Sandomir.

S.

Saada, or *Saade*, a strong town of Arabia, in Yemen, and the residence of a sheik. Here is a customhouse, which brings in a considerable revenue; and manufactures of Turkey leather. It is 140 m WNW Sanaa. Lon. 44 55 E, lat. 17 50 N.

Saalfeld, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, with a castle on a mountain. Here are manufactures of cloth, and of gold and silk stuffs: it is likewise the mint-town for the circle of Upper Saxony. On an eminence near the town stands the once princely abbey of St. Peter. In 1806, prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia was killed here in a skirmish with the French. It stands on the Saal, 34 m NNE Coburg, and 46 SW Altenburg. Lon. 11 32 E, lat. 50 41 N.

Saalfeld, a town of E Prussia, on the lake Mebing, 23 m SE Marienburg.

Saar, a town in Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, on the confines of Bohemia, 42 m NW Brunn.

Saarmund, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 6 m S Potsdam.

Saatz, a town of Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, which yields hops of the best quality. It is situate on the Eger, 48 m WNW Prague. Lon. 13 42 E, lat. 50 19 N.

Saba, a fertile island of the W Indies, 12 m in circuit, inhabited by a few Dutch families, almost all shoemakers. It was taken by the British in 1781, in 1801, and in 1810. It has no port, and lies a little to the W of St. Christopher. Lon. 63 17 W, lat. 17 39 N.

Sabania, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. Here all the roads from Asia to Constantinople meet. It stands on a lake that abounds in fish, 60 m ENE Bursa, and 62 ESE Constantinople. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 40 30 N.

Sabatx, or *Sabacz*, a town and for-

S A B

trefs of European Turkey, in Servia. It was taken by the Austrians in 1719. It is situate on the Drave, 21 m s Peterwardein, and 28 w Belgrade.

Sabbah, a town of Fezzan, noted for the extensive remains of a castle and other edifices in its vicinity; seated in a rich country, 40 m w Mourzouk.

Sabi; see *Xavier*.

Sabia, a kingdom on the coast of Caffreria, bounded on the N by Sofala, E by the Mosambique channel, S by Inhambane, and W by Manica. The country is fertile and populous, is crossed by a river of the same name, has mines of gold, and many elephants. Marbona is the capital.

Sabie, a seaport of Denmark, on the E coast of N Jutland, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 23 m NNE Alburg. Lon. 10 18 E, lat. 57 20 N.

Sabina, a province of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 28 m long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Spoleto, E by Naples, S by Campagna di Roma, and W by the patrimony of St. Peter. It is watered by several small rivers, and abounds in oil and wine. Magliano is the capital.

Sabine, a river of Louisiana, which rises in about lat. 33 N, and flows SSE 300 m to the gulf of Mexico in lat. 29 50. It forms the boundary, in this part, between Louisiana and New Spain.

Sabioncello, a town of Dalmatia, in the republic of Ragusa, situate on the extremity of a peninsula, to which it gives name. This peninsula runs a considerable way into the Atlantic, having the island of Lesia on the N, and those of Curzola and Melida on the S, all separated by a narrow channel. The town is 45 m NW Ragusa. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 43 20 N.

Sabionetta, a town of Italy, in Milanese, capital of a principality of the same name, with a strong citadel. It is 20 m E Cremona.

Sable, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, near which are some quarries of black marble. It is seated on the Sarthe, 25 m NE Angers.

Sable, Cape, the most southerly point of Nova Scotia, near which is a fine codfishery. Lon. 65 33 W, lat. 43 30 N.

Sables d'Olonne, a town of France, in the department of Vendée, with a port capable of containing vessels of 150 tons. It is seated on the bay of Biscay, 40 m w Fontenay le Compte. Lon. 1 50 W, lat. 46 28 N.

Sablestan, a province of Persia, bounded on the N by Candahar, E by Hindooistan, S by Makran, and W by Segestan.

S A G

It is mountainous, and little known to Europeans. Bost is the capital.

Sabugal, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 20 m SE Guarda.

Sacai, a city and seaport of Japan, in the island of Nippon, with several castles, temples, and palaces, and a mountain on one side that serves as a rampart. It is 43 m S by W Miaco. Lon. 136 5 E, lat. 34 58 N.

Sacca, or *Sciaccia*; see *Xacca*.

Sachsenberg, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 10 m SW Waldeck.

Sachsenhagen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, 13 m W Hanover.

Sachsenhausen, a town of Germany, making part of Frankfurt on the Maine. It is situate on the S side of the river, and communicates with the city by a stone bridge, well fortified.

Sachsenhausen, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, 6 m NW Waldeck.

Sachsenheim, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 12 m NNW Stuttgart.

Sacrament, St. a town and colony of Paraguay, settled by the Portuguese, and taken in 1757 by the Spaniards, to whom it was ceded by treaty, in exchange for the province of Uruguay. The town stands on the river Plata, nearly opposite Buenos Ayres, 100 m W by N Monte Video.

Sacrapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, on the river Cavery, 73 m NW Seringapatam. Lon. 75 52 E, lat. 13 6 N.

Saddleback, a mountain in Cumberland, so called from its form, 5 m to the ENE of Keswick. It is 2787 feet above the level of the sea; and on one side is an immense cavity, once the crater of a volcano, at the bottom of which is a lake about 20 acres in dimension.

Sadras, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near the mouth of the Palar. A little to the N are seven pagodas, hollowed out of a solid rock. It is 38 m S of Madras.

Saffy, a strong seaport of Morocco, with a castle. It was long the centre of the commerce carried on with Europe, but now has little trade. It is 16 m S Cape Cantin. Lon. 8 58 W, lat. 32 28 N.

Sagan, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name. It has double walls, a fine palace, a priory of the Augustine order, a Lutheran school, and good cloth manufactures. It is seated on the Bober, 80 m NW Breslau. Lon. 15 22 E, lat. 51 42 N.

S

Sagar, a town of the N. E. of the island of Sumatra, with a considerable port, betel-nut, and on the Varada, near Nagara.

Sagg Harbour, York, in Suffolk co. Long Island. This place produces annually. It is 12 m and 87 E New York.

Saghalien, or *Argunese Tartary*, which blonoi mountains known by the name Argun, and forms between Siberia and where it receives the its present name. cuitious eastern co which it receives m enters the sea of O part of the island of

Saghalien, or *Sa* sea of Okotsk, extent 54, or not less than by about 90 of m rated from the con of Tartary, on the island of Jesso by H s. This island was explored by Perou important portions voyage. The centre well wooded with and birch; but the well adapted to a tives, called Ainotars in form; and monly tattooed b loose robe of dog o nankeen, with a g of timber, thatch fire-place in the m them as a mild and he says that t the Mandshurs, o some settlements call the island Ka little trade with t fians.

Saghalien Ula Tartary, in the p It is rich and pop on account of its to the Chinese Ta extensive deserts in which a great found. It stands 200 m NNE Tcit lat. 50 6 N.

Sagona, a town ruins, 16 m NNE *Sagres*, a stro

S A G

Sagar, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore, with a considerable trade in pepper, betel-nut, and sandal wood; seated on the Varada, near its source, 25 m N Nagara.

Sagg Harbour, a seaport of New York, in Suffolk county, at the E end of Long Island. The whale fishery from this place produces 1000 barrels of oil annually. It is 12 m NW Southampton, and 87 E New York.

Saghalien, or *Amour*, a river of Chinese Tartary, which rises near the Yablonoi mountains, where it is first known by the names of Kerlon and Argun, and forms part of the boundary between Siberia and Eastern Tartary; where it receives the Schilka, and takes its present name. It then makes a circuitous eastern course of 1850 m, in which it receives many other rivers, and enters the sea of Okotsk, opposite the N part of the island of Saghalien.

Saghalien, or *Sachalin*, an island in the sea of Okotsk, extending from lat. 46 to 54, or not less than 550 m in length, by about 90 of medial breadth; separated from the continent by the channel of Tartary, on the W, and from the island of Jesso by Perouse strait, on the E. This island was little known till explored by Perouse, and it is the most important portion of that navigator's voyage. The centre is mountainous, and well wooded with pine, willow, oak, and birch; but the shores are level, and well adapted to agriculture. The natives, called Ainos, resemble the Tartars in form; and the upper lip is commonly tattooed blue. The dress is a loose robe of dog or seal skins, or quilted nankeen, with a girdle. Their huts are of timber, thatched with grass, with a fire-place in the middle. Perouse extols them as a mild and intelligent race; and he says that they are quite unlike the Mandshurs, or Chinese. Here are some settlements of the Japanese, who call the island Karafuto; and there is a little trade with the Chinese and Russians.

Saghalien Ula Hotun, a city of Eastern Tartary, in the province of Tciticar. It is rich and populous, and important on account of its situation, as it secures to the Chinese Tartars the possession of extensive deserts covered with woods, in which a great number of fables are found. It stands on the river Saghalien, 200 m NNE Tciticar. Lon. 127 25 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Sagona, a town of Corfica, now in ruins, 16 m NNE Ajaccio. See *Vico*.

Sagres, a strong town of Portugal,

S A I

in Algarva, with a harbour and a fort; seated on a tongue of land at the SW extremity of the province, 23 m WSW Lagos. Lon. 9 0 W, lat. 37 2 N.

Saguenay, a river of Lower Canada, which issues from Lake St. John, and flows E above 100 m to Tadoussac, where it enters the St. Laurence. It is navigable for the largest vessels to within 10 m of the lake, where it forms an immense cataract 50 feet high.

Saguntum; see *Morviedro*.

Sagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, situate near the Bunnafs, 87 m NW Gurrah, and 112 E Agra. Lon. 78 53 E, lat. 23 45 N.

Sahagun, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a rich abbey; seated in a fertile plain on the river Cea, 32 m SE Leon.

Sahar; see *Shahar*.

Sahara, or the *Desert*; see *Zaara*.

Said, or *Sahid*, a province of Upper Egypt, bordering on Nubia and the Red sea, anciently called Thebaid. It is the least fertile part of Egypt, and the thinnest of people.

Saida, a town of Syria, in Palestine, on the coast of the Mediterranean, the remains of the ancient Sidon, with a fort and a castle. The name of Sidon still subsists in a small village, about 2 m from Saida. To the W of the castle is a shoal 200 paces long, and the space between them is a road for vessels, but not safe in bad weather. The shoal, which extends along the town, has a basin enclosed by a decayed pier: this was the ancient port; but it is now so choked with sand, that boats only can enter its mouth, near the castle. Saida is a trading town, and the chief emporium of Damascus and the interior country. The manufacture of cotton is the principal employ of the inhabitants. It is 45 m WSW Damascus. Lon. 36 5 E, lat. 33 33 N.

Saintes, three of the Caribe islands in the W Indies, between Guadaloupe and Dominica. The middle one seems nothing more than a large barren rock, but contributes to form a good harbour. Lon. 61 45 W, lat. 15 52 N.

Saintes, a town of France, capital of the department of Lower Charente, and lately a bishop's see. There are several monuments of antiquity, of which the most famous are the amphitheatre, the aqueducts, and the triumphal arch on the bridge over the Charente. The castle, built on a rock, is deemed impregnable; and the cathedral has one of the largest steeples in France. It is 40 m SSE Rochelle, and 76 SW Poitiers. Lon. 0 38 W, lat. 45 45 N.

SAL

Saintfield, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, 30 m NE Newry.

Saintonge, a late province of France, 63 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the E by Angoulême and Périgord, W by Poitou and Anjou, N by the Atlantic, and S by Bordelais and Giron. The river Charente crosses it in the middle, and it is one of the most fertile districts in France. Its horses are much esteemed; also its salt, in which it has a considerable traffic. It now forms, with the late province of Anjou, the department of Lower Charente.

Sal, one of the Cape Verde Islands, 42 m in circuit, lying to the E of St. Nicholas. It has its name from the number of salt ponds that from time to time are filled by the sea, where the water crystallizes into a beautiful salt, the chief production of the island. Lon. 22 56 W, lat. 16 18 N.

Sala, or *Salberg*, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, near which is a silver and lead mine; seated on a river, 30 m N by E Wekerås, and 60 NW Stockholm.

Salado, a river formed by the union of several others that issue from the mountains in the NW part of Tucuman, and flows SSE to the Paraná at St. Fe, in the province of Buenos Ayres.

Salamanca, a city of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see, with a famous university, consisting of 24 colleges. The structure called the Schools, where the sciences are taught, is very large and curious. There were formerly 7000 students, when the Spanish monarchy was in a flourishing condition; and there are now upward of 4000, who are all clothed like priests, having their heads shaved, and wearing caps. Here are magnificent churches, a large public square, fine fountains, and every thing that can contribute to the beauty and commodiousness of the city. The cathedral is one of the handsomest in Spain; and there are several fine convents, with churches belonging to them, adorned with images, and some with curious pictures. It is seated partly in a plain, and partly on hills, and is surrounded by a wall. The river Tormes washes its walls, and over it is a bridge 300 paces long, built by the Romans. Here, on Aug. 22, 1812, a great battle was fought between the British and their allies and the French, in which the latter were defeated. It is 85 m S by W Leon, and 120 NW Madrid. Lon. 5 48 W, lat. 41 24 N.

Salamanca, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, neatly built, and situate

SAL

on a plain, on the right bank of the Lerma, 20 m S by W Guanajuato.

Salamanca de Bacalar, a town of New Spain, in Yucatan, with a fort; seated near the bay of Honduras, 140 m SSE Campeachy. Lon. 90 30 W, lat. 18 53 N.

Salamus; see *Colouri*.

Salanche, a town of Savoy, with a considerable trade in horses, cattle, cheese, woollen stuffs, iron tools, &c. It is situate in a mountainous place, on the river Arve, 31 m SE Geneva.

Salankemen, a town of Sclavonia, where a battle was gained by the prince of Baden, over the Turks, in 1691. It is seated on the Danube, opposite the influx of the Teisse, 20 m NW Belgrade, and 25 SE Peterwardein.

Salarano, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on the Lambro, 5 m WSW Lodi, and 15 SE Milan.

Salaya, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, 25 m SSE Guanajuato.

Salazar, a town of New Granada, situate amid craggy mountains, 60 m NNW Pamplona.

Salberg; see *Sala*.

Salboe, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, with a copper mine; seated at the E end of a lake of the same name, 25 m SE Drontheim.

Saldaña Bay, a bay on the SW coast of Africa, which affords a most secure and convenient harbour, but wood and good water are scarce. It lies 120 m to the NW of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18 0 E, lat. 32 54 S.

Saldanna, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Carrion, 37 m N Palencia.

Salibo, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near which are the remains of a large castle. It is seated near the Mediterranean, 22 m SSE Monaster. Lon. 11 3 E, lat. 35 13 N.

Salée, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with several forts. The harbour is one of the best in the country, but, on account of a bar, ships of 200 tons are forced to lighten their burden before they can enter. There are docks to build ships, but they are seldom used, for want of skill and materials. It is divided into the old and new town, by the river Guero, which here joins the Brigrig, opposite Rabat. It is 80 m W Fez. Lon. 6 26 W, lat. 34 2 N.

Salem, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore; seated on a river that flows into the Cavery, 120 m SE Seringapatam. Lon. 78 15 E, lat. 11 37 N.

Salem, a city and seaport of Massachusetts, capital of Essex county. It has a large foreign trade, some ship-building,

SAL

and several manufactures, a copal church and elegant structures. It is defended by a fort and seven edifices for public bridge 1500 feet long the town with Bever on a peninsula, for inlets of the sea, called rivers, 20 m NE Hoft lat. 42 29 N.

Salem, a town of England, of a county of the three edifices for public is seated on a branch from its mouth in 37 55W Philadelphia lat. 39 37 N.

Salem, a town of England, of Surry county, on a creek, a branch of the flows into the Yaddick principal settlement of this state, and 30 m Lon. 80 21 W, lat. 36

Salemi, a town of Mazara, 17 m NE M

Salerno, a fortified capital of Principato archbishop's see, with university, principal The cathedral is decorated with good paintings, and pulpits of marble. Tested by a mole, built. It is seated on name, 27 m SE Napoli lat. 40 35 N.

Salers, a town of department of Cantal, France, 9 m N Aurillac.

Salies, a town of department of Lower Pyrénées from which is 7 m W Orthes.

Salignac, a town of department of Upper Limoges.

Salinas, a town of seated on the Deva mountain, 16 m N SSE Bilbao.

Salines, a seaport of Cyprus, and the commerce in the island consuls and the principal at Larnaca, about 2. The citadel is of a square, with many bastions. Near provisions and other fold; and the shop with all kinds of dyes. In the vicinity which abundance

S A L

and several manufactures. The episcopal church and court-house are elegant structures. The harbour is defended by a fort and citadel. Here are seven edifices for public worship, and a bridge 1300 feet long, which connects the town with Beverley. It is situate on a peninsula, formed by two small inlets of the sea, called North and South rivers, 20 m NE Boston. Lon. 70 51 W, lat. 42 29 N.

Salem, a town of New Jersey, capital of a county of the same name. It has three edifices for public worship, and is seated on a branch of Salem creek, 3 m from its mouth in Delaware bay, and 37 SSW Philadelphia. Lon. 75 37 W, lat. 39 37 N.

Salem, a town of N Carolina, capital of Surry county, on the W side of Wack creek, a branch of the Gargalis, which flows into the Yadkin. It is the principal settlement of the Moravians in this state, and 30 m N by E Salisbury. Lon. 80 21 W, lat. 36 2 N.

Salemi, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, 17 m NE Mazara.

Salerno, a fortified seaport of Naples, capital of Principato Citra, and an archbishop's see, with a castle, and a university, principally for medicine. The cathedral is decorated with some good paintings, and has two ancient pulpits of marble. The harbour is protected by a mole, but is little frequented. It is seated on a bay of the same name, 27 m SE Naples. Lon. 14 53 E, lat. 40 35 N.

Salers, a town of France, in the department of Cantal, seated among mountains, 9 m N Aurillac.

Salies, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, where are springs from which fine salt is made. It is 7 m W Orthes.

Salignac, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 10 m S Limoges.

Salinas, a town of Spain, in Biscay, seated on the Deva, at the foot of a mountain, 16 m NE Vittoria, and 28 SE Bilbao.

Salines, a seaport on the S coast of Cyprus, and the chief place of commerce in the island; but the different consuls and the principal families reside at Larnaca, about a mile to the north. The citadel is of a square form, without any bastions. Near it is the bazar, where provisions and other necessaries are sold; and the shops around it abound with all kinds of European merchandise. In the vicinity are marshes, from which abundance of salt is obtained.

S A L

Salines stands on a bay of its name, 22 m S Nicotia. Lon. 33 36 E, lat. 34 55 N.

Salini, one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean. It consists of two mountains joined together at the base, and lies NW of the island of Lipari.

Salins, a town of France, in the department of Jura, with a strong fort, and famous salt-works. In the neighbourhood are quarries of jasper, alabaster, and black marble. It is seated in a fertile valley, 29 m S Besançon.

Salisbury, a fertile district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Rockingham, Guilford, Montgomery, Stokes, Surry, Iredell, Rowan, Cabarras, and Mecklenburg.

Salisbury, a town of N Carolina, in Rowan county, capital of the district of its name. It stands on the SW side of Cane creek, 5 m from its junction with the Yadkin, and 110 W of Raleigh. Lon. 80 34 W, lat. 35 38 N.

Salisbury, a town of Massachusetts, in Essex county, where some ship building is carried on; seated at the conflux of the Powow with the Merrimac, 3 m NNW Newbury Port.

Salisbury, a town of Maryland, in Somerset county, with a considerable lumber trade; situate between the two principal branches of Wicomico river, 15 m SE Vienna.

Salisbury, or *Duck Creek*, a town of Delaware, in Newcastle county, and one of the largest wheat markets in the state; seated on Duck creek, 12 m N by W Dover.

Salisbury, or *New Sarum*, a city and the capital of Wiltshire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Tuesday and Saturday. It stands in a chalky soil, almost surrounded by the Avon, Willy, Nadder, and Bourn; and is rendered particularly clean by a small stream flowing through every street. It has a fine cathedral, the spire of which is the loftiest in the kingdom. The town-hall is a handsome building, and stands in a spacious market-place. Salisbury is governed by a mayor, and has manufactures of flannels, lindseys, hardware, and cutlery. The number of inhabitants was 7668 in 1801, and 8243 in 1811. It is 38 m SE Bath, and 81 W by S London. Lon. 1 47 W, lat. 51 4 N.

Salisbury Plain, an open tract in England, which extends from the city of Salisbury 25 m E to Winchester, and 25 W to Shaftsbury, and is, in some places, from 35 to 40 m in breadth. That part of it about the city is a chalky down; the other parts are noted for

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feeding numerous and large flocks of sheep. In this plain are traces of many Roman and British antiquities. One of these, called Stonehenge, 6 m N of Salisbury, consists of several large stones placed in a circular form, some upright, others horizontally across them, and of such enormous bulk that it has puzzled many diligent inquirers to account for the bringing and placing of them.

Sallian, a town of Schirvan, at the mouth of the Kur, on an island that is covered with villages. The principal commerce is in salt; and it has an extensive fishery, principally carried on by Russian subjects. It is 70 m SSW Schamachi.

Salm, a town of the Netherlands, late capital of a county, in the duchy of Luxemburg, on the borders of Liege, with an ancient castle on a mountain. It is 30 m SSW Liege, and 45 N Luxemburg.

Salm, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, with a castle; seated at the source of the Sarre, 26 m N Lunéville.

Salmas, a town of Persia, in Aderbijan, equally as large as Khoi, and containing sculptured rocks and many ruins. It is 18 m S Khoi, and 72 W by N Tabriz.

Salmunster, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, on the river Kinz, 19 m SSW Fulda.

Salo, a town of Italy, in Bresciano, at the foot of a mountain, near the lake Garda, 17 m NE Brescia.

Salo, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a small but convenient harbour, where much of the products of the country is shipped. It is 12 m W by S Tarragona.

Salobrena, a town of Spain, in Granada, with a castle, and a great trade in sugar and fish; seated on a rock, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 12 m E Almunecar, and 36 S Granada.

Salon, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, seated on the canal of Craonne, 23 m WNW Aix.

Salona, a town of Dalmatia, on a bay of the gulf of Venice. It was formerly a considerable seaport, and the ruins show that it was 10 m in circuit. It is 7 m N Spalatro.

Salone, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, and a bishop's see. The inhabitants are Greeks and Turks, and it is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is a citadel, 10 m NE Lepanto.

Salonica, the ancient Thessalonica, a

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city of European Turkey, capital of Macedonia, and an archbishop's see. It is 10 m in circuit, and a place of great trade, carried on principally by the Greeks and Jews, the former of which have 30 churches, and the latter nearly as many synagogues: the Turks also have a few mosques. The inhabitants are computed at 60,000. It is surrounded by walls, and defended on the land side by a citadel, and near the harbour by three forts. It was taken from the Venetians, by the Turks, in 1431. It is seated at the head of a gulf of the Archipelago, 310 m W Constantinople. Lon. 23 5 N, lat. 40 53 N.

Salpe, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, near which are some salt-works. It is situate on a lake, near the sea, 23 m S Manfredonia, and 92 SSW Naples.

Salzes, a town and fortress of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, seated on the lake of Leucate, among mountains, 10 m N Perpignan.

Salsette, an island of Hindoostan, lying off the coast of Concan, to the N of Bombay, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is about 15 m square, and fertile in rice, fruit, and sugar-canes. It has subterraneous temples cut out of the rock, in the manner of those of Elephanta. In 1773, the English conquered it from the Maharrattas; and it has proved a valuable acquisition to Bombay, which formerly depended on foreign supplies for its subsistence. The chief town is Tanna.

Salt Lake, a lake of New York, in Onondago county, 5 m long and a mile broad. It is capable of producing immense quantities of salt. It lies half a mile S of Seneca river, to which it sends its waters.

Salta, a town of Tucuman, of great resort on account of the large quantities of corn, wine, salt, mules, horses, and other commodities, which are sent hence into Peru. It is 170 m N St. Michael. Lon. 64 30 W, lat. 24 40 S.

Saltsb, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a trade in malt; seated on the side of a steep hill, near the mouth of the Tamer, 6 m NW Plymouth, and 220 W by S London.

Saltscoats, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, situate on the Atlantic, with a harbour that will admit vessels of 220 tons. Here is a considerable trade in salt and coal, and also in ship-building. It is 5 m W by N Irvine, and 28 SW Glasgow.

Saltfleet, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, situate on a creek

of the German ocean, and 158 N by

Saltillo, a town of New Biscay, situate in a plain, and on the hilla and New Leon. Lon. 101 1

Salvador, St. of islands. See *Guana*

Salvador, St. of the kingdom of Congo. It is a mountain, whose summit is 10 m in circuit, and the city has 12 churches, a cathedral; and a large printing and a Portugal. It is 230 m SSW Luanda, lat. 5 40 S.

Salvador, St. a city of the province of Bahia, an archbishop's see. The cathedral is a superb structure, is the ex-jesuits, built of marble, and the interior is rich. The houses are 3 stories high, and the principal streets are generally narrow. The royal square, is the mint, and the palace along the beach is a dock-yard, storehouse, many gardens, full of fruit-trees, herbs, and chief commodities tobacco, coffee, guano, tallow, and trainoil are estimated at up. It is seated on an island, side of the bay of All Saints. 33 W, lat. 12 58 S.

Salvador, St. a city in the province of Guayaquil, a river, which, at the mouth enters the Pacific ocean by 3 Guatimala. Lon. 13 40 N.

Salvador de Jujuy, a town of Tucuman, situate at the mouth of a river, on a river of flows S to the Vermilion Sea. St. Michael. 24 0 S.

Salvages, small islands lying between the Azores and Madeira, 27 leagues from Teneriff. Lon. 15 5

Salvaterra, a town of Estremadura, with a castle on the Tajo, at the mouth of the Tago, 35 m NE Lisbon.

Salvaterra, a fortress, in Beira. It

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of the German ocean, 33 m **E**NE Lincoln, and 158 m **N** by **E** London.

Saltillo, a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, situate on a lofty arid plain, and on the confines of Coahuila and New Leon, 180 m **NE** Durango. Lon. 101 14 W, lat. 25 51 N.

Salvador, *St.* one of the Bahama Islands. See *Guanahani*.

Salvador, *St.* the capital of the kingdom of Congo. It stands on a large mountain, whose summit is a plain, 10 m in circuit, and well cultivated. The city has 12 churches, beside the cathedral; and a large palace, in which the king and a Portuguese bishop reside. It is 230 m **E**NE Loango. Lon. 14 20 E, lat. 5 40 S.

Salvador, *St.* a city of Brasil, capital of the province of All-Saints Bay, and an archbishop's see, with several forts. The cathedral is large; but the most superb structure is the grand church of the ex-jesuits, built of European marble, and the internal part exceedingly rich. The houses are two or three stories high, and built of stone. The principal streets are large, but the generality are narrow and dirty. In the royal square, is the governor's house, the mint, and the public offices; and along the beach is the custom-house, dock-yard, storehouses, &c. There are many gardens, full of a great variety of fruit-trees, herbs, and flowers. The chief commodities are cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, gums, wood, hides, tallow, and trainoil. The inhabitants are estimated at upward of 100,000. It is seated on an eminence, on the E side of the bay of All-Saints. Lon. 38 33 W, lat. 12 58 S.

Salvador, *St.* a city of New Spain, in the province of Guatimala, situate on a river, which, at the distance of 20 m, enters the Pacific ocean. It is 170 m **E** by S Guatimala. Lon. 89 50 W, lat. 13 40 N.

Salvador de Jujui, *St.* a city of Tucuman, situate at the skirt of a mountain, on a river of its name, which flows **E** to the Vermejo. It is 200 m **N** by S St. Michael. Lon. 64 20 W, lat. 24 0 S.

Salvages, small uninhabited islands, lying between the Canary islands and Madeira, 27 leagues **N** of Point Nago in Teneriff. Lon. 15 54 W, lat. 30 0 N.

Salvaterra, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a royal palace, seated on the Tajo, at the influx of the Soro, 35 m **NE** Lisbon.

Salvaterra, a strong town of Portugal, in Beira. It was taken by the

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French in 1704, and by the allies in 1705. It stands on the frontiers of Spain, 13 m **NNW** Alcantara, and 37 **E** by S Castel Branco.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Galicia, seated on the Minho, 7 m **NE** Tuy.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Tormes, 43 m **S** Salamanca.

Salvatierra, a town of Spain, in Biscay, at the foot of Mount St. Adrian, 18 m **E**NE Vittoria.

Saluzzo, a town of Piedmont, with a castle. The cathedral is magnificent and rich. It is seated in a fruitful country, on an eminence near the river Po, 22 m **S** by W Turin.

Salza, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, famous for its salt-works, seated near the Elbe, 12 m **S**NE Magdeburg.

Salzburg, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, 100 m long and 60 broad; bounded on the **N** by Bavaria, **E** by Austria and Stiria, **S** by Carinthia, and **W** by Tyrol and Bavaria. It was an archbishopric, whose prelate was a sovereign prince; but in 1803 the territory was given as an indemnity to the late grand duke of Tuscany, who held it as an electorate till 1805, when it was ceded to Austria, as a duchy; and in 1809 it was transferred to Bavaria. It is a mountainous country, but pretty fertile, and contains mines of copper, silver, and iron.

Salzburg, a fortified city of Germany, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a strong castle on a mountain, a university, and two noble palaces. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. The cathedral of St. Rupert is very fine, and contains five organs. The church of St. Peter is the oldest in the city, and near it stands a Benedictine monastery, in which is a fine library. An amphitheatre hewn out of a rock, and the ducal stables on the side of the mountain called Monchberg, are deserving particular notice. Near Salzburg are some very productive salt-works. The French became masters of this city in 1800, and again in 1805. It is situate between three mountains, on both sides the river Salza, 45 m **S** by W Passau, and 155 **W** by S Vienna. Lon. 13 4 E, lat. 47 46 N.

Salzkoten, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, with a good salt-mine, 7 m **SW** Paderborn.

Salzungen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, with a salt-mine, 19 m **SW** Minden.

Salzungen, a town of Upper Saxony,

S A M

In Thuringia, with a castle on an eminence, called *Schneppenburg*, and several salt works. It is seated on the Werra, 30 m \nearrow Eilenach.

Salzwedel, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, with a trade in linen, and manufactures of serge and stockings; situate on the Jetze, 26 m \nearrow W Stendal.

Samana, a seaport on the NE side of St. Domingo, and on the N fine bay of its name. It stands on a peninsula, 31 m long and 3 broad; but the isthmus being a low swamp, covered with reeds, it is sometimes called an island. Samana was taken by the British in 1808. Lon. 69 20 W, lat. 19 10 N.

Samandraci, or *Samondraci*, an island of the Archipelago, between Stalimen and the coast of Romania, and to the N of the isle of Imbro. It is 17 m in circuit, and has a town of the same name with a spacious harbour. Lon. 25 17 E, lat. 40 34 N.

Samar, or *Tenday*, one of the Philippine islands, $\frac{1}{2}$ of that of Luconia, from which it is separated by a strait. It is 340 m in circuit, and is full of craggy mountains, among which are fertile valleys.

Samara, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, seated on the Volga, 95 m \nearrow E Simbirsk. Lon. 49 46 E, lat. 53 20 N.

Samarang, a fortified town in the NE part of Java, and the most considerable settlement, next to Batavia, in the island. It stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, 290 m \nearrow by S Batavia. Lon. 110 38 E, lat. 6 54 S.

Samarcand, the capital of Usbec Tartary, in Bokharia, with a castle and a university. It was the birthplace and seat of Tamerlane the great, and is now the residence of a Tartar prince. The city falls short of its ancient splendour, yet it is still very large, and fortified with strong bulwarks of earth. The houses are mostly of hardened clay, but some are of stone, from quarries in the neighbourhood. The silk paper made here is in great request, and it has a considerable trade in excellent fruit. It is seated near the Sogd, 138 m \nearrow by N Bokhara. Lon. 64 15 E, lat. 39 37 N.

Samarof, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, seated on the Irtysh, 135 m \nearrow Tobolsk.

Samatan, a town of France, in the department of Gers, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the river Save, 6 m \nearrow by E Lombez.

Samba, a seaport of Terra Firma, in

S A M

the province of Carthagera, 30 m \nearrow Carthagera. Lon. 75 16 W, lat. 10 45 N.

Samballas, a multitude of small uninhabited islands on the N shore of the Isthmus of Darien.

Sambas, a town of Borneo, capital of a kingdom of the same name, near the W coast. In the vicinity diamonds are found. Lon. 109 0 E, lat. 1 30 N.

Sambre, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in Picardy, flows by Landrecoy, Maubeuge, Thun, and Charleroy, and joins the Meuse at Namur.

Sambre and Meuse, a new department of France, including the county of Namur, the SW part of Liege, and the NW part of Luxemburg. It has its name from two rivers. The capital is Namur.

Samira, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak, on the river Tigris, 70 m \nearrow NW Bagdad.

Samisat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sangaccate of Marasch, on the river Euphrates, 30 m \nearrow Marasch.

Samogitia, a province of Poland, 175 m long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Courland, S by Lithuania, E by W Prussia, and W by the Baltic. It is full of forests, and high mountains, which feed a great number of cattle, and produce abundance of honey. Here are also very active horses, in high esteem. Rostenne is the principal town.

Samos, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Natolia, and to the E of the isle of Nicaria. It is 30 m long and 10 broad, and crossed by a ridge of hills. It abounds with partridges, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, wood-pigeons, turtledoves, wheatears, and excellent poultry. There are no rabbits, but many hares, goats, and some sheep. Here is plenty of wheat, barley, and millet; also abundance of melons, lentils, kidney beans, muscadine grapes, and white figs, four times as big as the common sort, but not so well tasted. The silk, honey, and wax are esteemed; and pitch is made from the pine trees in the N part of the island. Here are some iron mines, emery stone is not scarce, and ochre is common. Most of the soil is of a rusty colour; and all the mountains are of white marble. The inhabitants are almost all Greeks, and are not tyrannised over by the Turks. The habit of the women is a vest, after the Turkish manner, with a red cowl, and their hair hanging down the back in tresses, with tassels of coarse silver or block tin fastened to the ends. Samos contains several villages; and there are some remains of the celebrated temple

S A

of Juno. The principal city is Vati, on the N coast. Lon. 27 13 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Samoyedes, once a powerful nation of Siberia, dispersed. Some of the small detached bodies remain to the W of Lapland, are supposed to be frontiers; others are in the deserts, which Frozen ocean; and to the W as Archange have a large head, a few bones, small eyes, a weak complexion, straight nose, and no beard. The use of horses, being their present country, is almost impossible; they serve the manners of the Russians, and retain the use of their bows, with which they place to place. They appear ever to have regular government. Songs mention only of in better times, led to battle. These songs are pal amusements; but celebrate are never like

Samsoe, a fertile island on the E coast of N J, and 3 broad. It has the name, and the inhabitants, commerce, in small vessels, lat. 56 2 N.

Samson, St. a town in the department of Eure, 5 m \nearrow Pont Audemer.

Samsoon, a seaport key, in Natolia, on the E coast, at the influx of the river into the sea, at the influx of the river into the sea. Lon. 36 2 E.

Sana, a city of Aram, with a castle on a hill, and are two palaces. The city is not very populous, and occupies a part of the walls, which are not very high, and contain seven gates. There are a number of mosques, some Turkish pachas; also 12 public baths, and a number of vassaries. Fruits are particularly grapes; and the cultivation of raisins is common, of which is without number. It stands near the four corners, flows into the Arab sea, and is the ruin of a castle, said to be by Shem. It is 250

S A N

of Juno. The principal harbour is that of Vati, on the N side of the island. Lon. 27 13 E, lat. 37 46 N.

Samoyedes, once a numerous and powerful nation of Tartary, but now dispersed. Some of them are found in small detached bodies among the mountains to the W of Lake Baikal; others are supposed to be within the Chinese frontiers; others are scattered among the deserts, which extend along the Frozen ocean; and some nearly as far to the W as Archangel. The Samoyedes have a large head, a flat face, high cheek bones, small eyes, a wide mouth, yellow complexion, straight black hair, and little or no beard. They have no longer the use of horses, because the climate of their present country renders their subsistence impossible; but they still preserve the manners of a pastoral people, and retain the use of moveable habitations, with which they wander from place to place. They neither have, nor appear ever to have had, any kind of regular government. Their traditional songs mention only certain heroes, who, in better times, led their ancestors to battle. These songs form their principal amusements; but the exploits they celebrate are never likely to be renewed.

Samsoe, a fertile island of Denmark, on the E coast of N Jutland, 12 m long and 3 broad. It has a town of the same name, and the inhabitants carry on some commerce, in small vessels. Lon. 10 33 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Samson, St. a town of France, in the department of Eure, on the river Rille, 5 m N Pont Audemer.

Samsoen, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, on a bay of the Black sea, at the influx of the Trozzo, 60 m N Amasia. Lon. 36 8 E, lat. 41 15 N.

Sana, a city of Arabia, capital of Yemen, with a castle on a hill, in which are two palaces. The city, properly so called, is not very populous; for gardens occupy a part of the space within the walls, which are 4 m in circuit, and contain seven gates. Here are a number of mosques, some of them built by Turkish pachas; also several palaces, 12 public baths, and some large caravansaries. Fruits are very plentiful, particularly grapes; and the exportation of raisins is considerable, one kind of which is without stones. The city stands near the source of a river, which flows into the Arabian sea, at the foot of Mount Nikkum, on which is the ruin of a castle, said to have been built by Shem. It is 250 m NNE Mosha,

S A N

and 490 SE Mecca. Lon. 45 10 E, lat. 15 24 N.

Sana, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in the bishopric of Truxillo. It is situate in a valley, fertile in fruit and corn, and adorned with the most beautiful flowers, whence it has been sometimes called *Miraflores*. It is 90 m W by W Truxillo. Lon. 79 36 W, lat. 6 32 S.

Sanaibygotta, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar, in Bengal; seated on the Mahanada, 165 m N Moorshedabad. Lon. 88 30 E, lat. 26 37 N.

Sancerre, a town of France, in the department of Cher. The wines produced in the environs are much esteemed. It is seated on a mountain near the river Loire, 21 m NW Nevers, and 110 N Paris.

Sancian, an island of China, on the coast of Quang-tong, famous for being the burying-place of Francis Xavier, whose tomb is to be seen on a small hill. It is chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and lies 60 m SW Macao.

Sancoins, a town of France, in the department of Cher, seated on the Argent, 15 m SW Nevers.

Sanda, one of the Orkney islands, about 12 m long, but of an irregular form, and seldom above a mile broad. It lies N of that of Stronsay, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Much kelp is made here in summer, and it feeds many sheep and bees. On the Start Point is a lighthouse. Lon. 2 15 W, lat. 59 21 N.

Sanda, a small island on the W coast of Scotland, 8 m E of the Mull of Cantyre, famed for having been the rendezvous of the Danish fleets during their expeditions to the western coasts. On it are the remains of a chapel, dedicated to St. Columba.

Sandbach, a town of Cheshire, with a market on Thursday. In the market-place are two square stone crosses, with emblematical figures. It is seated on the Welock, 26 m E Chester, and 164 NW London.

Sandecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, at the foot of Mount Krapack, 32 m SE Cracow.

Sandhamn, a seaport of Sweden, in Upland, where all vessels to and from Stockholm are examined. It is 10 m E Stockholm.

Sandhurst, a village in Berkshire, on the river Loddon, 5 m S by E Wokingham. Here is a royal military college, where young cadets are instructed in the military art.

Sando, an island of Japan, 87 m in

SAN

circuit, on the N coast of Nippon. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 139 30 E, lat. 38 35 N.

Sandomir, a strong town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a castle on a steep rock, and several colleges. It is seated on a hill, by the river Vistula. 73 m S by N Cracow, and 112 S by S Warsaw. Lon. 22 0 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Sandown, a village in Hampshire, in the isle of Wight, 3 m S Brading. It stands on a bay of its name, and has a fort erected by Henry VIII, which maintains a small garrison.

Sandugal, a town of Portugal, in Beira, seated on the Coa, 12 m S S Guarda.

Sandvliet, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, on the river Scheldt, 12 m NW Antwerp.

Sandusky, a navigable river of the state of Ohio, that rises near the sources of the Scioto and the Great Miami, between each of which is a short portage. It flows NE, and enters the W end of Sandusky bay, which is the SW point of Lake Erie.

Sandusky, a town and fort of the state of Ohio, on the S side of a bay of the same name, at the SW end of Lake Erie, to which it is united by a short and narrow strait. The fort stands opposite the gut. Lon. 82 43 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Sandwich, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is one of the cinque-ports, governed by a mayor, and walled round; but the walls are much decayed, and only one of the gates is standing. The trade is much decreased, as the river Stour, on which it stands, is so choked with sand, as to admit only small vessels. The number of inhabitants in 1810 was 2735. It is 13 m E Canterbury, and 68 E by S London. Lon. 1 20 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Sandwich, a town of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, situate on Barnstable bay, 18 m E Plymouth.

Sandwich Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, near the W coast of New Ireland. Lon. 149 17 E, lat. 2 53 S.

Sandwich Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 168 33 E, lat. 17 41 S.

Sandwich Islands, a group of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook in 1778. They are 11 in number, extending from 18 54 to 22 15 N lat. and from 150 54 to 160 24 W lon. They are called by the natives, Owhyhee, Mowee, Ranai, Morotoi, Tahoorowa, Woahoo, Atooi, Neeheehew, Onee-

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hova, Morotiane, and Takoora, all inhabited, except the last two. The climate differs little from that of the W Indies in the same latitude; but there are no violent winds, and there is more rain. The vegetable productions are nearly the same as those of the other islands in this ocean; but the taro root is here of a superior quality. The bread-fruit trees are not in such abundance as in the plains of Otaheite, but produce double the quantity of fruit. The sugar canes are of a very unusual size, some of them measuring 11 inches in circumference, and having 14 feet eatable. There is also a root of a brown colour, shaped like a yam, and from six to ten pounds in weight, the juice of which is an excellent substitute for sugar. The quadrupeds are confined to hogs, dogs, and rats. The fowls are of the common sort; the birds beautiful and numerous, though not various. Goats, pigs, and European seeds were left by captain Cook; but the possession of the goats soon gave rise to a contest between two districts, in which the breed was destroyed. The inhabitants, in their persons, language, and manners, approach nearer to the New Zealanders, than to their less distant neighbours, either of the Society or Friendly Islands. They are, in general, above the middle size, and well made; and are capable of bearing great fatigue. Many of both sexes have fine open countenances; and the women, in particular, have good eyes and teeth, with an engaging sensibility of look. There is one peculiarity, characteristic of every part of the nation, that even in the handsomest faces there is a fulness of the nostril, without any flatness or spreading of the nose. The men suffer their beards to grow, and wear their hair after various fashions. The dress of both sexes nearly resembles those of New Zealand, and they wear necklaces of small variegated shells. Tattooing the body is practised by every colony of this nation. The hands and arms of the women are also neatly marked, and they have the singular custom of tattooing the tip of the tongue. They live together in villages, containing from 100 to 200 houses, built closely together, without any order, and having a winding path between them. They are generally flanked, toward the sea, with detached walls, which are meant both for shelter and defence. These walls consist of loose stones, and the inhabitants are very dexterous in shifting them suddenly to such places as the

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direction of the attack. The sides of the hills, the sides of the hills, the sides of the hills, the entrance of the same kind; retreat in cases of emergency, be defended by a small number of assailants. 8 are from 40 to 50 feet, 10 to 30 broad; others are from 20 to 30 feet. The food of the people is principally of fish, which the people eat of the flesh of hogs and of canoes, mats, &c. The men are employed in manufactures; servants are principally plantations, and various amusements, boxing, wrestling, &c. The fowls, which are spread, consist of the root, and sweet potatoes, the cloth tree, set in salt in great abundance of all kinds. The canoes are of a single hollowed out to the inch, and brought to end; the sides consist of each about an inch, and lashed to the bottom of their double canoe in length, three and four in breadth. The spears, daggers, clubs, for armour they wear which are not easily government is monarchical; but as they are united under one sovereign frequent among the tem of subordination to the other islands; the on the part of the chiefs submission on the part of Human sacrifices are only at the commencement of signal enterprise, but considerable chief of these horrid rites captain Cook was he sudden resentment, acknowledged to be affectionate dispositionality to strangers the ed by those of the Their natural capacity, below the common mankind.

Sandwich Land, in the Southern ocean, island of Georgia.

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direction of the attack may require. In the sides of the hills they have little caves, the entrance secured by a fence of the same kind; these are places of retreat in cases of extremity, and may be defended by a single person against several assailants. Some of the houses are from 40 to 50 feet long, and from 30 to 35 broad; others are mere hovels. The food of the lower class consists principally of fish and vegetables, to which the people of higher rank add the flesh of hogs and dogs. The making of canoes, mats, &c. forms the occupations of the men; the women are employed in manufacturing cloth; and the servants are principally engaged in the plantations, and fishing. They have various amusements, such as dancing, boxing, wrestling, &c. Their plantations, which are spread over the whole seacoast, consist of the taro, or eddy-root, and sweet potatoes, with plants of the clove tree, set in rows. They make salt in great abundance, and good cordage of all kinds. The bottoms of their canoes are of a single piece of wood, hollowed out to the thickness of an inch, and brought to a point at each end; the sides consist of three boards, each about an inch thick, neatly fitted and lashed to the bottom part. Some of their double canoes measure 70 feet in length, three and a half in depth, and 12 in breadth. Their weapons are spears, daggers, clubs, and slings; and for armour they wear strong mats, which are not easily penetrated. The government is monarchical and hereditary; but as the islands are not united under one sovereign, wars are frequent among them. The same system of subordination prevails here as at the other islands; the absolute authority on the part of the chiefs, and unresisting submission on the part of the people. Human sacrifices are here frequent; not only at the commencement of a war, or signal enterprise, but the death of every considerable chief calls for a repetition of these horrid rites. Notwithstanding captain Cook was here killed through a sudden resentment, the inhabitants are acknowledged to be of a mild and affectionate disposition; and in hospitality to strangers they are not exceeded by those of the Friendly islands. Their natural capacity seems, in no respect, below the common standard of mankind.

Sandwich Land, a desolate country in the Southern ocean, to the *SE* of the island of Georgia. The mountains are

of a vast height, their summits wrapped in clouds, and their bases covered with snow to the water's edge. It is doubtful whether the different projecting points form one connected land, or several distinct islands. The most southern point that was seen by Cook, in 1775, is the greatest *S* latitude of land ever yet explored, on which account it received the appellation of *Southern Thule*. Lon. 27 45 *W*, lat. 59 54 *S*.

Sandy Hook, a small island on the coast of New Jersey, 7 *m S* of the *W* end of Long island. It was formerly a peninsula, but in 1778 the sea broke through the isthmus, and formed it into an island. On the *N* point is a light-house. Lon. 74 2 *W*, lat. 40 30 *N*.

Sandy Point, a seaport of St. Christopher, on the *NW* side of the island, in Fig-tree bay, defended by a fort. Lon. 63 38 *W*, lat. 17 20 *N*.

Sanen, or *Gessenay*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with a castle, situate on a river of the same name, 10 *m SW* Thun.

Sanford, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, 15 *m N* Berwick, and 20 *NW* York.

Sangerhausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a castle, 14 *m SE* Stolberg.

Sanguesa, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the river Aragon, 32 *m SE* Pamplona.

Sankey, a village in Lancashire, 2 *m W* Warrington. It is a place of traffic, being seated near the Mersey, from which it has a canal to the various works in the vicinity of St. Helens.

Sanore, a country of Hindoostan, 120 *m* long and 70 broad, lying to the *S* of Visapour and *N* of Mysore. It was subject to the regent of Mysore, but ceded to the Mahrattas in 1792.

Sanore, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, capital of the country of the same name. It is seated on the left bank of the Toom, 15 *m* before its junction with the Nigouden to form the Tungebadra. On the opposite bank is another town called Sanore Bancapour. It is 103 *m N* by *W* Chitteldroog, and 130 *S* by *E* Visapour. Lon. 75 50 *E*, lat. 15 39 *N*.

Sanpoo; see *Burrampooter*, and *Teesla*.

Sanquhar, a borough of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with a ruined castle. It has a trade in coal, and a manufacture of carpets and stockings. The admirable Crichton was a native of this place. It is seated on the Nith, 25 *m NW* Dumfries, and 53 *SW* Edinburgh.

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Santa see *Parilla*.

Santa Julia, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 24 m s Cordova.

Santander, a strong seaport of Spain, in Asturias, and a bishop's see. The harbour is good, and large enough to contain a numerous fleet, defended by two castles, and a mole that advances into the sea. It is 31 m NE Santillana. Lon. 3 47 W, lat. 43 37 N.

Santander, New, a town of New Spain, in Panuco, capital of a district, which is thinly inhabited. It stands in the fork of a river, 40 m from the gulf of Mexico, but a bar at its mouth prevents the admission of vessels drawing more than 7 feet. It is 125 m N by W Panuco. Lon. 08 44 W, lat. 22 46 N.

Santarem, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a citadel on a mountain. In 1810, this place was the headquarters of a numerous French army, who, early in 1811, were compelled to retreat into Spain. It is seated on the Tajo, in a country fertile in wheat, wine, and oil, 55 m NE Lisbon. Lon. 8 25 w. lat. 38 18 N.

Santee, a river of S Carolina, formed by the junction of the Congaree and Wateree. It flows by Amelia and St. James, and enters the ocean by two mouths, a little s of Georgetown.

Santen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Cleve; seated on the Rhine, 15 m s.e. Cleve.

Santiago; see *Jago, St.*

Santianes, a town of Spain, in Asturias, 17 m ssw Oviedo.

Santillana, a town of Spain, capital of Asturias de Santillana. It is seated in a fruitful valley, near the bay of Biscay, 96 m E Oviedo, and 200 N Madrid. Lon. 2 58 W, lat. 43 23 N.

Santona, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the bay of Biscay, with a good harbour, strongly fortified by nature and art, 22 m E Santander.

Santorin, the ancient Thera, an island of the Archipelago, to the s of Nio. It is in the form of a crescent, 10 m long and from 1 to 4 broad. Between its two points, to complete the circle, are the small islands of Therafia and Alpronifi; and within these are three other islands, between which and Santorin is a road for ships, but it affords no anchorage, on account of its depth in some places, and rocky bottom in others. All these islands are of volcanic origin, but the three interior ones are evidently of much later date. Santori, in proportion to its extent, is the richest and most

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populous island of the Archipelago. There are two bishops; the one Latin, whose see is Scauro, and the other Greek, whose residence is at Pirgos, near the middle of the island. The soil is very dry, and far from fertile; but it produces plenty of barley, cotton, and wine, in which, and cotton manufactures, the trade consists. Fruit is scarce, except figs, and it has only cistern water. The inhabitants are almost all Greeks, about 12,000 in number, and though subject to the Turks, they choose their own magistrates. Scauro is the capital.

Santos, a seaport of Brazil, in the province of St. Paul, in a bay of its name, on the N side of an island, called Amiaz, which is 18 m in circuit. It is defended by a rampart, and the entrance of the channel, which leads from the bay to the town, is defended by two forts. The town of St. Vincent stands on the S side of the same island. Santos is 10 m from the sea, and 54 SE St. Paul. Lon. 46 24 W. lat. 23 50 S.

Saone, Upper, a department of France, including part of the late province of Franche Comte. It is named from a river, which rises in Mont Vosges, flows through this department, Cote d'Or, and Saone and Loire, and joins the Rhone, at Lyon. The capital is Vesoul.

Saona, an island near the E end of that of St. Domingo, from the S side of which it is separated by a shallow channel 5 m wide. It is 18 m long and 5 broad, but now uninhabited, except by fishermen during the season for tortoises. It has a port at the E end, sometimes visited by mariners, who here find water, wood, and wild cattle in abundance. Lon. 68 35 W, lat. 18 14 N.

Saone and Loire, a department of France, including part of the late province of Burgundy. It is named from two rivers, which flow through it in different directions. Macon is the capital.

Saorgio, a town in the county of Nice, situate on the top of a rock, which is nearly enclosed by the Roia and the Bendola. On the opposite side of the Roia is a sharp rock, completely insulated, with an ancient fortrels on the summit; and near the town is a strong fort. Saorgio was taken by the French in 1704. It is 17 m NE Nice.

Sapienza, three small islands, and a cape, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Morea. The largest island was formerly called *Sphaeteria*, and is famous in ancient history for a victory obtained

by the Athenians
nians. Lon. 21 35

Saracens, a people centuries ago, who ferrets of Arabia : *sa* signifying a desert. The disciples of Moham-
years after his death part of Asia, Africa kept possession of : they were expelled a war in the Holy against the Western length drove them now no people but for the descendants conquered Spain are

Saragoſſa, a city of Aragon, and with a univerſity, ſition. It is ſaid the Phœnicians; a colony hither whence it had taken Auguſtus, which changed into *Saragoſſa* a magnificent building and 14 handſome ſtreetſ are ſufficiently conſiderable. The city, divided by the Ebro, and on its banks ſtands a ſtructure which ſerves for a Holy-ſtreet is the principal ſtreet; it may be taken for a ſtreet where they had their burial; the cathedral is a ſpacious building; the fineſt church is the *capella de la gloria del Pilar*, and the chief devotion is to the Virgin, to St. James, and to St. Peter. The goſpel, and left handſome pillar ſtands on a marble baſe; Jeſus in her arms, a profuſion of gold and precious ſtones, ſurrounded by a many wax lights. The cathedral is a magnificent ſtructure; pictures of all the kings of *Saragoſſa* has few pictures; the little trade. The plain (where the other rivers) was ſometimes full of fruit in great plenty; but it was obtained by the Spaniards in 1707, and ſupported by the allies; ſupported a ſiege in another war; ſurviving beſieged, rendered in February 1708, worn out by famine. During the ſiege, the

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by the Athenians over the Lacedaemonians. Lon. 21 35 E, lat. 36 50 N.

Saraceni, a people celebrated some centuries ago, who came from the deserts of Arabia: *sarra* in their language signifying a desert. They were the first disciples of Mohamed, and, within 40 years after his death, conquered a great part of Asia, Africa, and Europe. They kept possession of Spain till 1511, when they were expelled. They maintained a war in the Holy Land, a long time, against the Western Christians, and at length drove them out of it. There are now no people known by this name, for the descendants of those who conquered Spain are called Moors.

Saragoſſa, a city of Spain, capital of Aragon, and an archbishop's see, with a university, and a court of inquiry. It is said to have been built by the Phenicians; and the Romans sent a colony thither in the reign of Augustus, whence it had the name of *Cæsarea Augusta*, which by corruption has been changed into *Saragoſſa*. Here are many magnificent buildings, 17 large churches, and 14 handsome convents, beside others less considerable. The Ebro runs through the city, dividing it into two parts; and on its banks is a handsome quay, which serves for a public walk. The Holy-street is the largest, and so broad it may be taken for a square; and here they had their bull-fights. The cathedral is a spacious Gothic building; but the finest church is that of *Nuestra Señora del Pilar*, and a place of the greatest devotion in Spain. They tell us, that the Virgin, while living, appeared to St. James, who was preaching the gospel, and left him her image, with a handsome pillar of jasper. This image stands on a marble pillar, with a little Jesus in her arms, ornamented with a profusion of gold and jewels, and illuminated by a multitude of lamps and wax lights. The townhouse is a sumptuous structure; and in the hall are the pictures of all the kings of Aragon. *Saragoſſa* has few manufactures, and but little trade. It is seated in a large plain (where the Ebro receives two other rivers) which produces all kinds of fruit in great abundance. A victory was obtained here over the French and Spaniards in 1710, but it was abandoned by the allies soon after. In 1808 it sustained a siege by the French; but in another which lasted 63 days, the surviving besieged were obliged to surrender in February 1809, being quite worn out by fighting, pestilence, and famine. During this memorable siege,

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the city was nearly demolished by the constant firing of an immense artillery, and about 40,000 shells. In 1813, the French surrendered it to the Spaniards. It is 150 m W by N Barcelona, and 180 m NE Madrid. Lon. 0 48 W, lat. 41 45 N.

Saratof, a government of Russia, formerly a province of Astracan. It is divided into 12 districts, of which that of the same name is the principal.

Saratof, a fortified town of Russia, capital of the government of that name. It is seated on the side of a mountain, near the river Volga, 220 m S Kafan, and 300 NW Astracan. Lon. 49 25 E, lat. 52 4 N.

Saratoga, a town and fort of New York, in a county of the same name. Here, in 1777, an army of British and Hessians, under the command of general Burgoyne, surrendered to the Americans. It stands on the E side of Hudson river, 50 m N Albany.

Sarbruck, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, and the capital of a county of its name. Here is a handsome palace, and a magnificent Lutheran church. It stands on the W side of the Sarre, 14 m W Deux Ponts. Lon. 7 5 E, lat. 49 16 N.

Sarburg, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Sarre, 10 m S by W Treves.

Sarburg, a town of France, in the department of Meurte, seated on the Sarre, at the foot of a mountain, 40 m E by N Nancy.

Sardam, a town of N Holland, where there are vast magazines of timber for ships and naval stores, and a great number of shipwrights. Peter the great resided here some time, in private, and worked as a shipwright. Sardam is seated on the Wye, 7 m NW Amsterdam.

Sardinia, an island in the Mediterranean, 140 m long and 70 broad. It is separated from Corsica, on the N, by the strait of Bonifacio, and has 44 small islands belonging to it. Exclusive of the mountains, the chief part of the country may be regarded as waste, but where cultivated it is fertile in corn, wine, oranges, citrons, and olives. Here are mines of silver, lead, sulphur, and alum; and quantities of cheese and salt are made. The frequent wastes abound with wild ducks; but the cattle and sheep are not numerous, and the morasses yield pernicious exhalations. On the coast is a fishery for anchovies and coral. The little islands abound in game; and in that of Asinaria are a great number of turtles. This island

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has undergone various revolutions: in 1708 it was taken from the Spaniards by the English, and allotted to the emperor of Germany at the peace of Utrecht. The Spaniards recovered it in 1717, but were obliged to abandon it two years after; and, in 1720, it was ceded to the duke of Savoy, as an equivalent for Sicily. It was then erected into a kingdom; but his Sardinian majesty continued to keep his court at Turin, till expelled from his Piedmontese territories, by the French, in 1796, when this island became the sole remnant of his possessions. The number of inhabitants is not more than 450,000. Cagliari is the capital.

Sareto, a town of N Carolina, chief of Duplin county. It is seated on the NE branch of Cape Fear river, 80 m N by W Wilmington.

Sargans, a town of Swisserland, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle on a rock. There are mineral springs near the town. It stands on the summit of a hill, near the Rhine, 14 m N Coire, and 47 SE Zurich.

Sargel, a seaport of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, with a castle; seated on the seacoast, 25 m SSW Algiers. Lon. 2 15 E, lat. 36 30 N.

Sarguemine, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sarre, 9 m S by E Sarbruck.

Sari, a city of Persia, capital of Mazanderan, and the residence of a Persian prince. It is surrounded by a good wall and deep ditch; and crowded with inhabitants, among whom are many merchants who carry on a brisk trade with Astracan. It is situate in a country abounding in rice, oranges, cotton, sugar, and silk, 20 m SSW Ferabad, and 120 NE Teheran. Lon. 52 42 E, lat. 36 38 N.

Sark, an island in the English channel, 5 m long and 3 broad, lying near the coast of France, and about 6 m E from the island of Guernsey, on which it depends. It is naturally strong, and has upward of 300 inhabitants.

Sark, a river of Scotland, which rises in the central part of Dumfriesshire, and flows into Solway frith. Its mouth forms a good harbour, at the village of Sarkfoot, 8 m E by S Annan.

Sarlat, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated in a bottom, surrounded by mountains, 27 m SE Périgueux.

Sarlouis, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the isthmus of a peninsula formed by

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the river Sarre, 32 m NE Metz. Lon. 6 48 E, lat. 49 21 N.

Sarnen, a town of Swisserland, capital of the canton of Underwalden, near a lake to which it gives name. It had formerly a strong castle, which was destroyed by the peasants in 1308. It is 9 m S Lucern. Lon. 8 14 E, lat. 46 52 N.

Sarno, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, seated on the Sarno, near its source, 12 m NNW Salerno, and 20 ESE Naples.

Soros, a strong castle of Hungary, in a county of the same name, seated on the Tariza, at the foot of Mount Krupach, 5 m NNW Eperies.

Sarp, or *Sarpen*, a town of Norway, in the province of Christianland. Near it is a great cataract, which may be heard at the distance of 20 m. Sarp is 10 m WSW Frederickstad.

Sarre, a new department of France, including part of the late electorate of Treves and duchy of Deux Ponts. It has its name from a river that rises near Salm, in the department of Meurthe, flows N by Sarbruck and Sarburg, and joins the Moselle, a little above Treves. The capital is Treves.

Sarreal, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, near which are quarries of alabaster, so transparent that it is used for windows. It is seated on the Francoli, 11 m N Tarragona.

Sarsana, a town of the state of Genoa, with a fortress; and near it is a fort in the mountains called Saranello. It stands on the river Magra, 5 m from its mouth, and 45 ESE Genoa. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 44 9 N.

Sarsina, a town of Italy, in Romagna, on the river Savio, 21 m WSW Rimini.

Sart, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia. It was the ancient Sardis, capital of Lydia; and under the Romans was a large city, but almost destroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Tiberius. Here are many remnants of massive buildings, a mosque that was formerly a Christian church, and a large caravansary. The inhabitants are chiefly shepherds, who feed their flocks in the adjacent plains. It is 35 m ENE Smyrna.

Sarte, a department of France, including part of the late province of Maine. It takes its name from a river, which flows by Mans to Angers, where it joins the Mayenne. The capital is Mans.

Sarwar, a town and fortress of Hungary, at the conflux of the Guntz with the Raab, 40 m SSE Presburg.

Sarum, Old, a borough in Wiltshire, which is now reduced to a single house.

It once covered a hill, and was nothing is to be seen and traces of the New Sarum, or

Sarwerden, a department of the Sarre, 33 m WSW Nancy.

Sas van Ghent of the Netherlands on the canal from Scheldt, and for means of which it is under water. Its inhabitants of Ghent that city, but was Dutch, from which in 1747, and again Ghent.

Sajeram, a town of Bahar, seated at a lake, 64 m SW Patna.

Saffras, a town of Kent county, of the same name, near its estuary, 20 m S Elkington.

Saffari, a city of archbishop's see, university. Here Roffel, said to be the best at Rome, hood are mined whence the city Logudori. It is 10 m from the sea. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 37 15 N.

Saffoulo, a town of nese, with a castle, 10 m SW Moden.

Saftago, a town seated on the Elbe.

Satalia, or *Satalia*, of Asiatic Turkey divided into three superb mosques, church. The cotton and the citron are extremely fine. The cotton, goats, opium, and bee-gulf of the Meander gives name, 150 m E, lat. 37 15 N.

Sater, a town of carlia, near which 23 m S by E Faenza.

Satgong, or Hindoostan, in Hoogly river, 16th century in European trade factories.

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It once covered the summit of a steep hill, and was strongly fortified; but nothing is to be seen except the ruins and traces of the walls. It is 2 m N New Sarum, or Salisbury.

Sarrewerden, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, seated on the Sarre, 33 m WNW Haguenau, and 43 m ENE Nancy.

Sas van Ghent, a town and fortress of the Netherlands, in Flanders, situate on the canal from Ghent to the river Scheldt, and fortified with sluices, by means of which the country can be laid under water. It was built by the inhabitants of Ghent, as a bulwark to that city, but was taken in 1664, by the Dutch, from whom the French took it in 1747, and again in 1794. It is 10 m N Ghent.

Sajeram, a town of Hindoostan, in Bahar, seated at the foot of a mountain, near a lake, 64 m SE Benares, and 88 SW Patna.

Sassafras, a town of Maryland, in Kent county, on a river of the same name, near its entrance into Chesapeake bay, 20 m S Elkton.

Sassari, a city of Sardinia, and an archbishop's see, with a castle and a university. Here is a fountain called Rossel, said to be more magnificent than the best at Rome. In the neighbourhood are mines of gold and silver, whence the city is sometimes called Logudori. It is seated on the Torres, 7 m from the sea, and 64 N Oristagni. Lon. 8 45 E, lat. 40 48 N.

Sassuolo, a town of Italy, in Modenese, with a castle, seated on the Seccia, 10 m SW Modena.

Satago, a town of Spain, in Aragon, seated on the Ebro, 40 m SE Saragossa.

Satalia, or *Antalia*, a strong seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania. It is divided into three towns, and has a superb mosque, which was formerly a church. The country around is fertile; and the citrons and oranges are extremely fine. The chief trade is in wool, cotton, goats hair, agaric, tragacanth, opium, and bees wax. It is seated on a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, 150 m SW Cogni. Lon. 31 21 E, lat. 37 1 N.

Sater, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, near which is a rich iron mine, 23 m S by E Fahlun.

Satgong, or *Satagong*, a village of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on a creek of Hoogly river, 4 m NW Hoogly. In the 16th century it was a city, in which the European traders in Bengal had their factories.

S A U

Satimangalam, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a large stone fort, and a considerable temple. It has manufactures of cotton cloths, and a great trade to Seringapatam. It is seated near the Bhawani, 30 m W Bhawanikudal, and 75 SE Seringapatam.

Satriano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated near the sea, 8 m S Squillace.

Sattarah, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in the province of Vissapour, formerly the capital of the Mahratta state. It is situate near the source of the Kistnah, 50 m S Poonah, and 77 W Vissapour. Lon. 74 8 E, lat. 17 45 N.

Satteagala, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a fort of considerable size. It stands near the Cavery, which 3 m below forms an island 9 m long, with cataracts on each side. It is 36 m SE Seringapatam.

Sawa, a town of Persia, in Irak, surrounded by walls of earth. The environs produce exquisite fruit, and abundance of rice and cotton, in which it has a considerable trade. It is 60 m SW Teheran.

Savage Isle, an island in the Pacific ocean, 35 m in circuit, discovered by Cook in 1774. It received this name from the rude and inhospitable behaviour of the inhabitants, who were stout well-made men, naked except round the waist; some of them had their face, breast, and thighs painted. It is of a round form, and appeared to be covered with trees, shrubs, &c. Lon. 169 30 W, lat. 19 2 S.

Savanna, a river of the United States, which forms a part of the divisional line that separates Georgia from S Carolina. It is navigable for boats of 100 feet keel from Augusta to Savanna, and thence for large vessels to its entrance into the Atlantic ocean, at Tybe island, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 80 40 W, lat. 31 57 N.

Savanna, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Chatham county, and formerly the capital of the state. More than two thirds of the town was destroyed by fire in 1796. It is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram, and seated on a high sandy bluff, by the S side of a river of the same name, 17 m from its mouth, and 100 SE Louisville. Lon. 80 57 W, lat. 31 57 N.

Savatopoli; see *Sebastopolis*.

Sauceda a town of New Spain, in New Biscay, on a river of the same name, which joins the Naffas to form the Palmas. It is 100 m NNW Durango. Lon. 105 36 W, lat. 25 18 N.

SAY

Sava, a river that rises in Germany, on the NW confines of Carniola, runs through that country, separates Slavonia from Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, and joins the Danube, near Belgrade.

Savenay, a town of France, in the department of Lower Loire, 18 m NW Nantes, and 32 W Ancenis.

Saveranoreg, a strong fortress of Hindoostan, in Myfore. It stands on the top of a rock, rising half a mile in perpendicular height, from a base of above 8 m in circuit, and divided at the summit by a chasm that forms it into two hills: these having each its particular defences, serve as two citadels, capable of being maintained independently of the lower works, which are also wonderfully strong. Notwithstanding this, it was taken by the English, in 1794, after a siege of seven days. It is 35 m NE Seringapatam.

Saverdun, a town of France, in the department of Arriège, seated on the Arriège, 25 m SSE Toulouse.

Saverne, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated at the foot of Mount Vosges, in a country which produces plenty of wine, 18 m WNW Straßburg.

Savigliano, a town of Piedmont, with a rich Benedictine abbey, seated in a fertile plain, on the river Maira, 30 m s Turin.

Savignano, a town of Italy, in Romagna, seated on the Borco, 8 m SE Cesena, and 10 w Rimini.

Saulgen, or Saulgau, a town of Swabia, 5 m sw Buchau.

Saulieu, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or. Here was anciently a college of the Druids; and in a wood the ruins of a druidical temple are still visible. It stands on an eminence, 38 m w Dijon, and 46 SE Auxerre.

Saumur, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, with an ancient castle, and a famous bridge over the Loire, consisting of 12 elliptical arches, 60 feet in diameter. It is 27 m s.e. Angers, and 28 wsw Tours.

Savolax, a province of Sweden, in Finland, 200 m long and 100 broad, bordering on Russia. It consists mostly of woods, lakes, rivers, and morasses, and abounds in elks and reindeers. The inhabitants are thinly dispersed, and subsist by cultivating buck-wheat, breeding cattle, hunting, fishing, and making wooden-ware. Knopia is the capital.

Savona, a strong town of the territory of Genoa, with a citadel on a rock, and several fine churches. The Genoese, fearing that it would hurt their

SAX

trade, ruined the harbour, and rendered it unfit for large vessels. It was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746, restored in 1748, taken by the French in 1795, and by them surrendered to the Austrians in 1800, through famine. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 24 m. wsw Genoa. Lon. $8^{\circ} 20' E$, lat. $44^{\circ} 18' N$.

Savoniers, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, near which are caverns famous for their petrifications. It is 8 m sw Tours.

Savoy, a duchy of Europe, between France and Italy, 83 m long and 67 broad : bounded on the w by the lake of Geneva, which separates it from Switzerland, e by the Alps, which divides it from Vallais and Piedmont, s by the latter and France, and w by France. The air is cold on account of high mountains, which are almost always covered with snow ; but the valleys are fertile in corn and wine, and many of the mountains yield pasture for a vast number of cattle. The lakes are full of fish, and the principal rivers are the Isère, Arc, and Arve. The Savoyards, from the nature of their country, are generally very poor ; and great numbers of them seek a livelihood in France, England, and other countries in the quality of showmen, &c. The French subdued this country in 1792, and made it a department of France, by the name of Mont Blanc. They were driven out of it by the Austrians and Russians in 1799, but regained possession the following year. Chamberry is the capital.

Saurungpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Malwa, 42 m NNE Indore, and 43 NE Ougein.

Sauve, a town of France, in the department of Gard, feated on the Vidouze, 12 m sw Alais.

Sauveterre, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, with a ruined castle, 20 m WNW Pau.

Sauveterre, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, 15 m sw Rodez.

Sauveterre, a town of France, in the department of Gironde, 26 m SE Bourdeaux.

Savu, an island in the Indian ocean, 26 m in length, and very fertile. Lon. 122 30 E, lat. 10 35 S.

Sax, a town of Spain, in Murcia, near which is an ancient citadel on the summit of a rock. It is seated on the Elda, on the borders of Valencia, 25 m WNW Alicant. and 42 NNE Murcia.

Sax, a town and bailiwick of Swifferland, in the canton of Zurich, with a castle, 14 m S Rheineck.

U A

Saxenburg, a town in Carinthia, near which is a strong pass. Drave, 38 m w Clagenfurt, lat. 46 44 N.

Saxmundham, a town
a market on Thursdays
20 m NE Ipswich and

Saxony, Upper, a bounded on the e and Lusatia, s by conia, w by the circle and Lower Saxony, and the Baltic. It duchy of Saxony, the margravate of gravate of Thuringi of Brandenburg, M Anhalt, Coburg, counties of Barby. M burg, Stolberg, and the duchy of Pomer

Saxony, Lower, bounded on the E by the same and on the N by the Rhine, W by Westphalia, and N by the Baltic. It comprises Magdeburg, Bremen, Hamburg, Holstein, Lauenburg, the principal cities, Ratzeburg, Lüneburg, Verden, Verden, and the cities of Verden, Goslar, Mühlhausen.

Saxony Proper. Saxony, in the circle, is 75 m long and on the N by Brandenburg by Misnia, and on the E by the Kingdom of Anhalt. It is a fertile country, about 100 m long, and is cut into two by the river Elbe. Witzenburg is the capital. This duchy is one of the oldest German dominions belonging to Saxony; he has the greatest part of the Voigtland, and part of Mansfeld and Henneberg. It has large possessions from Prussia and Poland, by the Elbe. The capital of his dominions is Dresden.

Saybrook, a town in Middlesex county, the most ancient town situate near the river, 18 m w by 25 w, lat. 41 20 1

Saycock, one of the islands, is divided from Nippon by a narrow channel. The Dutch have a post to reside in the

SAY

Saxenburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, near which are three forts and a strong pass. It is situate on the Drave, 38 m w Clagenfurt. Lon. 13 13 E, lat. 40 44 N.

Saxmundham, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, seated on a hill, 20 m NE Ipswich and 89 London.

Saxony, Upper, a circle of Germany; bounded on the E by Prussia, Poland, and Lusatia, S by Bohemia and Franconia, W by the circles of Upper Rhine and Lower Saxony, and N by the latter and the Baltic. It comprehends the duchy of Saxony, or Saxony Proper, the margravate of Misnia, the landgrate of Thuringia, the principalities of Brandenburg, Merseburg, Nauburg, Anhalt, Coburg, and Querfurt, the counties of Barby, Mansfeld, Schwartzburg, Stolberg, and Hohenstein, and the duchy of Pomerania.

Saxony, Lower, a circle of Germany; bounded on the E by Upper Saxony, S by the same and the circle of Upper Rhine, W by Westphalia and the German ocean, and N by Jutland and the Baltic. It comprehends the duchies of Magdeburg, Bremen, Brunswick, Luneburg, Holstein, Lauenburg, and Mecklenburg, the principalities of Halberstadt, Ratzeburg, Hildesheim, and Lubeck, and the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Goslar, Mulhausen, and Nordhausen.

Saxony Proper, or the duchy of Saxony, in the circle of Upper Saxony, is 75 m long and 62 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg, E by Lusatia, S by Misnia, and W by the principality of Anhalt. It is a very fertile and trading country, abounding in mines; and is cut into two unequal parts by the river Elbe. Wittenberg is the capital. This duchy is only a small part of the dominions belonging to the duke of Saxony; he has also Lusatia, Misnia, the greatest part of Thuringia, part of Voigtland, and part of the counties of Mansfeld and Henneberg; beside other cessions from Prussia, both in Germany and Poland, by the late treaty of Tilsit. The capital of his German dominions is Dresden.

Saybrook, a town of Connecticut, in Middlesex county, with a fort. It is the most ancient town in the state, and situate near the mouth of Connecticut river, 18 m W by S New London. Lon. 45 W, lat. 41 20 N.

Saycock, one of the islands of Japan, divided from Nippon by a narrow channel. The Dutch factors are permitted to reside in the little island of Misnia,

SCA

which is on the W side of this. Lon. 132 28 E, lat. 34 0 N.

Sayn, a town and castle of Germany, in Westerwald, which gives name to a small county. It is situate on the Sayn, near its conflux with the Rhine, 6 m N Coblenz, and 50 NW Frankfurt.

Saypan, one of the Ladrone islands, the pleasantest and most fertile of them all. It is 40 m in circuit, and on the W side is a safe port called Cantanbitda. Lon. 146 10 E, lat. 15 22 N.

Scagen, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, on a promontory of the same name, at the entrance of the passage from the ocean into the Categat. Lon. 10 0 E, lat. 57 38 N.

Scalanova, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, with a castle. The trade consists chiefly in wine, raisins, corn, and leather. It is 40 m SSE Smyrna. Lon. 27 31 E, lat. 37 54 N.

Scalea, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, formerly a large city, but now greatly decayed. It is seated on the W coast, 25 m SE Policastro. Lon. 15 54 E, lat. 40 0 N.

Scalitz, a town of Upper Hungary, in the county of Poson, seated on the March, 50 m N Pressburg. Lon. 17 17 E, lat. 49 4 N.

Scanderoon; see *Alexandretta*.

Scania; see *Schonen*.

Scarborough, a seaport and borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. It is seated on a high rock, which has such craggy sides that it is almost inaccessible. On the top of this rock is a green plain, with a well of fresh water, and the remains of a castle, built by Henry II. This town is greatly frequented on account of its mineral waters, and for sea-bathing; that it is much improved in the number and beauty of its buildings. The harbour is one of the best in the kingdom, with a commodious quay, several ship-yards, and a strong battery. Scarborough has a considerable trade, and is much engaged in the fisheries. The number of inhabitants was 6409 in 1801, and 6710 in 1811. It is 36 m NE York, and 214 N London. Lon. 0 10 W, lat. 54 18 N.

Scarborough, a town and fort on the SE side of the island of Tobago. It was taken from the French by the English, in 1793; and again taken in 1803. Lon. 60 30 W, lat. 11 6 N.

Scardona, a town of European Turkey, in Dalmatia, and a Greek bishop's see. The Venetians ruined the fortifications, and the principal buildings, in 1537; but the Turks have since put it in a state of defence. It is seated on

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the Cherca, 35 m NW Spalatro. Lon. 17 1 E, lat. 44 29 N.

Scarliano, a town of Tuscany, with a castle seated on the seacoast, 5 m S Massa.

Scarpanto, an island in the Mediterranean, 18 m long and 6 broad, lying SW of Rhodes. It is mountainous and rocky, abounds in cattle and game, and has quarries of marble. The Turks are masters of it, but the inhabitants are Greeks. The principal town on the W coast has a good harbour. Lon. 27 40 E, lat. 35 45 N.

Scarpe, a river of France, which rises near Aubigne, in the department of Pas de Calais, passes by Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, and enters the Scheldt, at Mortagne.

Scarperia, a town of Tuscany, celebrated for its steel manufactures, 13 m N Florence.

Scauro, the capital of the island of Santorin, and the see of a Latin bishop. It stands on a lofty volcanic rock, which projects into the sea, on the W coast of the island. Lon. 25 26 E, lat. 36 28 N.

Schafhausen, a canton of Switzerland, 15 m long and 10 broad; bounded on the W and N by Suabia, E by the canton of Zurich and the bishopric of Constance, and S by the same and Thurgau. The reformation was introduced here in 1529, and the religion is Calvinism. The country abounds in vineyards, and affords but little corn; so that the latter is procured from Suabia in exchange for wine.

Schafhausen, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It is seated on the Rhine, and owes its origin to the interruption of the navigation of that river by the cataract at Lauffen; huts being at first constructed for the convenience of unloading the merchandise from the boats, by degrees increased to a large town. Though a frontier town, it has no garrison, and the fortifications are weak. It had a famous wooden bridge over the Rhine, which is here near 400 feet wide; it was a kind of hanging bridge; for the road did not pass over the arch, but was suspended from it and almost level. This curious bridge was burnt by the French, when they evacuated the town, after being defeated by the Austrians, in 1799. Schafhausen is 22 m N by E Zurich, and 39 E Basel. Lon. 3 41 E, lat. 47 39 N.

Schalholt, a town of Iceland, with a college. Lon. 22 20 W, lat. 64 40 N.

Schamachi, the capital of Schirvan, surrounded by a wall and a deep ditch.

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It has manufactures of silk and cotton, and is supplied with most Russian commodities. It stands in a plain on the river Akbul, 120 m S Derbend, and 250 NE Tabriz. Lon. 48 30 E, lat. 40 20 N.

Scharding, a town of Bavaria, with a fortified castle, seated on the Inn, 7 m S Passau.

Scharnitz, a fortified town of Germany, in Tyrol, which defends a pass over the mountains, of considerable importance. It surrendered to the French and Bavarians in 1805. It stands on the confines of Bavaria, 12 m N Innsbruck.

Schauenburg, a county of Westphalia, E of the principality of Minden. It is mountainous and woody, but contains much fertile land, quarries of limestone and freestone, and mines of alum, coal, copper, and iron. Rintel is the capital.

Schauenstein, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth, 18 m NE Culmbach.

Schaumburg, a town and castle of Germany, which gives name to a lordship in the circle of Lower Rhine. It is 25 m WSW Wetzlar.

Scheer, a town and castle of Suabia, capital of a lordship of its name; seated on the Danube, 36 m SW Ulm. Lon. 9 24 E, lat. 48 5 N.

Scheibenberg, a town of upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which are mines of silver and iron. It is 22 m S Chemnitz.

Scheldt, a river that rises in France, in the department of Aisne, passes by Cambrai, Bourchain, Valenciennes, Conde, Tournay, Oudenard, Ghent, Dendermond, Antwerp, and Fort Lillo, below which it divides into two branches. One of these, called the Eastern Scheldt, flows by Bergen op Zoom; the other, the Western Scheldt, proceeds to Flushing; and both forming several islands, enter the German ocean. It gives name to a new department of France, including the eastern part of Flanders, of which the chief town is Ghent.

Scheleslat, or *Schleslat*, a fortified town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, on the river Ill, 20 m SW Strasburg.

Schella, a town of Hungary, seated on the Waag, 25 m NE Presburg.

Schellenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, frequently called Augustusburg, from a castle of that name standing on the mountain of Schellenberg, close by the town. It is seated on the Zschopau, 8 m E Chemnitz.

Schellenburg, a town of Bavaria, where a victory was obtained by the

SCH

allies over the French, in 1794. It is 12 m N.

Schelling, an island in the North Sea, long and 3 broad, N of the Zuider zee. 20 N.

Schemnitz, a town of Hungary, one of the seven most important, with three castles. It is a silver and other mineral baths. Near it is a blue stone, mixed with spots of yellow. It is 18 m N Burg.

Schenck, a fortified town of Gelderland, seated on the Rhine, divides the Rhine and the great importance, and communication between many; and is 13 m N.

Schenestady; see Schenestady.

Schening, a town of Gothland, seated in the SE Wastena.

Scheningen, a town in the duchy of Brabant, is a Lutheran convent. It is 18 m E Wolferen.

Scheppenslad, a town in the duchy of Wolfenbüttele.

Scherpenhuel; see Scherpenhuel.

Scheiburg, a fortified town of Sylvania, with a castle.

Schiedam, a town of Holland, seated on the Schie, which comes from the Meuse, 6 m W by N.

Schivelbein, a town in the New mark, on the Rega, 17 m N.

Schiltach, a town of the duchy of Wirtemberg, 14 m N.

Schintia, a town of the river Waag, 28 m N.

Schintznach, a town in the canton of Bern, with a tepid mineral water, lofty eminence, a famous castle of Habsburg, on the Aar, 10 m N.

Schiras; see Schiras.

Schirvan, a province on the N by the Caspian sea, SW and W by Georgia, abundance of rice, and feeds many cattle planted along the banks of the trees. Her

SCH

allies over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. It is 12 m w Neuburg.

Schelling, an island of Holland, 12 m long and 3 broad, lying at the entrance of the Zuider zee. Lon. 5° E, lat. 53° 20' N.

Schemnitz, a town of Upper Hungary, one the seven mountain-towns, with three castles. It is famous for mines of silver and other metals; and for hot baths. Near it is a high rock of shining blue stone, mixed with green and some spots of yellow. It is 80 m ENE Presburg. Lon. 18° 56' E, lat. 48° 30' N.

Schenck, a fortress of Holland, in Gelderland, seated in the angle where the Rhine divides into two branches, the Rhine and the Wahal. It is of great importance, as the centre of communication between Holland and Germany; and is 13 m E Nimeguen.

Schenesady; see *Skeneady*.

Schening, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, seated in a fertile country, 10 m SE Wastena.

Scheningen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, near which is a Lutheran convent, and a salt-mine. It is 18 m E Wolfenbüttele.

Scheppenstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, 12 m E Wolfenbüttele.

Scherpenhuel; see *Montaigne*.

Schesburg, a fortified town of Transylvania, with a castle, 60 m NE Weissenburg.

Schiedam, a town and harbour of S Holland, seated on a canal, called the Schie, which communicates with the Meuse, 6 m w by s Rotterdam.

Schiewelbein, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with a castle seated on the Rega, 17 m N Dramburg.

Schiltach, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the river Schiltach, 14 m NNW Rothweil.

Schintia, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag, 28 m E Presburg.

Schintznach, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Bern. Here are some tepid mineral waters; and near it, on a lofty eminence, are the ruins of the famous castle of Hapsburg. It is seated on the Aar, 10 m w Baden, and 20 SE Basel.

Schiras; see *Shiras*.

Schirwan, a province of Asia, bounded on the N by Daghestan, E and SE by the Caspian sea, sw by Persian Armenia, and w by Georgia. The soil produces abundance of rice, wheat, and barley, and feeds many cattle. The vines are planted along the hedges, and fastened to the trees. Here are vast quantities

SCH

of wild fowls, particularly pheasants; also hares in abundance. Schamachi is the capital.

Schlackenwald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with an excellent tin mine, 5 m s Carlsbad.

Schlackenwerth, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, with a fine castle, seated on the Weisseritz, 7 m NNE Carlsbad.

Schladen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Hildesheim, 11 m NNE Goslar, and 28 ESE Hildesheim.

Schlan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, with a castle. It is surrounded by walls and vineyards, and 16 m NE Rakonitz.

Schlaawa, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogaw, on the borders of Poland, 18 m N Glogaw.

Schlawe, a town of Lower Pomerania, on the river Wipper, 10 m WSW Stolpe.

Schleusingen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Henneberg, with a castle, seated on the Schleuß, 18 m SE Smalkald, and 19 NNE Schweinfurt.

Schlitz, a town of Germany, in the principality of Fulda, on a small river that runs into the Fulda, 7 m NNW Fulda.

Schlitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, with a castle, 13 m NW Plauen.

Schluffelburg, a town and fortress of Russia, situate on the Neva, near Lake Ladoga. The fortress stands on an island in the river, and has frequently been used as a state prison. It is 36 m E Petersburg. Lon. 30° 55' E, lat. 59° 55' N.

Schluffelfeld, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Wurtzburg, insulated in the principality of Bamberg, 14 m WSW Bamberg, and 38 E Wurtzburg.

Schmalkalden; see *Smalkalden*.

Schmalenberg, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the river Lenne, 14 m E Altendorn.

Schmiedeberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Jauer. The vicinity abounds in iron ore, and almost all the inhabitants are smiths. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the source of the Bauber, 25 m WSW Schweidnitz.

Schmiedeberg, a town of Upper Saxony in Misnia, 14 m s Dresden.

Schmiedeberg, a town of the duchy of Saxony, noted for excellent beer, 13 m s Wittenberg.

Schmollen, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, on the river Sprotta, 7 m SW Altenburg.

SCH

Schneeberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of thread, silk, and gold and silver lace. In the neighbourhood are silver mines. It is situate on an eminence, near the Mulda, 6 m sse Zwickau.

Schoharie, a town of the state of New York, capital of a county of the same name. The inhabitants are chiefly Dutch. It stands on Schoharie river, which runs N into Mohawk river, 40 m W Albany. Lon. 74 42 W. lat. 42 40 N.

Schonbeck, a town and castle of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with some salt-works; seated on the Elbe, 12 m SSE Magdeburg.

Schonberg, a town and castle of Prussia, in Oberland, 23 m SSE Marienwerder.

Schöneck, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, 15 m SE Plauen.

Schoneck, a town of Prussia, in Pomerania, belonging to the knights of the Teutonic order, 20 m s Dantzic.

Schonecken, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Nym, 28 m N by W Treves.

Schenon, or Scania, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, almost surrounded by the Sound and the Baltic. It is 70 m long and 50 broad, and the most level spot in the kingdom. It produces all the necessaries of life in abundance, and is deemed the storehouse and granary of Sweden. Lund is the capital.

Schengau, a town of Bavaria, surrounded by a plain wall and some towers. The great square has three fountains of a kind of marble, the product of the country. It stands on the side of an eminence, by the river Lech, 14 m s Landsberg, and 40 sw Munich.

Schonoven, a town of S Holland, with a commodious haven. It is celebrated for its gardens and salmon fishery, and feated on the Leek, 14 m E by N Rotterdam.

Schorndorf, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a strong castle. Here are salt springs, from which much salt is made. This place was possessed by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Rems, 17 m ESE Stuttgart.

Schouten Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, 60 m long and 20 broad, near the NE coast of N Guinea, discovered by Schouten, a Dutchman, in 1616. Lon. 135 50 E, lat. 0 50 S.

Schoonen, an island of Holland, forming the N part of Zeeland, at the mouth of the Scheldt. It is 15 m long and 6 broad. Ziriczee is the capital.

SCH

Schrottenthal, a town and castle of Austria, on the frontiers of Moravia, 9 m. s.w. Znain.

Schrobenhausen, a town of Bavaria, on the river Par, 16 m ssw Ingolstadt.

Schut, an island of Hungary, formed by the Danube, immediately below Pressburg. It is 40 m long and 12 broad, abounds in fruit and herbage, and has plenty of game, wood, and fish. The chief town is Comorn.

Schuyler, Fort, Old and New, both in the State of New York, on Mohawk river; the Old 4 m below, and the New 7 above Whitesettown. The latter is more usually called Fort Stanwix.

Schuylkill, a river of Pennsylvania, which rises NW of the Kittatinny mountains, and is navigable from above Reading to its entrance into the Delaware, 1 m below Philadelphia.

Schwarzbach, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, with numerous manufactures; seated on a river of the same name, which flows into the Rednitz, 12 m E by N Anspach.

Schwalbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Nassau, frequented for its mineral waters; seated on the river Aa, 32 m w Frankfort.

Schwalenburg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, 18 m NE Paderborn.

Schwan, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the river Warnow, 10 m N Gustrów.

Schwandorf, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, on the river Nab, 21 m N Ratisbon.

Scheuaneufladt, a town of Austria, near which the French gained a decisive victory over the Austrians in 1800. It is seated on the Ager, 25 m sw Linz.

Schwarzburg, an ancient castle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, which gives name to a county. The county is divided into two parts, the upper and lower, of which Rudelstadt and Sonderhausen are the chief towns. The castle is seated on the Schwartz, 7 m SW Rudelstadt.

Schwartzzenberg, a town of Franconia, in a principality of the same name, with a castle, seated on the Lec, 24 m ESE Wurtzburg.

Schwartzenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with wire and lace manufactures. In the vicinity are iron-forges, and mines of tin and lead. It is 10 m wsw Annaberg.

Schwartzzenburg, a town of Switzer-
land, capital of a bailiwick, in the can-
ton of Bern. It is 10 m SE Friburg, and
17 SSW Bern.

Schwartz, a tower
rol, with a silver an
ed on the Inn, 14 n

Schwedt, a town in the Ucker mark, with 1,000 inhabitants, seated on the river Havel, in the Prenzio.

Schweridnitz, a capital of a principate, with a castle. Inhabitants are protestants without the city school. All kind of manufactures here. A part of the city was rebuilt in an earthquake in 1757 the Austrians and Prussians, who retaken it is seated on an elevated position. Schweridnitz, 22 m. S. W. of Glogau, 32 E., lat. 50 44 N.

Schweinfurt, a lately imperial, with a large trade in wine, cloth, goose-quills, &c. The town was taken by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Rhine, near the Wurtzburg. Lon.

Schweinitz, a town in Saxony, on the river Wittenberg.

Schweinsberg, a town in Upper Hesse, on the river Marburg.

Schweitz, a canton bounded on the w. by the canton of Uri, on the s. by the cantons of Glarus, and N. by the cantons of Zug. This canton is bounded on the e. by the cantons of Unterwalden, and Austria, in 1308; and in 1351, a perpetual alliance in 1351, the grand foundation of the Swiss confederacy. The name of Switzerland, or Switzerland, originally comprehended the three cantons, was afterwards extended to the whole of Helvetia. It derives its name either from the canton of Schwyz, being the most difficult to conquer. In the revolution of 1308, the Swiss were called all the inhabitants of the mountainous parts of Switzerland. The confederation of Switzerland and Uri was formed in 1306, of foil, and the same year, the whole country being a mountainous, consists chiefly of little corn, and has a great deal of foil, naturally barren, and is cultivated by the natives to support their fertility. The Romans were here exclusively employed in the

SCH

Schwatz, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, with a silver and copper mine; seated on the Inn, 14 m NE Inspruc.

Schwedt, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, with a magnificent castle, seated on the Oder, 24 m SE Prenzlau.

Schweidnitz, a strong city of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a castle. Half of the magistrates are catholics, but most of the inhabitants are protestants, who have a church without the town, as also a public school. All kinds of leather are manufactured here. In 1716, the greatest part of the city was burnt down, but was rebuilt in an elegant manner. In 1757 the Austrians took it from the Prussians, who retook it the next year. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Weistritz, 22 m SW Breilau. Lon. 16 31 E, lat. 50 44 N.

Schweinfurt, a town of Franconia, lately imperial, with a palace. It has a large trade in wine, woollen and linen cloth, goose-quills, and feathers. This town was taken by the French in 1796. It is seated on the Maine, 21 m NE Wurtzburg. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 50 6 N.

Schweinitz, a town of the duchy of Saxony, on the river Elster, 14 m SE Wittenberg.

Schweinberg, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, on the river Ohm, 7 m SE Marburg.

Schweitz, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the W by the Waldstadter see, S by the canton of Uri, by that of Glarus, and N by those of Zurich and Zug. This canton, with that of Uri and Unterwalden, threw off the yoke of Austria, in 1308; and they formed a perpetual alliance in 1315, which was the grand foundation of the Helvetic confederacy. The name of Schweitzerland, Switzerland, or Swisserland, which originally comprehended only these three cantons, was afterward extended to all Helvetia. It derived that appellation, either from the canton of Schweitz, as being the most distinguished by the revolution of 1308, or because the Austrians called all the inhabitants of these mountainous parts by the general denomination of Schweitzers. The cantons of Schweitz and Uri have the same kind of soil, and the same productions. The whole country being rugged and mountainous, consists chiefly of pasture, raises little corn, and has no wine; but this soil, naturally barren, has been improved by the natives to a great degree of fertility. The Roman catholic religion is here exclusively established.

SCI

Schweitz, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of that name, seated near the Waldstadter see, on the slope of a hill, at the bottom of two high and rugged rocks, called the Schweitzer Haken. The church is a magnificent building. It is 18 m S by S Lucern. Lon. 8 31 E, lat. 46 56 N.

Schweitz, Lake of; see Waldstadter See.

Schweelm, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, near which are some medicinal springs. It is 28 m E Dusseldorf.

Schwerin, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. It is divided into four parts; namely, Schwerin, the New Town, the island of Schelf, and the Moor, which are all nearly encircled by a beautiful lake. Schwerin was the seat of a count, which title is still bore by the dukes of Mecklenburg. The principal church is a fine Gothic pile, with a lofty spire. The ducal palace and gardens are on an island in the lake, and have a communication with the town by a drawbridge. It is 35 m WSW Guttrow. Lon. 11 33 E, lat. 53 56 N.

Schwerte, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, on the river Roer, 7 m S Dortmund.

Schwetz, a town and castle of Prussia, in Pomerania, situate on the Vistula, 7 m N Culm.

Schwiebussen, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle of its name (insulated by Poland and the New mark of Brandenburg) belonging to the principality of Glogau. It has a castle, a catholic church, a protestant church, good cloth manufactures, and fertile gardens and vineyards. It is 13 m N Zulichau. Lon. 15 47 E, lat. 51 21 N.

Schwinburg, a town of Denmark, on the S coast of the island of Funen, with the best harbour in the island, and manufactures of woollen and linen. It is 23 m SSE Odensee. Lon. 10 30 E, lat. 55 10 N.

Sciaccia; see Xacca.

Sciati, an island of the Archipelago, lying 14 m NNE of Negropont, and almost at the entrance of the gulf of Salonichi. It is 10 m long and 4 broad. Lon. 23 40 E, lat. 39 24 N.

Scieli, or *Sichili*, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, and county of Modica; seated in a rich plain surrounded by hills, 22 m W by S Noto.

Sciglio, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, on the side of a rocky promontory, called Scylla, or Cape Sciglio. In the terrible earthquake of 1783, the

sea was thrown furiously 3 m inland, and on its return swept off the prince of Sciglio, with 2473 of the inhabitants, who, hoping to find security, were then on the Scylla strand, or in boats near the shore. It is 10 m N by E Reggio.

Scilly, a cluster of numerous isles and rocks, at the entrance of the English and St. George channels, lying almost 10 leagues W of the Lands-end, in Cornwall. Of these only six are inhabited, and in 1810 contained 2375 persons. They are a resort for sea-fowl, and feed many sheep and rabbits. The inhabitants principally subsist by fishing, burning kelp, and acting as pilots. The chief isle is that of St. Mary, nearly 3 m long and a broad, which has a good port, is well fortified, and contains more than half of the whole population. In this isle, and in two or three others, are various antiquities, particularly the remains of a temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres. On that of St. Agnes is a lighthouse, which, with the gallery, is 51 feet high, and a very fine column. At the outermost extremity of the isle of St. Martin is a seamark, built with rockstone, and as conspicuous by day as the lighthouse on St. Agnes, but not so high and large. The Scilly rocks have been fatal to numbers of ships entering the English channel. One of the most disastrous events of this kind happened in 1707, when three men of war perished, with admiral Sir Cloudesley Shovel and all their crews. St. Agnes lighthouse is in lon. 6 19 W, lat. 49 54 N.

Scilly, a group of isles or shoals, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767, and described as very dangerous. Lon. 155 30 W, lat. 16 30 S.

Scio, or *Chio*, an island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, NW of Samos. It is 36 m long and 12 broad, and a mountainous country; yet various kinds of fruit grow in the fields, such as oranges, citrons, olives, mulberries, and pomegranates, interspersed with myrtles and jasmines. The wine of Scio, so celebrated by the ancients, is still in great esteem; but the island is now principally distinguished by the profitable culture of mastic: it has also some trade in silk, cotton, and figs. It is computed that there are 4000 Turks, 60,000 Greeks, and 2000 Latins, on this island. The Turks took it from the Genoese in 1566. Beside the town of the same name, it contains 68 villages all inhabited by Greeks; and those which furnish mastic are the most rich and populous.

Scio, a seaport and the capital of an island of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is the best built town in the Archipelago; the houses being commodious, some of them terraced, and others covered with tiles. The castle is an old citadel built by the Genoese, in which the Turks have a garrison. The harbour is a rendezvous for ships, that go to or come from Constantinople: it will contain 80 vessels, is protected by a low mole, and has two lighthouses. It stands on the N side of the island, 67 m W Smyrna. Lon. 26 12 E, lat. 38 16 N.

Scioto, a river of the state of Ohio, which rises near the source of the Sandusky, a boatable water of Lake Erie, and flows S to the Ohio, which it enters 300 m below Pittsburg. It is navigable by large barges 150 m, and by small boats to its source, whence there is a portage of only 4 m to the Sandusky.

Scipio, a town of New York, chief of Onondago county. It is seated on the N side of Cayuga lake, 95 m W Cooperstown. Lon. 76 52 W, lat. 42 44 N.

Sciro, or *Sciros*, an island of the Archipelago, to the W of Metelin. It is 15 m long and 8 broad, and a mountainous country, but has no mines. The vines make the beauty of the island, and the wine is excellent; nor do the natives want corn or wood. It contains only the village and convent of St. George, both built on a conical rock, 10 m from the harbour of St. George. Lon. 24 38 E, lat. 38 54 N.

Scituate, a town of Massachusetts, in Plymouth county, with a harbour, on an inlet of Massachusetts bay, 15 m W Plymouth.

Scituate, a town of Rhode Island, in Providence county, near which is a foundery for cannons and bells. It is 11 m SSW Providence, and 27 NW Newport.

Sclavonia, a country of Europe, lying between the rivers Drave and Danube on the N, and the Save on the S; bounded on the W by Croatia, from which to the conflux of the Save with the Danube it is 150 m in length, and from 25 to 45 in breadth. It is a fertile level country, divided into six counties, and belongs to the house of Austria. The eastern part is called Ratzia, and the inhabitants Rascians. These form a particular nation, and are of the Greek church. The ancient Sclavonia contained many large countries; some have extended it from the Adriatic to the Euxine sea, and say that it had its name from the Scavi, a Scythian nation, who

conquered Greece the reign of emperor Sclavonia of four others, namely, Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and

Scone, or *Secon*, a town of Scotland, on the E side of the Firth of Forth. Here is a fine of a more ancient king of Scotland, and on a celebrated removed to England.

Scopelo, an island of the Aegean sea, 10 m long and 3 broad. Lon. 23 50 E, lat. 38 16 N.

Scopia, or *Uftin*, a town of Turkey, in Macedonia, 10 m from the sea. It is celebrated for the manufacture of Morocco on the Vardar, one of 12 arches, 90 m long. Lon. 23 50 E, lat. 40 40 N.

Scotland, or *North Britain*, one of the two kingdoms of Great Britain, divided. It is bounded to the N by the Atlantic ocean, to the E by the German ocean, and to the S by the Irish sea. It also appertain the island of Orkney, called the Hebrides, and those to the S, called the Shetlands. It extends 170 m in length, and its breadth is 150, but it is above 30; and no part is less than 40 m from the coast.

It contains 18,600 square miles, or 18,600,000 inhabitants. In 1801, and 1,805,688 of the army and navy. The part may be divided into two districts, the Highlands, and the Lowlands; the Highlands are divided into the mountainous and NW of the Grampians, and the latter to the more level and SE. But naturally pointed out three great divisions. The first, which is formed by a chain of mountains, crosses the country, from the Firth of Clyde to the sound of Mull, and are now called the Caledonians, or Middle division, and the second, which is formed by the Firth of Clyde, and the great chain of mountains, they are united; and this boundary is the division. The North division is an assemblage of vast mountains, not, however, without

conquered Greece and this country in the reign of emperor Justinian. The language of Slavonia is the mother of four others, namely those of Hungary, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia.

Stone, or *Scoon*, a village of Scotland, on the E side of the river Tay, 2 m N Perth. Here is a noted palace, on the site of a more ancient one, where the kings of Scotland used to be crowned, and on a celebrated stone, which is now removed to England. See *Dunstaffnage*.

Scopelo, an island of the Archipelago, 10 m long and 3 broad, lying 5 m E of Scio. Lon. 23 50 E, lat. 39 34 N.

Scopia, or *Ukiub*, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, and an archbishop's see. It is celebrated for the manufacture of Morocco leather, and seated on the Vardar, over which is a bridge of 13 arches, 90 m E Scutari, and 170 m NW Salonica. Lon. 21 15 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Scotland, or *North Britain*, the northern of the two kingdoms into which the island of Great Britain was formerly divided. It is bounded on the W by the Atlantic ocean, N by the North sea, E by the German ocean, SE by England, and S by the Irish sea. To Scotland also appertain the islands on its western coast, called the Hebrides, or Western islands, and those to the NE called the Orkney and Shetland islands. From N to S it extends 270 m, and the greatest breadth is 150, but in some places not above 30; and no part is distant above 40 m from the coast. It contains 49,167 square miles, or 18,666,880 acres. The number of inhabitants was 1,599,068 in 1801, and 1,805,688 in 1811, exclusive of the army and navy, for which a thirtieth part may be added. Scotland is divided into two districts, the Highlands and the Lowlands; the former is applied to the mountainous part to the N and NW of the Grampian hills, and the latter to the more level district on the E and SE. But nature seems to have pointed out three great divisions in Scotland. The first, or North division, is formed by a chain of lakes, which cross the country, from the frith of Moray to the found of Mull, in a SW direction, and are now uniting into a canal, called the Caledonian Canal; the second, or Middle division, is bounded on the S by the friths of Forth and Clyde, and the great canal by which they are united; and on the S side of this boundary is the third, or South division. The North division is chiefly an assemblage of vast dreary mountains; not, however, without some fertile val-

leys on the northern and eastern shores. The Middle division is traversed in different directions by several ranges of mountains; and though cultivation here is also found chiefly on the eastern shore, yet of this division, as well as of the former, the arable land bears a small proportion to the mountainous and barren tracts. The South division has a great resemblance to England, and, with respect both to the aspect of the country and progress of cultivation, exhibits every kind of rural variety. The civil division of the country is into 33 counties, namely, Shetland and Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Cromarty, Inverness, in the North division; Argyle, Bute, Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, Forfar, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Stirling, Dumfriesshire, in the Middle division; and Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburg, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, in the South division. The principal rivers are the Spey, Don, Tay, Tweed, Clyde, Forth, Northern Dee, Eik, Annan, Nith, and Southern Dee. The loches, or lakes, are numerous, and some of them extensive. The climate is very various. The northern extremity, which is in the same latitude with some parts of Norway, is extremely cold: but from its insular situation, the frosts are far from being so intense as in parts of the continent equally as far to the N. The west coast is subject to frequent rains in the summer, and to sudden changes of weather. In many places on the eastern shore, and in the whole south division, the climate is not inferior to the north part of England. The products of the country are grain, flax, woods of oak and fir, coal, lead, iron, freestone, limestone, slate, the most beautiful marble, fine rock-crystals, pearls, variegated pebbles, &c. It feeds vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep: they are both small, but much valued for the delicacy of their flesh; and the fleece of the latter emulates the finest Spanish wool. It is on the high grounds that the cattle are so diminutive; for in many parts of the country, the horses and cows are not excelled in size and beauty by those of the English breed. Among the wild animals are the roe, stag, fox, badger, otter, hedge-hog, rabbit, weasel, mole, and other small quadrupeds. Among the feathered race are the capercaillie, or cock of the wood, the eagle, falcon, partridge, quail, snipe, plover, black game, &c.

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Scotland was governed by a king before the Romans visited England, and continued an independent kingdom till the death of the English queen Elizabeth, when James VI of Scotland, the most immediate heir, was called to the throne of England, and constantly resided in the latter: he and his successors calling themselves kings of England and Scotland, and each country having a separate parliament, till the year 1707, in the reign of queen Anne, when both kingdoms were united under the general name of Great Britain. The counties send one member each to parliament, except Bute and Caithness, Cromarty and Nairn, Kinross and Clackmannan, which send members in conjunction; so that the counties send 30 members, which with 15 sent by the cities and boroughs make the 45 commoners sent by Scotland; and 16 peers are elected to represent the nobility. The established religion is the Presbyterian, which is modelled principally after the Calvinistical plan settled at Geneva, and on a general principle of an equality of ecclesiastical authority among its presbyters. There are few Roman Catholics, nor are the Episcopalians numerous. With respect to the trade and manufactures, they are noticed under the respective cities and towns. Edinburgh is the capital.

Scutari, a strong town of European Turkey, in Albania, capital of a pachalic, and a bishop's see, with a castle on a rock. It has four suburbs, and carries on a considerable trade. The chief manufacture is Morocco leather. It is seated on the lake Labeatis, near its outlet, the river Bojana, 64 m N by W Durazzo. Lon. 19 16 E, lat. 42 33 N.

Scourie, a town of Scotland, on the W coast of Sutherlandshire, and the site of a commodious bay, to which it gives name, 56 m NW Dornoch. Lon. 4 52 W, lat. 58 24 N.

Scutari, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, which is considered as a suburb of Constantinople. It stands on the strait opposite that city; and presents itself like an amphitheatre, affording a picturesque view from the mixture of trees, houses, mosques, and minarets. This town serves as an emporium and a rendezvous to the caravans of Asia, and has some manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs. Here are extensive burying-grounds, shaded with lofty cypresses. The rich Turks of Constantinople prefer being interred here; for they consider Asia as a land belonging

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to the true believers, and believe that the land of Europe will one day fall into the hands of Christians, and be trodden on by Infidels. Scutari is a mile E Constantinople.

Scylla, a rock near the entrance of the strait of Messina, on the coast of Calabria, opposite the celebrated Charybdis. It forms a small promontory in the narrowest part of the strait, and is the famous Scylla of the ancient poets. It does not come up to the formidable description given by Homer, nor is the passage so narrow and difficult as he represents it; but it is probable that the breadth is greatly increased since his time. The rock is nearly 100 feet high; and on the side of it stands the town of Sciglio, whence the promontory is sometimes called Cape Sciglio.

Seaford, a town of Sussex, and one of the Cinque Ports. Its forts are in a state of defence; but it has no market, and its trade and harbour are now of little consequence. It is seated near the English channel, 10 m SSE Lewes, and 60 s by E London.

Seaton, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire. Here is a ruinous palace, in which queen Mary occasionally kept her court. It has a considerable trade in salt and coal, and is situate on the frith of Forth, 9 m E Edinburgh.

Serara, a province on the N coast of Brazil, watered by the river Seram, which rises in the mountains far interior in the country, and flows NE to the ocean. The capital is of the same name, situate on a hill, to the right of the port and near the river, and defended by a fort. Another fort below defends the harbour, which is large and convenient, but not of sufficient depth for large vessels. Lon. 38 29 W, lat. 3 31 S.

Sebastia, a town of Syria, in Palestine, the remains of the ancient city of Samaria. It is 34 m NNE Jerusalem.

Sebastian, St. a city and seaport of Spain, in Biscay, seated at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is an ancient castle in ruins. The harbour is small, secured by two moles, and a narrow entrance for the ships. The town is surrounded by a double wall, and fortified toward the sea. It is the capital of the district of Guipuscoa, and carries on a great trade, particularly in iron, steel, and wool. St. Sebastian was taken by the French in 1794; and retaken by storm in 1813, by the allies under lord Wellington. It is 50 m E Bilbao, and 50 m W Pamplona. Lon. 1 56 W, lat. 43 24 N.

Sebastian, St. a town of New Spain,

in the province of
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Sebastian, St. a
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Sebastian, St.
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in the province of Chiametlan, situate on the Mazatlan, 60 m *wnw* Chiametlan. Lon. 105 36, lat. 24 30 *N*.

Sebastian, St. a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caracas, celebrated for excellent cacao, 40 m *sw* Leon.

Sebastian, St. the capital of the province of Rio Janeiro, and of all Brasil, with a citadel on a hill, and numerous forts. The city stands 4 m *w* of the harbour, and behind it are high hills crowned with woods, convents, houses, and churches. It is 3 m in circuit; the streets are most of them narrow, intersecting each other at right angles; and the houses, in general, are of stone, and two stories high. The churches are very fine; and there is more religious parade in this city, than in any of the popish countries in Europe. The harbour is very commodious, with a narrow entrance defended by two forts. Here are manufactures of sugar, rum, and cochineal. The different mechanics carry on their business in distinct parts of the town; particular streets being set apart for particular trades. On the *s* side of a spacious square is the palace; and there are several other squares, in which are fountains, supplied with water by an aqueduct of considerable length, brought over a valley by a double tier of arches. The mint is one of the finest buildings existing, and furnished with all the conveniences necessary for coining with great expedition. A Benedictine convent and a fort are on the extreme point, jutting into the harbour, opposite which is Serpent Island, where there are a dock-yard, magazines, and naval storehouses. In another part of the harbour, at a place called Val Longo, are the warehouses for the reception, and preparation for sale, of the slaves imported from Africa. *St. Sebastian* is a bishop's see, and at present the seat of the royal family of Portugal, who arrived here, Jan. 8, 1808. It is seated near the mouth of the Rio Janeiro, in the Atlantic. Lon. 42 44 *W*, lat. 22 54 *S*.

Sebastian, Cape St. a cape at the *sw* extremity of Madagascar. Lon. 46 25 *E*, lat. 12 30 *S*.

Sebastopol, or Aktiar, a seaport of Russia, and the first maritime town of Crimea. It has one of the most secure harbours in the world, while for size it might contain all the Russian fleets; and it is the chief station of the Black sea fleet. The city is built on the side of a hill, which divides two of its fine basins. The old Tartar houses are small

and ill-built; but along the quay are some new buildings in a good taste. It stands on part of the site of the ancient city of Chersonesus, where was the famous temple of Diana Taurica; and considerable ruins and antiquities are yet discoverable. It is 40 m *sw* Sympheropol, and 350 *ns* Constantinople. Lon. 33 22 *E*, lat. 44 25 *N*.

Sebastopolis, or Savatopoli, a town of Mingrelia, anciently called Dioicurias. It stands on the borders of Russia, on the Black sea, 220 m *wnw* Tedia. Lon. 42 45 *E*, lat. 44 10 *N*.

Sebenico, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see, with four citadels. The cathedral is a magnificent fabric, and its roof is composed of large flat pieces of marble. The turks have often attempted in vain to take this town. It is seated near the mouth of the Cherca, in the gulf of Venice, 25 m *se* Zara. Lon. 16 46 *E*, lat. 44 17 *N*.

Sebos, the largest river in the empire of Morocco. It rises in a forest, near the foot of Atlas, to the *sw* of Fez, flows within 6 m of that city, passes by that of Mequinez, and enters the ocean at Mamora. It abounds with a rich species of salmon, called shebbel.

Sebourg, a town of France, in the department of Nord, 5 m *se* Valenciennes.

Sebu; see *Zebu*.

Sebz; see *Kesh*.

Sechura, a town of Peru, in the bishopric of Truxillo, inhabited by Indians, who are chiefly employed in fishing or driving mules. Here commences a sandy desert, which extends 80 m southward. The town stands on a river of the same name, 3 m from the ocean, and 180 *nnw* Truxillo. Lon. 81 10 *E*, lat. 5 55 *S*.

Seckau, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Gayle, 9 m *se* Judenburg.

Seckingen, a town of Suabia, the smallest of the four Forest towns. Here is a convent of noble nuns, whose abbess was a princess of the empire. It is seated on an isle, formed by the Rhine, over which is a bridge, 11 m *w* Basel.

Seckington, a village in Warwickshire, 3 m *ne* Tamworth, famous for a battle in 757, between Cuthred king of the *W* Saxons, and Ethelbald, king of the Mercians. On the *n* side of the church is the ruin of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 45 feet high.

Sedan, a strong town of France, capital of the department of Ardennes. It is deemed one of the keys of the country; and has a strong castle, an arsenal, a foundery of cannon, and a manufac-

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ture of fine cloth. The famous marshal Turenne was born in the castle. Sedan is seated on the Meuse, 26 m SE Charlemont, and 135 NE Paris. Lon. 4 58 E, lat. 49 42 N.

Sedavayagur, a town of Hindoostan, the most northern on the coast of Canara; seated on the N side of the estuary of a river, which enters into a deep bay, sheltered by three islands, one of them fortified, and the entrance defended by a fort on a lofty hill. It is 50 m SE Goa, and 95 NW Kundapura. Lon. 74 15 E, lat. 14 51 N.

Sedberg, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated near the Rother, on the borders of Westmorland, 11 m E Kendal, and 265 NW London.

Seehaufen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, nearly surrounded by the Aland, 12 m w Havelberg.

Seelburg, a town of the duchy of Courland, on the river Dwina, 70 m E by a Mittau.

Seelow, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 10 m sw Custrin.

Seer, a seaport of Arabia, capital of a principality, in the province of Oman. It has a good harbour, and the navy of the prince is one of the most considerable in the gulf of Persia. It is 108 m wsw Jufar. Lon. 54 38 E, Lat. 25 10 N.

Seeßen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, feated on a small lake, 14 m sw Goslar.

Sees, a town of France, in the department of Orne, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a fine country, near the source of the Orne, 12 m N Alençon, and 102 w by s Paris. Lon. 0 11 E, lat. 48 36 N.

Segeberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, with a castle, on a high mountain, consisting of limestone, large quantities of which are carried to Hamburg and Lubeck. It is seated on the Trave. 15 m. W. W. Lubeck.

Szegedin, a strong town of Hungary, with a castle, taken from the Turks in 1686. It is seated near the Tisze, opposite the influx of the Maros, 105 m SSE Pest. Lon. 20 35 E, lat. 46 18 N.

Segešwar, a town of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It is situate on the side of a hill, near the river Kokel, 47 m N Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 55 E, lat. 47 4 N.

Segistan, a province of Persia, bound-
ed on the N by Balk, E by Cabul, Can-
dahar, and Moultan, S by Mekran, SW
by Kerman, and NW by Chorasan. This
country once rivalled in prosperity the
most flourishing provinces of the empire,

SEG

but is now in a deplorable condition. The greater part of it is flat, sandy, and uninhabited; and during the four hot months a wind frequently blows with such violence, as to overwhelm houses, gardens, and fields with clouds of sand. There are, however, many springs and rivers, the banks of which afford good pasturage, and are well cultivated in the vicinity of the towns; but many of the natives are shepherds, who live a wandering life, and pitch their tents amid the ruins of ancient palaces, Zarrang is the capital.

Segna, a feaport of Morlachia, capital of Hungarian Dalmatia, and a bishop's fee, with a fort. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, 100 m nw Spoleto. Lon. 15 21 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Segni, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. Organs are said to have been invented here. It is seated on a mountain, 30 m SE Rome.

Sego, a city of Negroland, the capital of Bambara. It consists of four walled towns, two on each side of the river Niger, which contains about 30,000 inhabitants; and as the Moors form a considerable proportion, their mosques appear in every quarter. The houses are built of clay, of a square form, with flat roofs; some of them have two stories, and many of them are white-washed. The current money consists of cowries, a kind of shells. It is 200 m wsw Tombuctoo. Lon. 2 46 w, lat. 14 15 N.

Sagorbe, a city of Spain, in Valencia, and a bishop's see. Here are many well-cultivated gardens, and a famous fountain. The vicinity abounds in every kind of fruit, and in the adjacent mountains are quarries of fine marble. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Morvedro, 35 m n by w Valencia; Lon. o 28 w, lat. 39 52 N.

Segovia, a city of Spain, in Old Castile, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It stands on two hills and the valley between them, on the sw side of the Eresma; and is surrounded by a strong wall, flanked with towers and ramparts. It is supplied with water by a Roman aqueduct, 3000 paces in length, supported by 177 arches of a prodigious height, in two stories. Here the best cloth in Spain is made, which is one part of its trade, and another is very fine paper. The cathedral stands on one side of the great square, and is one of the handsomest Gothic structures in Spain; beside which there are 27 other churches. The castle is seated in the highest part of the town, and has 16

rooms richly adorned
ornaments of mar-
The royal chapel
ed, and embellished
paintings. The
the only one in Spain
the river, on which
in coining. Segovia
drid. Lon. 4 12 v

Segovia, New,
in Nicaragua, near
of its name, which
bean sea, 90 m N
50 W, lat. 13 45 N

Segovia, New,
Luconia, and a bit
It is seated at the
near the mouth of
Manilla. Lon.

Sagra, a river in the Pyrenees, Catalonia, by Puicerda and Lerida, to Noya joins the Ebro.

Segre, a town
partment of Ma
NW Angers.

Segura, a river in the mountains crosses that province of Valencia, and enters at Guardaman.

Segura, a town seated among mountains, and 96 wnw

Segura, a tow
35 m SE Calataju

Segura, a town with a fort on the frontiers of Alcantara, and 3

Segura, a tov
Tlafcala, 50 m s

Seahauranpour
in Delhi, capital
name, between
Ganges. It is
Lon. 77 15 E, la

Seibo, or Zey
mingo, chiefly
situate on a sm:
Domingo.

Seidenberg, a
with manufactu
ings, 8 m SSE G

Seiks, a native of Hindoostan, composed of federal units, the whole province is the principal part of Mohl. Delhi. This region tends 400 m from 150 to 400 br

S E I

rooms richly adorned with tapestry, and ornaments of marble and porphyry. The royal chapel is magnificently gilded, and embellished with very fine paintings. The mint, for some years the only one in Spain, is surrounded by the river, on which are mills, employed in coining. Segovia is 40 m *nnw* Madrid. Lon. 4 12 w, lat. 41 3 N.

Segovia, New, a town of New Spain, in Nicaragua, near the source of a river of its name, which flows into the Caribbean sea, 90 m *N* by *E* Leon. Lon. 86 50 w, lat. 13 45 N.

Segovia, New, a town in the Isle of Luconia, and a bishop's see, with a fort. It is seated at the *N* end of the island, near the mouth of the Cagayan, 240 m *N* Manilla. Lon. 120 59 E, lat. 18 39 N.

Segre, a river of Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, and runs through Catalonia, by Puicerda, Urgel, Belaguer, and Lerida, to Mequinenza, where it joins the Ebro.

Segre, a town of France, in the department of Mayne and Loire, 20 m *nw* Angers.

Segura, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Segura, in Murcia, crosses that province and the *s* part of Valencia, and enters the Mediterranean, at Guardaman.

Segura, a town of Spain, in Murcia, seated among mountains, 34 m *NE* Ubeda, and 96 *wnw* Murcia.

Segura, a town of Spain, in Aragon, 35 m *SE* Calatajud, and 38 *N* Teruel.

Segura, a town of Portugal, in Beira, with a fort on a mountain. It stands on the frontiers of Spain, 15 m *wnw* Alcantara, and 35 *ESE* Castel Branco.

Segura, a town of New Spain, in Tlascala, 50 m *s* Puebla.

Seabauranpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Delhi, capital of a district of the same name, between the Jumna and the Ganges. It is 86 m *N* by *w* Delhi. Lon. 77 15 E, lat. 30 4 N.

Seibo, or *Zeybo*, a town of St. Domingo, chiefly occupied by graziers; situate on a small river, 65 m *ENE* St. Domingo.

Seidenberg, a town of Upper Lusatia, with manufactures of cloth and stockings, 8 m *sse* Gorlitz.

Seiks, a nation in the *nw* part of Hindoostan, consisting of several independent states, that had formed a kind of federal union. They possess the whole province of Lahore, the principal part of Moultan, and the *w* part of Delhi. This rich and healthy tract extends 400 m from *nw* to *SE*, and is from 150 to 400 broad, in general, but the

S E L

part between Attock and Behker cannot be less than 320. The founder of their sect was Nanock, who flourished in the beginning of the 16th century; and they are the descendants of his disciples: the word *seiks*, in the Sanicrit language, signifying disciples. They are in general strong and well-made, accustomed from their infancy to the most laborious life and hardest fare. A pair of long blue drawers, and a kind of chequered plaid, part of which is fastened round the waist, and the other thrown over the shoulder, form their clothing and equipage. The chiefs are distinguished by wearing some heavy gold bracelets on their wrists, and sometimes a chain of the same metal round their turbans, and by being mounted on better horses; otherwise no distinction appears among them. The civil and military government of the Seiks, before a common interest had ceased to actuate its operations, was conducted by general assemblies; but since their dominions have been so widely extended, the grand assembly is now rarely summoned. Their army consists almost entirely of horse, of which a Seik will boast they can bring 300,000 into the field; and it is supposed they might bring 200,000. They have commonly two, some of them three horses each, and indeed consider this animal as necessary to their existence. The Seiks, like the Hindoos, are perfectly tolerant in matters of faith, and require only a conformity in certain signs and ceremonies; but unlike the Hindoos, they admit proselytes, abolish the distinctions of tribe or cast, and eat all kinds of flesh except that of cows. Their capital is Lahore.

Seine, a river of France, which rises in the department of Côte d'Or, flows by Troyes, Melun, Paris, and Rouen, and enters the English channel at Havre de Grace.

Seine, Lower, a department of France, including part of the late province of Normandy. Rouen is the capital.

Seine and Marne, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Melun is the capital.

Seine and Oise, a department of France, including part of the late province of the Isle of France. Versailles is the capital.

Sein/heim, a town of Franconia, in a lordship of the same name, with a castle, 18 m *SE* Wurtzbu: g.

Selem, a town of New Spain, in Jucatan, near the seacoast, 45 m *nw* Merida.

SEL

Selbofos, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, on the N side of a lake, 18 m SE Drontheim.

Selby, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Monday. It is the birthplace of Henry 1, whose father, William 1, built an abbey here; and the conventual church is now the parish church. A canal passes hence to Leeds, and ships are built here. It is seated on the Ouse, over which is one of the completest timber bridges in the kingdom, 12 m S York, and 180 N by W London.

Selenginsk, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, with a fort. The vicinity yields a great quantity of rhubarb, and stands on the Selenga, at the influx of the Chilok, 84 m SE Irkutsk. Lon. 107 28 E, lat. 51 16 N.

Seleni, a town of European Turkey, in Caramania, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 50 m WSW Selefk.

Selefk, anciently Seleucia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, seated on a river 5 m from the sea, and 80 SSE Cogni. Lon. 34 36 E, lat. 36 40 N.

Seligenstadt, a town of Germany, in the late electorate of Mentz, with a Benedictine abbey; seated at the conflux of the Gernspentz with the Maine, 14 m E Frankfort.

Selimbria, or *Selivira*, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and an archbishop's see. It was a large place, but is now much decayed, and stands on the sea of Marmora, 35 m W Constantinople. Lon. 28 12 E, lat. 41 4 N.

Selkirk, a borough of Scotland, the capital of Selkirkshire, with a manufacture of boots and shoes. The number of inhabitants was 2098 in 1801, and 2422 in 1811. It is seated on the Ettrick, near its conflux with the Tweed, 30 m SSE Edinburgh. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 55 34 N.

Selkirkshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Edinburghshire, E by Berwickshire and Roxburghshire, S by Dumfriesshire, and W by Peeblesshire. It is a hilly country, 28 m long and 18 where broadest. The number of inhabitants was 5070 in 1801, and 5889 in 1811. It sends a member to parliament. The chief rivers are the Tweed, Ettrick, Yarrow, and Gala.

Selles, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, on the river Cher, 10 m SW Romorentin.

Seltz, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the Rhine, 23 m NNE Strasbourg.

Seltzer, or *Lower Seltzer*, a town of Germany, in the late archbishopric of

SEM

Treves, celebrated for a spring of mineral water, which is exported in great quantities. It is situate on the Embach, 30 m E Coblenz.

Semanat, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Irak, seated on the Euphrates, where a toll is collected. It is 120 m NW Bassora. Lon. 46 15 E, lat. 32 2 N.

Sembew-gheawn, a town of Birmah, from which is the principal road through the western hills into Aracan. To this place all Bengal articles of merchandise imported by way of Aracan are brought, and here embarked on the Irrawaddy. It stands 3 m W of that river, and 30 S by W Pagahm.

Semegonda, a town of Negroland, in the country of Wangara, on a lake formed by a branch of the Nile, 330 m SSW Bornou. Lon. 21 30 E, lat. 14 58 N.

Semendria, a town of European Turkey, in Servia, with a citadel, seated on the Danube, 20 m SE Belgrade.

Semennud, a town of Egypt, on the E branch of the Nile, 8 m SSW Mansoura, and 53 N Cairo.

Semigallia, the E part of the duchy of Courland, separated by the Mafza from Courland Proper, and by the Dwina from Russia, to which country it is now subject. Mittau is the capital.

Seminari, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 22 m NE Reggio.

Semlin, a town of Slavonia, on the S side of the Danube, a little above the influx of the Save, and 4 m W Belgrade.

Sempach, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, famous for the battle, in 1386, that established the liberty of the Swiss, and in which Leopold duke of Austria was defeated and slain. It is seated on a small lake, 7 m NW Lucern.

Semnan, or *Sumnum*, a town of Persia, in Irak, and the chief place of a rich district lying N of the Great Salt Desert. It is 90 m W by S Bistam, and 120 E Teheran.

Sempione, a mountain of Italy, in Milanese, one of the highest of the Italian Alps, whose pointed summits are perpetually covered with snow. On one side of its rugged base the torrent Divario gushes through a vast chasm between two lofty rocks, and rushes headlong into the valley of Ossola. A bridge is building across this chasm, to form part of a road now making over the mountain, which, when finished, is likely to become the principal communication between Italy, France, and Switzerland. Over this mountain was the passage of

SE

Bonaparte previous Marengo.

Semur en Auxois, in the department of a castle on a rock, of cloth; seated on the W by N Dijon, and N

Semur en Briennois, in the department of 33 m W by S Macon

Sena, or *Marzali*, a range, on the river the Portuguese have 3 E, lat. 17 40 S.

Seneca, a lake and in Onondago county, m long and 2 broad, between those of Cana

At the N end is the and on the E side Cayuga lake, are the of Romulus, Ovid,

The river rises to pass by that town, waters of the lake. The waters of Cayuga creek, and Salt lake, the Onondago river.

Seneca, a town in Onondago county, falls in Seneca river mouth, and 28 S O

Senef, a town of in Brabant, where a by the French Orange, in 1674.

Senegal, a river land, in the mountain on the southern and enters the Atlantic NE of Cape Verd.

ous till it arrives when it takes a sudden for 75 m is separated by a ridge of sand.

2 m wide, is incomparable, which renders and dangerous.

Senegal, a country in Africa, lying on a river. The French built a fort at the mouth of the river, the gum-trade, Louis, St.

Senex, a town of the department of Lower the see of a bishop rough barren country Digne.

Senftenberg, a town in Misnia, with a castle, 33 m NNE D

Senlis, a town of the department of Oise,

SEN

Bonaparte previous to the battle of Marengo.

Semur en Auxois, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, with a castle on a rock, and a manufacture of cloth; seated on the Armancon, 34 m w by N Dijon, and 135 SE Paris.

Semur en Briennois, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, 33 m w by S Macon, and 45 S Autun.

Sena, or *Marzali*, a town of Mocaranga, on the river Zambeze, where the Portuguese have a factory. Lon. 35 3 E, lat. 17 40 S.

Seneca, a lake and river of New York, in Onondago county. The lake is 30 m long and 2 broad, lying N and S between those of Canandaqua and Cayuga. At the N end is the town of Geneva; and on the E side, between it and Cayuga lake, are the military townships of Romulus, Ovid, Hector and Ulysses. The river rises to the W of Geneva, passes by that town, and receives the waters of the lake. It afterward receives the waters of Cayuga lake, Canandaqua creek, and Salt lake, and then flows into the Onondago river.

Seneca, a town of New York, in Onondago county, on the N side of the falls in Seneca river, 14 m from its mouth, and 28 S Oswego.

Senefz, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, where a battle was gained by the French over the prince of Orange, in 1674. It is 4 m S Nivelles.

Senegal, a river that rises in Negroland, in the mountains of Kong, flows W on the southern confines of Zahara, and enters the Atlantic ocean, 120 m NE of Cape Verd. Its course is flexuous till it arrives within 6 m of the sea, when it takes a sudden turn to the S, and for 75 m is separated from the sea only by a ridge of sand. Its mouth, nearly 2 m wide, is incommoded by a shifting bar, which renders the passage difficult and dangerous.

Senegal, a country on the W coast of Africa, lying on a river of the same name. The French built a fort on an island at the mouth of the river, and were masters of the gum-trade. See *Fouli*, and *Louis*, St.

Senex, a town of France, in the department of Lower Alps, and formerly the see of a bishop. It is seated in a rough barren country, 15 m SSE Digne.

Senftenberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle, seated on the Elster, 32 m WNE Dresden.

Senlis, a town of France, in the department of Oise, and lately a bishop's

SER

see. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Nonette, almost surrounded by a forest, 20 m NW Meaux, and 27 NE Paris.

Sennar, a city of Nubia, capital of a kingdom of the same name. It is 5 m in circuit, and very populous. The houses are chiefly of one story, with flat roofs; but the suburbs contain only cottages covered with reeds. The palace, surrounded by high walls, is a confused heap of buildings. The heats are almost insupportable in the daytime, except in the rainy season, which begins in April and continues three months, and then the air is unwholesome. The commodities are elephants teeth, tamarinds, civet, tobacco, and gold-dust. Near the palace is a market for slaves, where the females sit on one side and the males on another, and the Egyptians buy great numbers of them every year. The merchandises required here are spices, paper, brass, hardware, glass beads, and a black drug, which is used to colour the eyebrows. The women of quality have slight garments of silk, and wear rings of various metals on their hair, arms, legs, ears, and fingers; those of low rank and girls, have cloths wrapped round them from the waist to the knees. The men go almost naked. Sennar is seated on an eminence, near the Nile. Lon. 30 0 E, lat. 15 4 N.

Sens, a town of France, in the department of Yonne, and lately an archbishop's see. The cathedral is a handsome Gothic structure. It is seated in a fertile country, at the conflux of the Vanne with the Yonne, 25 m N Auxerre, and 60 SE Paris. Lon. 3 17 E, lat. 48 12 N.

Sephoury, a town of Syria, in Palestine, the ancient Sephor or Sapphura, which was fortified by Herod, and made the capital of his tetrarchy. It afterward bore the name of Diocæsaria. Here are the remains of a stately Gothic church, said to have been erected over the habitation of Joachim and Anna, parents of the blessed Virgin; and among its ruins some ancient paintings were discovered in 1801. It is 12 m SE Acre, and 18 WNW Tiberias.

Sepulveda, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the river Duraton, 38 m NE Segovia.

Sera, or *Sira*, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a stone fort of a good size. It is the principal place in the central division of the rajah's dominions N of the Caverry, and carries on a considerable inland commerce. The chief

S E R

products sent hence are cocoa-nuts, sugar, beetle-nuts, bark, lac, steel, oxen, buffaloes, butter, and oil. The whole of the cloth made here is used in the neighbourhood. Since the restoration of the rajah, in 1799, the fort has been garrisoned by British troops. It is 48 m SE Chitteldroog, and 84 N Seringapatam. Lon. 76 53 E, lat. 13 36 N.

Serai, a town of European Turkey, capital of Bosnia, and the see of a catholic bishop, appointed by the king of Hungary. It is large and commercial, and seated on the Bosna, 130 m WSW Belgrade. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 44 14 N.

Serampour, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated on the Hoogly, 12 m N Calcutta.

Serchio, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Modena, crosses the territory of Lucca, and enters the gulf of Genoa.

Serdobol, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg, on the lake Ladoga, 60 m NNE Wiburg. Lon. 30 15 E, lat. 61 45 N.

Sered, or *Szared*, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag, 30 m NNE Presburg.

Serena, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, 25 m E by S Merida.

Serena, in Chili; see *Coquimbo*.

Serfo, or *Serfante*, an island of the Archipelago, lying 50 m NW of Naxia. It is 8 m long and 5 broad, and full of mountains and rocks, in which are mines of iron and loadstone. The inhabitants are all Greeks, and have but one town, called St. Nicolo, which is a poor place. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 37 19 N.

Sergas, a town of Russia, in the government of Niznei Novogorod, 48 m SE Niznei Novogorod.

Sergippy, a province on the coast of Brazil, to the S of that of Pernambuco. It produces corn, sugar, and tobacco in considerable quantities, and has some silver mines.

Sergippy, or *St. Christopher*, a town of Brazil, capital of the province of Sergippy, with a harbour for small vessels. It is seated at the mouth of the Sergippy, 120 m NE St. Salvador. Lon. 37 34 W, lat. 11 20 S.

Serignan, a town of France, in the department of Herault, at the mouth of the Ombre, in the gulf of Lyon, 8 m SE Beziers.

Seringapatam, or *Patana*, a city of Hindoostan, capital of the S district of Myfore, and lately of the whole country. It is situated on an island, 3 m long and a mile broad, formed by the Cavery, which is here a rapid river, with a wide and rocky channel. The streets

S E S

are narrow and confused; and the generality of the houses mean. The palace is very large, and surrounded by a massy wall of stone and mud. Without the walls of the city are two gardens and palaces; and near to one of them is the mausoleum of Hyder, where his son also reposes in state. In the space between the city and the two gardens is the suburb called Shahar Ganjam, which is rapidly increasing on a regular plan. The city is strongly fortified; notwithstanding which, lord Cornwallis, in 1792, here compelled Tippoo to sign a treaty, by which he ceded half of his dominions, and agreed to pay a vast sum of money to the English and their allies; and a new war breaking out in 1799, the British troops carried the fort by an assault, in which Tippoo was killed. The city and the island have since been retained by the English, toward the support of the late sultan's family. A manufacture of gun-carriages was established here in 1802. Seringapatam is 10 m N Myfore, and 290 W by S Madras. Lon. 76 50 E, lat. 12 24 N.

Serong, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, celebrated for its manufacture of painted cottons and chintzes. It is 140 m NNE Ougein. Lon. 78 50 E, lat. 24 5 N.

Serpa, a town of Portugal in Alentejo, with a castle, seated on a rugged eminence, near the Guadiana, 38 m S by S Evora.

Serpuchof, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, with a citadel. The chief trade is in corn and cattle; and here are shops solely appropriated to the sale of sandals made of linden bark. It is seated on the Nara, near the Oka, 50 m S Moscow.

Sarravalle, a town of Italy, in Trevisano, with a castle. It has cloth, woollen, and silk manufactures, and a trade in corn, wine, and honey. The cathedral contains some fine paintings, and the church of St. Augusta is a noble edifice. It is situated between two mountains, at the source of the Mafchio, 22 m N Treviso.

Serris, a town of France, in the department of Upper-Alps, 23 m SW Gap.

Servia, a province of European Turkey, 190 m long and 95 broad; bounded on the N by the Danube and Save, which separate it from Hungary, E by Bulgaria, S by Macedonia and Albania, and W by Bosnia. It is divided into four sangiacates, Belgrade, Semendria, Scupio, and Cratowo. Belgrade is the capital.

Sesias, a new department of France,

S I

including the territory of Masserano in Piedmont of Milanese lying W. It has its name from the Alps on the N, and joins the Po, chief town is Verceil.

Seslach, a town of Prussia, in the principality of Bamberger, 16 m N Bamberg.

Seslo, a town of Prussia, seated on the Tefin, the lake Maggiore,

Sestos, a strong town of Turkey. See *Dardanelles*.

Sesire, Grand, or Little, of Guinea, on the coast of which is Petit Sestre, largest and most fertile of the country. Lon.

Sesiri di Levante, a town of Genoa, seat of a bay, 30 m SE.

Se theou, a city of China, in the province of Szechuan. It is situated among high mountains, and yields cinnamon and silk. Peking. Lon. 10 N.

Se-tchuen, a province of China, on the N by Chen, S by Koei-tcheou, and E by the K. It is watered by the K. It has a great quantity of silk, tin, lead, amber, furs, zuli, musk, rhubarb, and is the capital.

Seteef, a town of France, in the department of Constantine, capital of Sitipha, capital of the province of Constantine; but scarcely of its former greatness; the few remaining buildings are obviously the work of the Moors. It is 50 m SW Algiers. Lon. 35 58 N, lat. 36 E.

Setimo, a town of Italy, on the Po, 8 m N Turin.

Setlege, a river of India, the most easterly of the rivers of the Indus. Abundant in fish, it receives the waters of the Setpour, and joins the Indus.

Sette, a town of France, in the department of Gabon, which is logwood, sent in. It stands on a river, 60 m from its mouth, Mayamba. Lon.

Settenil, a town of France, 8 m N Ronda, and

Settia, a town of Greece, and a Greek bishopric. Candia. Lon. 26 E.

S E T

including the territories of Vercelli and Masserano in Piedmont, and that part of Milanese lying w of the river Tefin. It has its name from a river, which rises in the Alps on the borders of Valais, and joins the Po, below Casal. The chief town is Vercelli.

Seßlach, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, 16 m N Bamberg.

Sesto, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on the Tefin, where it issues from the lake Maggiore, 25 m WNW Milan.

Seylos, a strong castle of European Turkey. See *Dardanelles*.

Sejre, Grand, or Great Paris, a town of Guinea, on the Grain coast; near which is Petit Settre. It is one of the largest and most commercial towns in the country. Lon. 7° 0' W, lat. 4° 50' N.

Sestri di Levante, a town of the territory of Genoa, seated on the E side of a bay, 30 m ESE Genoa.

Se-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou. It is situate among mountains, which yield cinnamon and quicksilver, 980 m SSW Peking. Lon. 108° 25' E, lat. 27° 10' N.

Se-tchuen, a province of China, bounded on the N by Chen-si, E by Houquang, S by Koei-tcheou, and W by Tibet. It is watered by the Kian-ku, produces a great quantity of silk, and is rich in iron, tin, lead, amber, sugar-canes, lapis lazuli, musk, rhubarb, &c. Tching-tou is the capital.

Seteef, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina. It was the ancient Sitipha, capital of a part of Mauritania; but scarcely a fragment is left of its former greatness, except the foundations; the few remaining structures being obviously the work of later inhabitants. It is 50 m SW Constantina. Lon. 5° 36' E, lat. 35° 58' N.

Setimo, a town of Piedmont, seated on the Po, 8 m N Turin.

Setlege, a river of Hindoostan, the most easterly of the five eastern branches of the Indus. About midway from its source, it receives the Beyah, at Firose-pour, and joins the Indus at Veh.

Sette, a town of Guinea, in the country of Gabon, which has a great trade in logwood, sent in vessels to Mayamba. It stands on a river of the same name, 60 m from its mouth, and 110 NNE Mayamba. Lon. 10° 20' E, lat. 2° 0' N.

Settenil, a town of Spain, in Granada, 8 m N Ronda, and 38 NW Malaga.

Settia, a town of the island of Candia, and a Greek bishop's see, 48 m ESE Candia. Lon. 26° 2' E, lat. 35° 3' N.

S E V

Settle, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. About 2 m to the E is Attermire Cave, containing numberless chinks and recesses, fluted pillars, and hanging petrifications. At the like distance to the N is Giggleswick Well, a reciprocating spring, which will sometimes rise and fall near a foot, in a stone trough about a yard square, every 10 or 15 minutes. Settle is seated on the Ribble, 38 m NNW Halifax, and 235 London.

Setuval; see *Ubes, St.*

Seven Islands, islands in the Frozen ocean, lying in lon. 18° 48' E, lat. 80° 31' N. Here captain Phipps, with two ships, were surrounded by the ice, from the 1st to the 10th of August 1773, when a brisk wind at NNE effected their deliverance.

Seven Islands, islands near the coast of Canada, on the N side of the mouth of the St. Lawrence, at the entrance of a small bay. Lon. 66° 5' W, lat. 50° 10' N.

Seven Islands, Republic of, composed of seven isles in the Mediterranean sea, on the western coast of Greece, namely Corfu, Paxu, St. Maura, Theaki, Cefalonia, Zante, and Cerigo. These islands belonged to Venice, and on the fall of that republic were occupied by the French, but were taken from them by the Russians, who, in 1800, formed them into a republic, which was recognised by the treaty of Amiens. The government is aristocratical; and the religion, that of the Greek church; but the Roman catholic religion is protected, and all others tolerated. Corfu is the seat of government.

Sevenbergen, a town of Dutch Brabant, lately a lordship belonging to the prince of Orange, 8 m WNW Breda.

Sevenoaks, a town in Kent with a market on Saturday. Here is a free-school, first erected by sir William Sevenoaks, lord mayor of London in 1418, who is said to have been a founding, charitably educated by a person of this town. Queen Elizabeth having augmented its revenues, it was called Queen Elizabeth's School; and the whole was rebuilt in 1727. Near this town is Knole, formerly a palace of the see of Canterbury, but now belongs to the earl of Dorset. In 1450, the rebel John Cade defeated the royal army near this town. It is 6 m NW Maidstone, and 23 SSE London.

Sever, St. a town of France, in the department of Landes, seated on the Adour, 20 m E Dax, and 65 S by S Bourdeaux.

Severac, a town of France, in the

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department of Aveyron, on the river Aveyron, near its source, 25 m E Rodez.

Severin, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, seated on the Danube, 6 m W Czernetz.

Severina, St. a fortified town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a craggy rock, by the river Neto, 8 m from the sea, and 45 SE Rossano. Lon. 17 14 E, lat. 39 15 N.

Severino, St. a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona, seated between two hills, on the river Potenza, 13 m WSW Macerata.

Severino, St. a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, on the river Sarno, 10 m WSW Puccastro.

Severn, a river that has its rise in the mountain Plynlimmon, in Wales. Flowing first across Montgomeryshire, it enters Shropshire above the Brythen hills, and is navigable in its whole course through this county: it then enters Worcesterhire, and runs through its whole length into Gloucestershire. In its course it waters Llandyloes, Newton, Welshpool, Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Bewdley, Worcester, Upton, Tewkesbury, Gloucester, and Newnham, where it begins to widen considerably; and entering the sea, its mouth is called the Bristol Channel. This river has a communication with the Thames, the Trent, the Dee, and the Mersey, by different canals.

Severn, a river of Maryland, which waters Annapolis, and enters by a broad estuary into Chesapeake bay.

Severndroog, a small island of Hindoostan, on the coast of Concan. Here was a strong fort that belonged to Angria the pirate, which was taken by commodore James, in 1756. It is 68 m S by E Bombay.

Severo, St. a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated in a plain, 26 m W by N Manfredonia, and 75 NE Naples.

Severus' Wall, commonly called Graham's Dike, in the W of Scotland. It is a work of the Romans, supposed to be done by the emperor whose name it bears, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots. It began at Abercorn, on the frith of Forth, 4 m NE Linlithgow, and ran W to the frith of Clyde, ending at Kirkpatrick, near Dumbarton.

Sevigny, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, 12 m NW Rethel.

Seville, a city of Spain, capital of Andalusia, and an archbishop's see, seated on the Guadalquivir. It was the capital of the kingdom, till Philip II established his court at Madrid, as a

SEV

more central position. Seville is of a round form, fortified by strong walls flanked with high towers, and takes up more ground than Madrid, although it now has not above 20,000 inhabitants. The Phenicians called it Hispalis, and it is the Julia of the Romans, who embellished it with many magnificent buildings. The Moors built an aqueduct, still to be seen, 6 m in length. The cathedral is by some supposed to be the largest church in the world next to St. Peter's at Rome; the steeple is of Arabian architecture, and very high, consisting of three towers, one above another, with galleries and balconies. The churches and convents are opulent and beautiful; of the latter, that of St. Francis is adorned with a handsome public square, in the midst of which is a fine fountain. The university consists of many colleges; but is almost solely appropriated to the education of the clergy. The inquisition is a noble building, and was formerly the college of the Jesuits. The royal palace, called Alcazar, was partly built after the antique by the Moors, and partly in the modern taste by king Pedro; it is a mile in extent, and flanked by large square towers, built with stones taken from the ancient temple of Hercules. Here is a royal foundery, and one of the largest depots for artillery in the kingdom. The principal manufactures are silk; and behind the Alcazar, is a royal tobacco and snuff manufacture. The exchange is a square building of the Tuscan order, each front 100 feet, and three stories high. The townhouse is adorned with a great number of statues, and before it has a large square, with a fine fountain in the middle. There are 120 hospitals richly endowed. The suburb of Triana stands on the other side of the river, over which is a long bridge of boats; and here are public walks, where many of the inhabitants go to take the air. The situation of Seville renders it one of the most commercial towns of Spain. All the trade of that kingdom with the New World centered originally in its port, at St. Lucar; but that of Cadiz having been found more commodious, the galleons have failed from that place since 1720. Such vast employment did the American trade give at one period, that in Seville alone there were no fewer than 16,000 looms in silk and woollen work; but, before the end of the reign of Philip III, they were reduced to 400. The country around is extremely fertile in corn, wine, &c. and there is abundance of oil; for to the W of the river is

a grove of olive trees. Seville was entered by the Moors in 1810; in 1812 they were driven out by assault.

Atlantic, and 212 59 W, lat. 37 14 N.

Sevres, Two, a department of France, including part of Poitou. It is to the N that rise here; one flows W by Marais, into the Loire, opposite N capital.

Sewalick, a city of Asia, bordering on the Ganges, and the Ganges forces its waters into the plains of war.

Seyffel, a town of the department of Ain, by the Rhone, where the Rhone is navigable. It is 12 m S of Lyons.

Sezanne, a town of the department of Marne, 65 SE Paris.

Sezza, a town of the department of Lavoro, 14 m NW

Sfax, or *Sfakes*, a town of Tunis, from which a great quantity of silk is exported to the E coast, 53 10 40 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Shabur, a town of the branch of the Nile, and 50 NNW Cairo.

Shaftsbury, a town of Vermont, governed by a mayor and Saturday. Its water is so scarce that it is living by fetching water from a distance; and it has churches, which are three. It is 25 m 100 W by S Lond.

Shafisbury, a town of the Bennington county, New York.

Shahar, or *Shahar*, a city in Hadramaut, 48 40 E, lat. 12 40 N.

Shahjehanpour, a city in Malwa, 20 N of Agimere.

Sham; see *Shannon*, the name of a river which issues from the county of Leitrim, the provinces of Ulster and Connaught.

S H A

a grove of olive trees 30 m in length. Seville was entered by the French in 1810; in 1812 they evacuated it in part, and soon after the remainder were driven out by assault. It is 45 m from the Atlantic, and 212 ssw Madrid. Lon. 59 w, lat. 37 14 N.

Sevres, Two, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so named from two rivers that rise here; one, called Sevre Niortois, flows w by St. Maixent, Niort, and Marana, into the bay of Biscay, opposite the isle of Re; and the other, named Sevre Nantais, takes a nw direction, passes by Clisson, and enters the Loire, opposite Nantes. Niort is the capital.

Sewalick, a chain of mountains in Asia, bordering on the country of Sirinagur and the province of Delhi. The Ganges forces its way through this ridge into the plains of Hindoostan, at Huddwar.

Seuffel, a town of France, in the department of Ain, divided into two parts by the Rhone, which here begins to be navigable. It is 14 m n by E Belley.

Sezanne, a town of France, in the department of Marne, 27 m nw Troyes, and 65 se Paris.

Sezza, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 14 m nw Capua.

Sfax, or *Sfakes*, a seaport of Tunis, from which a great part of the traffic of Cairoan is exported. It is seated on the e coast, 53 m s by e Sufa. Lon. 10 40 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Shabur, a town of Egypt, on the w branch of the Nile, 48 m se Alexandria, and 50 nnw Cairo.

Shaftsbury, a borough in Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It stands on a hill, where water is so scarce, that the poor get a living by fetching it from a great distance; and it had formerly 10 parish churches, which are now reduced to three. It is 25 m nne Dorchester, and 100 w by s London.

Shaftsbury, a town of Vermont, in Bennington county, 10 m n Bennington.

Shahar, or *Sahar*, a seaport of Arabia, in Hadramaut, 110 m ssw Shibam. Lon. 48 40 E, lat. 13 50 N.

Shahjehanpour, a town of Hindoostan, in Malwa, 20 ne Ougein, and 196 s Agimere.

Sham; see *Damascus*.

Shannon, the largest river of Ireland, which issues from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, and running s divides the provinces of Leinster and Connaught;

S H E

It then turns sw, passes by the city of Limerick, and enters the Atlantic ocean, between the counties of Clare and Limerick.

Shap, a village in Westmoreland, at the source of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith. It had once a famous abbey, which stood about a mile w from the church, of which little remains, except the tower of its church, and the ruins of a bridge. In the vicinity are some great stones, like pyramids, placed almost in a direct line, for a mile together, from 10 to 12 yards distance, of such immense weight, that carriages now in use could not support them.

Shapinsba, one of the Orkney islands, lying 3 m from the ne part of Pomona. It is 7 m long and 5 broad, somewhat in the form of a cross. The coasts are level and produce grass and corn, but the middle part is high, and fit only for sheep pasture. The harbour of Elwick, on the sw part, is the only one of the island, where there is a little village.

Sharoot; see *Bisan*.

Sharpburg, a town of Maryland, in Washington county, 2 m from the Potomac, and 60 nw Washington.

Sheeras; see *Shiras*.

Sheernejs, a town in Kent, on the n point of the isle of Shepy, at the mouth of the Medway, 3 m n Queenborough. A fort was built here by Charles II, after the insult of the Dutch, who burnt the men of war at Chatham, in 1667; and it has since been considerably augmented and strengthened. There is also an ordnance office, a dock-yard, and a chapel.

Sheffield, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Tuesday. It has 3 churches, 9 meeting-houses, and a Romish chapel; also a large infirmary and several charitable foundations. This town has been long celebrated for its various hardware manufactures, which consist particularly of cutlery ware, plated goods, and buttons. Here are also lead works and a cotton mill, and the neighbourhood abounds with coal. It is seated at the conflux of the Sheaf with the Don, which is navigable within 3 m of the town. The master cutlers are about 600, incorporated by the style of Cutlers of Hallamshire. The number of inhabitants was 31,314 in 1801, and 35,840 in 1811. It is 54 m ssw York, and 162 m nnw London. Lon. 1 29 w, lat. 53 20 N.

Sheffield, a town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, on the e side of the Housatonic, 145 m w by s Boston.

S H E

Shefford, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the Ivel, 9 m SE Bedford, and 41 N by W London.

Shelburne, a town of Nova Scotia, at the head of a bay called Port Rowley. It extends 2 m on the water side, and a mile backward, with wide streets crossing each other at right angles. The harbour is deep, capacious, and secure. About a mile from Shelburne, and separated from it by a small river, is the Black Town, peopled by about 1200 free blacks, who served on the royal side during the American war. Shelburne is 100 m SW Halifax. Lon. 65° 0' W, lat. 43° 46' N.

Shella, a town of Morocco, which none but Mohamedans are allowed to enter. It is 4 m E Salla.

Shellif, the largest river of the kingdom of Algiers, which takes its rise in the desert, flows N through the lake Titeri, then turns W and enters the Mediterranean to the N of Mustagam. In its course it receives the Midroe, Harbene, Toddah or Silver River, the Archew, Mina, Wariffa, and Fagia.

Shenandoah, a river of Virginia, which rises in Augusta county, flows NE 200 m, and enters the Potomac at Shepherdstown. It is navigable about 100 m.

Shepherd's Isles, a cluster of islands, part of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, to the S of Malicollo. Lon. 168° 42' E, lat. 16° 58' S.

Shepherdstown, a town of Virginia, in Berkley county, seated on the Potomac, at the influx of the Shenandoah, 60 m NW Alexandria.

Sheppy, an island in Kent, at the mouth of the Thames, separated from the mainland by a branch of the Medway, called the East Swale. It yields plenty of corn, and feeds numerous sheep. It contains the borough of Queenborough and the fort of Sheerness.

Shepton Mallet, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of woollen cloth; seated under the Mendip hills, 17 m SW Bath, and 116 W London.

Sherborn, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday and Saturday. It was formerly a bishop's see, and had three churches, though now but one, which was the cathedral, and in it are interred the Saxon kings Ethelbald and Ethelbert. It had also a castle and an abbey, now in ruins. Here is a free-school founded by Edward VI; also two silk mills, and a linen manufacture. It

S H I

is seated on the Parret, 16 m N by W Dorchester, and 116 W by S London. Lon. 2° 41' W, lat. 50° 44' N.

Sherbro, a fort of Guinea, at the mouth of Sherbro river, which separates the country of Sierra Leone from the Grain coast. It belongs to the English, and is 100 m SE of the river Sierra Leone. Lon. 11° 0' W, lat. 7° 0' N.

Sherburn, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the Werk, which soon joins the Ouse, 16 m SW York, and 179 N by W London.

Sherburn, see *Nantucket*.

Sherevan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, on the river Diale, 60 m NNE Bagdad, and 120 E by E Kerkouk.

Sherzur, see *Solymania*.

Sher/bel, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, formerly of great importance, but now in ruins. It is said to have been destroyed by an earthquake, and that the arsenal and many other buildings, were precipitated into the harbour; the ruins being still visible at low water. It is famous for pottery, and for steel and iron manufactures. It is 60 m W by S Algiers. Lon. 2° 48' E, lat. 32° 42' N.

Shetland, or *Zetland*, the general name of about 40 islands, many of them very small, lying 100 m NNE of Caithness, in Scotland, between 59° 56' and 61° 15' N lat. The names of the principal are Mainland, Yell, Unst, Bressay, and Fula. Of the 29 inhabited ones the population was 22,379 in 1801, and 22,915 in 1811. The description given of *Mainland*, the largest, will give an idea of the others; and the particulars of the climate, inhabitants, &c. are much the same as in the *Orkneys*. Shetland united to Orkney forms one of the counties of Scotland.

Shevagunga, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 25 m NW Bangalore.

Shibam, a city of Arabia, capital of the province of Hadramaut, and the residence of a sheik. It is 300 m E Sana. Lon. 49° 40' E, lat. 15° 25' N.

Shields, North, a seaport in Northumberland, on the river Tyne, near its mouth, with a market on Wednesday. It has wide and airy streets in every direction, and, with South Shields on the opposite side of the river, may be deemed the port of Newcastle; for the largest vessels are stationed here to take in their lading, which is brought down in barges and lighters. It extends to Tynemouth on the N, and many elegant detached mansions are erected in the neighbourhood. The number of inhabitants was 7280 in 1801, and 7699

S H I

in 1811. It is 7 m and 276 N by W London. Lat. 54° 58' N.

Shields, South, a town of Durham, on the North Shields, with a market on Friday. It contains all the advantages of commerce in commerce. It consists principally of one street, 2 m in length, and 100 square near the middle. The vessels are built here, and are of considerable size. The number of inhabitants was 8103 in 1801, and 8103 in 1811, and 275 N by W London.

Shifnal, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday. Lon. 2° 43' W, lat. 52° 43' N.

Shilelagh, a village in the county of Wicklow, Here are the remains of the most celebrated oak, which was cut in 1640, and is still standing. It is still standing in Westminster-hall, and the buildings on the coast.

Shin, Loch, a lake in the county of Sutherland, and 2 broad. At the head of the rapid river Shin, the head of the river.

Shippensburg, a town in Cumberland county, Conodogwinnet creek, the Susquehanna, 2 m NW Baltimore.

Shipston, a town in Worcester-shire, seated on the Stour, 83 NW London.

Shiras, or *Sheer*, capital of Faristan, a spacious plain, by lofty mountains surrounded by a wall round towers at the corners, and is adorned with many noble edifices of brick, but plain simple walls of red. It has good bazars and manufactures of fine glass-ware. The government under Khan, who erected buildings in and vicinity are numerous with gardens; Shiras are deemed sacred. The tomb of the

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in 1811. It is 7 m s by N Newcastle, and 276 N by W London. Lon. \pm 4 W, lat. 54 58 N.

Shields, South, a town in the county of Durham, on the river Tyne, opposite North Shields, with which place it enjoys all the advantages of trade and commerce in common with Newcastle. It consists principally of one narrow street, 2 m in length, with an open square near the middle. Many trading vessels are built here, and it has very considerable salt works, and several glass works. The number of inhabitants was 8103 in 1801, and 9001 in 1811. Adjoining, on the s, is Westoe, a township that contained 6164 inhabitants in 1811. South Shields is 19 m NNE Durham, and 275 N by W London.

Shifnal, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Friday, 9 m NE Bridgenorth, and 143 NW London.

Shilelagh, a village of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 5 m SW Tinehaly. Here are the remains of a forest, once the most celebrated in Ireland for its oak, which was exported to various parts, and is still shown in the roof of Westminster-hall, and of some ancient buildings on the continent.

Shin, Loch, a lake of Scotland, in the s part of Sutherlandshire, 15 m long and 2 broad. At its SE extremity issues the rapid river Shin, which flows into the head of the frith of Dornoch.

Shippensburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Cumberland county, on a branch of Conedogwinnet creek, which flows into the Susquehanna, 21 m WSW Carlisle.

Shipston, a town in a detached part of Worcestershire, surrounded by Warwickshire, with a market on Friday; seated on the Stour, 14 m W Banbury, and 83 NW London.

Shiras, or *Sheeraz*, a city of Persia, capital of Faristan, seated at the end of a spacious plain, bounded on all sides by lofty mountains. It is 5 m in circuit, surrounded by a wall, with six gates, and round towers at the distance of 80 paces; and is adorned with many fine mosques and noble edifices. The houses are built of brick, but plastered over so as to resemble walls of mud. Here are many good bazars and caravansaries, also manufactures of swords, fire arms, and glass-ware. This city was the seat of government under the revered Kerim Khan, who erected many of the fine buildings in and near this place. In the vicinity are numerous summerhouses, with gardens; and the rich wines of Shiras are deemed the best in all Persia. The tomb of the celebrated poet Hafiz

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is in a large garden on the NE side of the city, about 2 m from the wall; and at the foot of the mountains, in the same direction, is the tomb of Sadi. Shiras is 190 m s by E Ipahan. Lon. 52 44 E, lat. 29 36 N.

Shoales, Isles of, seven small islands on the coast of New Hampshire. They lie conveniently for the cod-fishery, which was formerly carried on here to great advantage.

Shogle, a town of Syria, with an excellent caravanfary, seated on the Asi, 13 m s by E Antioch, and 45 SW Aleppo.

Shoomska, one of the Kurile islands, 3 leagues S of Cape Lopatka, in Kamtschatka. The inhabitants consist of a mixture of natives and Kamtschadales. See *Kuriles*.

Shooters Hill, a village in Kent, on a hill so called, 8 m ESE London. From this eminence is a very extensive prospect, and the river Thames makes a magnificent appearance. On the W part of the hill is a triangular tower, erected to commemorate the reduction, in 1756, of Severndroog, a strong fort in Hindoostan: it is called Severndroog Castle, and contains some of the arms, ornaments, &c. taken from the enemy.

Shoreham, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Saturday. It is commonly called New Shoreham, to distinguish it from the Old, which lies near it, and is now of little account. It stands on an arm of the sea, into which vessels can enter with the tide; and many small vessels are built here. It is 19 m WNW Newhaven, and 56 S by W London.

Shrewsbury, a borough and the capital of Shropshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is seated on a peninsula formed by the Severn, over which are two bridges, and surrounded by a wall, in which are three gates. It contains five churches, and had formerly a castle and abbey, both now in ruins. The number of inhabitants was 16,631 in 1801, and 18,543 in 1811. Here are 12 incorporated trading companies, and some of them have neat halls. It is the chief mart for a coarse kind of woollen cloth made in Montgomeryshire, called Welsh webs; and for all sorts of Welsh commodities, which are generally bought in a rough state at Welshpool, and finished here. It is also famous for excellent brawn and delicate cakes; and in the environs is a large manufacture of coarse linens. Here is a free-school founded by Edward VI, and afterward rebuilt and more largely endowed by queen Elizabeth.

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In 1283, Edward I held a parliament here, when the lords sat in the castle, and the commons in a barn. Another parliament was held here in 1397, by Richard II. Near this town, in 1403, was fought the battle between Henry IV and Henry Percy, nicknamed Hotspur, in which the latter was defeated and slain. Shrewsbury is 30 m SSE Chester, and 155 NW London. Lon. 2 41 W, lat. 52 43 N.

Shrewsbury, a town of New Jersey, in Monmouth county, with three edifices for public worship. It is a place of genteel resort in the summer months, and seated near the seacoast, 45 m E by N Trenton.

Shropshire, a county of England, bounded on the N by Cheshire and a detached part of Flintshire, E by Staffordshire, SE by Worcestershire, S by Herefordshire, SW by Radnorshire, and W by the counties of Montgomery and Denbigh. It is 50 m long and 40 broad, containing 897,920 acres; is divided into 13 hundreds, and 216 parishes; has 17 market towns; and sends 12 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 167,639 in 1801, and 194,298 in 1811. The soil is generally fruitful, especially in the N and E parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the S and W being mountainous, are less fertile, yet yield sufficient pasture for sheep and cattle. This county abounds with lead, copper, iron, limestone, freestone, pipe-clay, bitumen, and coal. The principal rivers are the Severn and the Teme. The capital is Shrewsbury.

Shumbla, a strong town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria. It commands the pass over the mountains, and is 120 m NW Constantinople.

Shutebury, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the E side of the Connecticut, 16 m NNE Northampton.

Siam, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by Birmah, E by Laos and Cambodia, S by the gulf of Siam and Malacca, and W by the bay of Bengal and Pegu. It is 650 m long and from 50 to 250 broad; and is divided into the Upper and Lower. The principal river is the Menan, which flows S through its whole length into the gulf of Siam; It is a flat country, and in the rainy season is overflowed by the river; for which reason most of the houses are built of bamboos upon posts, and have no communication for some months but by boats. There are mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, tin, and copper;

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and plenty of pepper, rice, cotton, aloes, benjamin, and musk. The tame cattle are beeves, buffalos, and hogs; the woods abound with elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, and tigers; beside which there are crocodiles and large serpents. The Siamese, both men and women, go almost naked, having only a piece of calico or silk girded round their waists; but the better sort wear rich garments. They are small, but well shaped, have large foreheads, little noses, handsome mouths, plump lips, and black sparkling eyes. The men are of an olive colour, with little beard; but the women are of a straw complexion, and some have their cheeks a little red. They are respectful to the aged; begging is dishonorable, and theft infamous; adultery is very rare. The furniture of their houses is as simple as their dress and diet; which last consists chiefly of rice and fish. Though an indolent people, they are ingenious, and excel in the fabrication of gold, in fireworks, and in miniature painting. The king shows himself but once a year to the common people. He is proprietor of all the lands in the country, and keeps a numerous army, among which are 3000 elephants. The religion and language of the Siamese resembles that of the Birmah. Their temples and priests are very numerous; the latter are distinguished from the laity by an orange-coloured garment, and they keep their heads, beards, and eyebrows close shaved. They have schools for the education of their children, and there is scarce any among them but can read and write. This country has been much oppressed by the Birmans; and in 1793 the king of Siam entered into a treaty of peace, by which he ceded the maritime towns on the bay of Bengal, to the king of Birmah.

Siam, or Juthia, a city, capital of the kingdom of Siam. It contains a great number of temples, convents, chapels, columns, and other decorations. The king's palace, and some others, only exceed the common habitations by occupying a more extensive space, being better constructed, and of a greater height, but never exceed one floor. The Dutch have a factory here, and merchants from different countries come here to trade. In 1766, this city was taken by the Birmans. It is situate on an island in the river Menan, 50 m N of its mouth in the gulf of Siam, and 360 SE Pegu. Lon. 100 50 E, lat. 14 18 N.

Siang-yang, a city of China, of the

first class, in the province of the river Han, Lon. 111 40 E, lat.

Siara, see *Seara*.

Saifol, a town of the government of Peter's Ladoga, 24 m NE L 30 47 E, lat 60 14 N.

Siberia, a country extending the prince the Russian empire the N by the Pacific Tartary, W by Europe by the Frozen ocean from E to W, and S, containing the part is fertile, produces of life; but the are extremely cold presenting vast mountains with almost perpetual covered by enormous der masses of ice. to the Arctic ocean extensive plains, called somewhat similar of Africa. Here are rests of birch, alder, lons of noble trees. The Siberian plumtain ash, Tartarian suckle, and Daoursets of extensive bos of which arise multicularly the yellowibiricum; the root a favorite food tribes, and from the other, the natives efflorescence, from coarse ardent spiriches of Siberia and furs, and mine iron, lead, and copper of precious stones ticularly topazes c it also affords magary size, and even loadstone. Coal parts, and a yellow is found in several inhabitants are of tives of the country fians. The Siberians in the winter, and the banks of rivers are the skins of v riches consist in be and a kettle. The huts, which they to place; and make dogs to draw the the southern part polite; but the

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first class, in the province of Houquang, on the river Han, 530 m ssw Peking. Lon. 121 40 E, lat. 38 5 N.

Siara; see *Seara*.

Saïski, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, near the lake Ladoga, 24 m NE New Ladoga. Lon. 30 47 E, lat. 60 16 N.

Siberia, a country of Asia, comprehending the principal Asiatic part of the Russian empire. It is bounded on the E by the Pacific ocean, S by Great Tartary, W by European Russia, and N by the Frozen ocean. It extends 3500 m from E to W, and 1200 from N to S, containing the half of Asia. The S part is fertile, producing all the necessaries of life; but the N and E parts are extremely cold and thin of people, presenting vast marshy plains, covered with almost perpetual snow, and pervaded by enormous rivers, which, under masses of ice, pursue their course to the Arctic ocean; there are also extensive plains, called steppes, which are somewhat similar to the sandy deserts of Africa. Here are inextinguishable forests of birch, alder, lime, &c. and millions of noble trees of the pine kind. The Siberian plum and crab, the mountain ash, Tartarian mulberry and honeysuckle, and Daourian rose, form thickets of extensive beauty; under shelter of which arise multitudes of plants, particularly the yellow farine lily and the liburicum; the roots of the former are a favorite food with the Tartarian tribes, and from the dried stalks of the other, the natives procure a saccharine efflorescence, from which they make a coarse ardent spirit. The principal riches of Siberia consist in fine skins and furs, and mines of gold, silver, iron, lead, and copper. Several kinds of precious stones are found here, particularly topazes of a very fine lustre; it also affords magnets of an extraordinary size, and even whole mountains of loadstone. Coal is dug up in the W parts, and a yellowish kind of alum is found in several mountains. The inhabitants are of three sorts; the natives of the country, Tartars, and Russians. The Siberians dwell in forests in the winter, and in the summer on the banks of rivers. Their garments are the skins of wild beasts, and their riches consist in bows, arrows, a knife, and a kettle. They all live in wretched huts, which they remove from place to place; and make use of reindeer and dogs to draw their sledges. Those in the southern parts are not much more polite; but they have horses with

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which they go a hunting, and their houses, though poor, are not shifted from place to place. Of this class of people, some have no other religion than that of nature; others are pagans and Mohamedans; and some of them have been converted to Christianity by the Russian missionaries. The Tartars who live in this country are the most civilized of any foreign nation in Siberia; and those Tartars who are Mohamedans are still more so than the pagan Tartars, of whom there are many different hordes or tribes. The Russians settled here are much the same as in their native country. Siberia is the place to which criminals, as well as persons under the displeasure of the court, are commonly banished from Russia. Through this vast tract the Russian caravans travel every year with their merchandise, to China. The principal rivers are the Oby, Lena, Irtysh, and Yenesei; and there are numerous lakes of fresh water, and some of a saline nature. Siberia was reduced under the dominion of Russia about the close of the 16th century: the W part of it is comprised in the governments of Tobolsk, Ufa, and Kolyvan; the E part in the government of Irkutsk.

Sical, a town of New Spain, on the N coast of Yucatan, 70 m NW Merida. Lon. 90 30 W, lat. 39 30 N.

Sichem, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, to the S of which is a celebrated monastery. It is seated on the Demer, 18 m E Mechlin.

Sichili; see *Scilli*.

Sicily, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from the kingdom of Naples by a narrow channel, called the Faro; and as Messina is seated on it, the Faro di Messina. It is of a triangular form, terminating in three points or capes; that to the NE is called Capo Faro, that to the SE Capo Passero, and that to the W Capo Boeo. Sicily is 160 m long and from 30 to 110 broad. It has the title of a kingdom; and is divided into three provinces called Val di Mazara, Val di Noto, and Val di Demona. The two kingdoms of Naples and Sicily are under the same climate, and were lately under the same government; but on the French becoming masters of Naples, in 1799, the king removed his court from the city of Naples to that of Palermo in this island. The productions of the two countries are much the same; but Sicily abounds much more in corn, particularly in the valleys of Noto and Mazara. The valley of Demona has more forests and

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fruit trees than the two others. It is famous for hories and mules; and the cattle are all red, strong, and compact, with large horns. There are flocks of a great size in the forests; asps and scorpions, whose venom is very active; and harmless lizards of a beautiful green colour. In this island the ancient practice of treading out the corn from the ear is in use; and here is the celebrated volcano, called Etna. The numbers of the clergy, which exceed 80,000, and the multitude of the nobility, to whom belonged the criminal jurisdiction over their subjects, with other rights equally oppressive, were causes of the poverty and misery of the natives of this country. But in 1812, this ill-governed kingdom, by means of the English, who had for some time aided it with a naval and military force, acquired a better form of government, apparently without opposition, on the plan of the British constitution; that the inhabitants are now relieved from many oppressions, and have obtained an impulse to industry and wealth. The capital is Palermo. See *Naples*.

Sielos, a town of Hungary, with a castle on a mountain, in which emperor Sigismund was imprisoned. It is 14 m. N. of Eufkirchen.

Sigue: see *Seik*.

Sidaye, a strong town on the N coast of Java, with a harbour. Lon. 113 15 E, lat. 6 40 S.

Siderocapşa, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, famous for a gold mine in its neighbourhood. It is 5 m from the gulf of Contessa, and 40 ESE Salonichi.

Sidmouth, a town in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. It is much frequented in the bathing season, and was a seaport before its harbour was choked up. It is seated on the English channel, at the mouth of the Sid, 12 m SE Exeter, and 158 w by S London.

Sidon; see *Saida*.

Sidra, a spacious gulf of the Mediterranean sea, on the coast of Tripoli, anciently called Syrtis. It forms a semi-circular line of low coast, 400 m in length, between Mefurata and Bengaffi. Its shores are occupied by Arabs, who are scattered about in bodies of 200 or 300 each.

Siedenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, 9 m sw Hoya.

Siegburg, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, on the river Sieg, 15 m SE Cologne.

Siegen, a town and castle of Germany, in Westerwald, capital of a prin-

S I E

ality. In the neighbourhood are iron-mines, forges, and founderies. It is seated on the Sieg, 24 m. n.w. Wetzlar. Lon. 8 12 E, lat. 50 47 N.

Sienna, a city of Tuscany, capital of Siennese, and an archbishop's see, with a university and a citadel. It is about 4 m in circuit, and surrounded by a wall. The Gothic metropolitan church is built with black and white marble, and the pavement is of Mosaic work. Sienna is not very populous, but is adorned with a great number of palaces, fountains, and superb churches. The great area is round, and the houses about it are of equal height, supported by piazzas, under which people may walk in all weathers. The Italian language is spoken here with the greatest purity. It is seated on three eminences, 26 m S Florence, and 120 NNW Rome. Lon. 11 11 E, lat. 43 24 N.

Sienna, a province of Tuscany, 55 m long and nearly as much broad, lying of Florentino, on the Mediterranean. The soil is pretty fertile, especially in mulberry trees, which feed a great number of silkworms, and there are several mineral springs. Sienna is the capital.

Siennoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Mohilef, 60 m NNW Mohilef. Lon. 29 45 E, lat. 54 30 N.

Sierk, a town of France, in the department of Moselle, near the river Moselle, 10 m NNE Thionville.

Sierra Leone, a country in the w part of Guinea, so named from being mountainous, and the mountains abounding in lions. Its limits are from the Grain coast on the s, to Cape Verga on the n; that is, between 7° and 10° n lat. In the open and plain parts, on the banks of a river of the same name, the heat of the sun, before any breeze arises, is almost intolerable; but as a refreshing gale constantly springs up about noon, it renders the country supportable. The wet season, from May to October, is ushered in and terminated by stormy weather. The whole tract, on each side the river, is rich in rice and millet, which is the chief sustenance of the inhabitants; and, upon the whole, it is one of the best countries on the coast. The Negroes are in general of mild external manners, and noted for their hospitality; but they possess a great share of pride, and are easily affected by an insult. Of all the tribes, those who have embraced Mohamedanism are the most civilized and respectable; and those on the coast, from their intercourse with the European slave-factor,

are much inferior to the art of making who reside higher

Sierra Leone, country of the is uncertain; but town, is 9 m from Leone Company, the purpose of cut other tropical prod of this river. The white persons, a blacks from No the colonists were of small lots of was begun to be a French Squadron, and capturing pany's ships; from covered) and a fa in the Rio Pango lony, however, French, and, in 18 from the company

Sierra Morena, which divide Andalus and New Castile, is considered famous by Christians and Mohammedans, the scene where the most entertaining hero Don Quixote

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Sigüenza, a city of Castile, and a bishopric, university, and a castle. The university has several colleges; but the structure is the same on a hill, at the foot of 65 m NE Madrid 40 58 N.

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are much inferior in every thing, except the art of making a bargain, to those who reside higher up the country.

Sierra Leone, a river of Guinea, in a country of the same name. Its source is uncertain; but its mouth, at Freetown, is 9 m wide. In 1791, the Sierra Leone Company was incorporated, for the purpose of cultivating W India and other tropical productions on the banks of this river. The first settlers were 200 white persons, and a number of free blacks from Nova Scotia. In 1793, the colonists were all put into possession of small lots of land, and a new town was begun to be built. The next year a French squadron destroyed the settlement, and captured several of the company's ships: from this disaster they recovered; and a factory was established in the Rio Pongas, in 1793. The colony, however, still continued to languish, and, in 1808, it was transferred from the company to his majesty.

Sierra Morena, mountains of Spain, which divide Andalusia from Estremadura and New Castile. They are rendered famous by the wars of the Christians and Mohamedans, and for being the scene where Cervantes has placed the most entertaining adventures of his hero Don Quixote.

Siget; see *Ziget*.

Sigilmessa; see *Sugulmessa*.

Sigmaringen, a town and castle of Suabia, which gives name to a branch of the house of Hohenzollern. It is seated on the Danube, 18 m ESE Hohenzollern.

Signau, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, 12 m SE Bern.

Sigtuna, a town of Sweden, in Uppland, seated on the lake Maelar, 15 m N Upsal, and 17 NW Stockholm.

Signenza, a city of Spain, in New Castile, and a bishop's see, with a university, and a castle, in which is an arsenal. The university consists of several colleges; but the most considerable structure is the cathedral. It is seated on a hill, at the foot of Mount Atienza, 65 m NE Madrid. Lon. 2 51 W, lat. 40 58 N.

Sihon; see *Sirr*.

Silagutta, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, celebrated for its kitchen-gardens. Coarse cotton cloths are made here, and some tobacco grows in the vicinity. It is 20 m NW Colar, and 32 NE Bangalore.

Silbergberg, a strong town of Silesia, enclosed in the principality of Munsterberg, but belonging to that of Brieg.

It has a mine which yields lead ore mixed with silver, and is 11 m NW Glatz.

Silchester, a village in Hampshire, 6 m N Basingstoke. It was once a city, and is said to have been the place where Arthur was crowned. There are large remains of its walls and ditches, enclosing an area of 80 acres; and two military roads from the S gate, one to Winchester, and the other to Old Sarum.

Silesia, a duchy of Germany, formerly belonging to the kingdom of Bohemia. It is 200 m long, and 170 broad; bounded on the N by Brandenburg, E by Poland, S by Moravia, and W by Bohemia and Lusatia. The principal rivers are, the Oder, Bober, Neisse, Queis, and Oppa. A long chain of mountains bound Silesia on the W; and the highest mountain, called Zotenberg, is in the principality of Schweidnitz. There are mines of coal, lead, copper, and iron, and quarries of various stones, beside antimony, salpêtre, sulphur, alum, vitriol, quicksilver, agate, jasper, and even some gems. The principal manufacture is linen cloth; and there are also some woollen manufactures, potteries, iron foundries, and glass-houses. In this country are a great number of cattle, large studs of horses, and plenty of game in the woods; also a few lynxes, bears, foxes, otters, and beavers. There are many lakes, full of good fishes; also plenty of bees, which produce much honey and wax. It affords wheat, maize, barley, oats, and millet, and in some places saffron is cultivated; but its wine is bad, and chiefly turned into vinegar. Silesia is divided into Upper and Lower Silesia, and the county of Glatz. In Upper Silesia, which is the S part, the inhabitants are generally Roman catholics, speaking the Polish language: in the Lower they are almost all protestants, and speak their mother tongue. This country was ceded to Prussia in 1742, by the treaty of Breslau. In 1807, it was overrun by the French, but restored at the peace of Tilsit. In 1813, it was entered by the French, who were completely defeated by the Prussians, between the Katzbach and Neisse, in which rivers immense numbers were drowned. Breslau is the capital.

Silhet, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district of the same name, in Bengal. It is seated on the Soorma, 120 m NE Dacca. Lon. 91 57 E, lat. 23 52 N.

Siljan, a town of Sweden, in Dalecarlia, situate on a lake to which it gives name, 28 m NW Fahlun.

SIM

Silistria, or *Driftra*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. In 1810 and 1811 it was taken by the Russians. It is seated on the Danube, at the influx of the Missovo, 155 m *WNE* Adrianople. Lon. 27° 6' E, lat. 44° 15' N.

Silkeborg, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a castle, formerly of great strength, 18 m *W* Arhusen.

Silla, a town of Negroland, in Bambara, on the right bank of the Niger, 75 m *NE* Segou.

Sillabar, a seaport on the *W* coast of Sumatra, with a good and safe harbour, 30 m *SE* Bencoolen. Lon. 102° 10' E, lat. 4° 05' S.

Sille le Guillaume, a town of France, in the department of Sarthe, 19 m *NW* Mans.

Sillee, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, seated on the Subanreeka, 173 m *WNW* Calcutta, Lon. 85° 54' E, lat. 23° 22' N.

Silvermines, a village of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, 6 m *S* Nenagh. Here are rich lead mines, in which some virgin silver has been found.

Silves, a town of Portugal, in Algarve, on a river of the same name, 35 m *WNW* Tavira.

Simancas, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a strong castle, in which Philip II ordered the archives of the kingdom to be kept. It is situate on the Douro, 8 m *SW* Valladolid, and 60 m *NE* Salamanca.

Simbirsk, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the kingdom of Kasan. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Volga, 100 m *S* by *W* Kasan. Lon. 48° 34' E, lat. 54° 22' N.

Simi, the ancient Syme, an island in the Mediterranean, between the island of Rhodes and the continent, in a bay of its name, 12 m *NW* Rhodes. Lon. 27° 33' E, lat. 36° 35' N.

Simmern, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine; seated on the Simmern, 26 m *S* Coblenz.

Simogay, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysoor, with a manufacture of coarse cotton cloth; situate on the Tunga, 34 m *E* by *N* Nagara.

Simon, *St.* an island of the United States, on the coast of Georgia, 14 m long and 4 broad, and included in Glynn county. At the *NW* end, opposite the mouth of the Alatamaha, is a regular fortress, and some islets that are also fortified. Frederica is the chief town.

Simonthurn, or *Simontornya*, a town

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of Hungary, with a strong castle, taken from the Turks in 1686. It is seated on the Sarvita, 32 m *SSW* Buda. Lon. 18° 52' E, lat. 46° 45' N.

Simplon, a new department of France, including the country of Valais in Switzerland. It has its name from a mountain, on the *S* border, and Sion is the capital.

Sinai, a mountain of Arabia Petrea in the peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red sea. Here God delivered the law to Moses, for which reason the Mohamedans hold it in great veneration; and here the Christians have a monastery, surrounded by a high wall, and those that go in and out are drawn up and let down in baskets. Lon. 34° 15' E, lat. 29° 2' N.

Sincapour, an island at the *S* extremity of the peninsula of Malaya, from which it is separated by a narrow channel; and to the *S* of it is a narrow sea, called the Strait of Sincapour. On the island is a town of the same name. Lon. 103° 15' E, lat. 1° 10' N.

Sinde; see *Indus*.

Sindelfingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wurtemberg, 10 m *SSW* Stuttgart.

Sindy, a province of Hindoostan, bounded on the *W* by Persia, *N* by the territories of the king of Candanar, *NE* by those of the Seiks, *E* by a sandy desert, and *SE* by Cutch. It extends along the course of the Indus, from its mouth to the frontiers of Moultan 300 m; and its breadth in the widest part is 160. In soil and climate, and the general appearance of the surface, it resembles Egypt; the country being an extended valley, confined on one side by a ridge of mountains, and on the other by a desert; and the Indus, equal at least to the Nile, winding through the midst of this level valley, and enriching it by its annual inundations. During great part of the *SW* monsoon, or at least in July, August, and part of September (the rainy season in most other parts of India) the atmosphere is here generally clouded; but no rain falls, except near the sea. Owing to this, and the neighbourhood of the sandy deserts, on the *E* and on the *NW*; the heats are so violent, and the winds from those quarters so pernicious, that the houses are contrived so as to be occasionally ventilated by apertures on the top resembling the funnels of small chimneys. When the hot winds prevail, the windows are closely shut, by which the hottest current of air, near the sur-

face, is excluded, cause more elevated house through the vast clouds of dust entrance of which is sufficient to render the The roofs are composed of earth instead of tiles are more European constitution lower part called doos, who were of Sindy, are treated by the Mohamedans not permitted to places of worship drives vast numbers countries. The produce saltpetre, bezoar, lapis lazuli are manufactures various kinds; and inlaid with ivory Great quantities of which is clarified pas made of the hares are large heeves, hardy horses. The hares, antelopes, hunted with dogs small fierce creatures The internal government is a military vince of which has the ruler. The inhabitants Mohamedans, but a small number of the confidence of chiefly employed prince is tributary dahar. Hydrabad

Sinas, a town of tejo, on a cape to 70 m *SW* Evora. 58° N.

Sing, a strong built by the Tur Clissa. It was taken in 1687. It is 8 m *latro*.

Sin-gan, a city of the province of Ch and most beautiful to Peking. In it contain six cities of the third class) cities are found: the mestic fowls, and their flesh to that of this city are 12 square, and surrounded by the gates are 10 It has a great trad

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face, is excluded, and a cooler part, because more elevated, descends into the house through the funnels. By this also vast clouds of dust are excluded; the entrance of which would alone be sufficient to render the houses uninhabitable. The roofs are composed of thick layers of earth instead of terraces. Few countries are more unwholesome to European constitutions, particularly the lower part called the Delta. The Hindoos, who were the original inhabitants of Sindy, are treated with great rigour by the Mohamedan governors, and are not permitted to erect any pagodas, or places of worship; and this severity drives vast numbers of them into other countries. The inland parts of Sindy produce saltpetre, sal ammoniac, borax, bezoar, lapis lazuli, and raw silk. Here are manufactures of cotton and silk of various kinds; and also of fine cabinets, inlaid with ivory and finely lacquered. Great quantities of butter are exported, which is clarified and wrapt up in duppas made of the hides of cattle. Here are large herds, fine sheep, and small hardy horses. The wild game are deer, hares, antelopes, and foxes, which are hunted with dogs; also leopards, and a small fierce creature called a shiahgush. The internal government of this province is a military despotism; the head of which has the title of Hakem, or ruler. The inhabitants are principally Mohamedans, but there are a considerable number of Hindoos, who enjoy the confidence of the prince, and are chiefly employed in commerce. The prince is tributary to the sultan of Candahar. Hyderabad is the capital.

Sinas, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, on a cape to which it gives name, 70 m sw Evora. Lon. 8° 46' w, lat. 37° 58' n.

Sing, a strong town of Dalmatia, built by the Turks in opposition to Clissa. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687. It is 8 m n Clissa and 14 Spalatro.

Sin-gan, a city of China, capital of the province of Chen-si, and the largest and most beautiful in the empire next to Peking. In its territories (which contain six cities of the second, and 31 of the third class) bats of a singular species are found: they are as large as domestic fowls, and the Chinese prefer their flesh to that of chicken. The walls of this city are 12 m in circuit, nearly a square, and surrounded by a deep ditch; they are fortified with towers, and some of the gates are lofty and magnificent. It has a great trade, especially in mules,

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which are sent to Peking. Here are a great number of mandarins, who are mostly Tartars; and a strong garrison of Tartars in a separate quarter of the city, from which it is parted by a strong wall. It is 540 m sw Peking. Lon. 108° 44' e, lat. 34° 16' n.

Singilef, a town of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, situate on the Volga, 24 m s Simbirsk.

Singo, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Monte Santo. Lon. 24° 0' e, lat. 40° 13' n.

Singor, a town in the peninsula of Malaya, at the mouth of a small river, in the bay of Patani, 35 m e Patani.

Sinigaglia, a strong seaport of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, and a bishop's see, with a castle and two harbours. It has a modern cathedral, several fine churches and convents, and a mint. An annual fair is held here from the middle to the end of July, frequented by merchants from distant parts. It stands at the mouth of the Nigola, in the gulf of Venice, 17 m se Pesaro. Lon. 13° 15' e, lat. 43° 43' n.

Sin-ning, a city of China, of the second rank, in the western extremity of the province of Chen-si. It has a considerable trade with the Tibetians, particularly in tea, and is 450 m wnw Sin-gan. Lon. 101° 35' e, lat. 36° 45' n.

Sinob, or *Sinope*, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, surrounded by walls and double ramparts; but the castle is much neglected. The inhabitants are Turks, who will not admit any Jews, and the Greeks are obliged to live in the suburbs. It is the birthplace of Diogenes, the cynic philosopher, and seated on the isthmus of a peninsula, in the Black sea, 280 m e Constantinople. Lon. 33° 55' e, lat. 41° 5' n.

Sintzheim, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, seated in a morass, 12 m sse Heidelberg.

Sion, a mountain of Syria, on the side of Jerusalem, of great celebrity in sacred history.

Sion, or *Sitten*, a town lately of Switzerland, capital of Valais, and an episcopal see; but now belonging to France, and capital of the department of Simplon. It is situate on the river Sitten, near the Rhone, at the foot of three insulated rocks, which rise immediately from the plain. On the highest, called Tourbillon, is the old deserted episcopal palace; on the second, denominated Valeria, are the remains of the old cathedral, and a few houses belonging to the canons; on Majoria, the third rock,

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stands the present episcopal palace. Sion was formerly the capital of the Seduni, and some Roman inscriptions still remain. It is 50 m E Geneva. Lon. 7 22 E, lat. 46 9 N.

Siout, or *Ojot*, a town of Egypt, and the see of a Coptic bishop. Here are several mosques, the ruins of an amphitheatre, and some sepulchres of the Romans. It is the rendezvous of those who go in the caravan to Sennar, in Nubia; and is surrounded by fine gardens, and palm-trees that bear the best dates in Egypt. It stands on an artificial mount, 2 m from the Nile, and 185 s Cairo. Lon. 31 24 E, lat. 27 25 N.

Siphanto, the ancient Siphnos, one of the best cultivated islands of the Archipelago, to the w of Paros. It is 36 m in circuit, and though covered with marble and granite, produces corn sufficient for the inhabitants; also some excellent silk. The chief articles of commerce are calicos, straw hats, figs, onions, honey, wax, oil, and capers. Lon. 25 15 E, lat. 37 9 N.

Sir Charles Hardy Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Carteret in 1767. It is low, level, and covered with wood. Lon. 154 20 E, lat. 4 41 S.

Sir Charles Saunders Island, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Wallis in 1767. The natives appeared to live in a wretched manner. It is about 6 m from E to W. Lon. 151 4 W, lat. 17 28 S.

Sira; see *Sera*.

Siradia, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of the same name, with a strong castle. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated in a plain, on the river Warta, 62 m NE Breslau, and 105 NW Cracow. Lon. 18 55 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Siraf, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan, situate on the Persian gulf, 30 m SW Lar. Lon. 52 25 E, lat. 35 20 N.

Siravan, a town of Persia, in the province of Kufistan, 48 m NNE Sufter. Lon. 51 5 E, lat. 31 50 N.

Sire, a town of Abyssinia, in Tigre, famous for a manufacture of coarse cotton cloths. It is 40 m W Axum, and 100 NNW Auzen.

Sirgan; see *Kerman*.

Sirhind, a city of Hindoostan, capital of a country of the same name, in the province of Delhi. Procopius takes notice, that in the time of Justinian (the sixth century) silk was brought from *Serinda*, a country in India. *Sirhind* is 175 m NW Delhi. Lon. 75 35 E, lat. 30 15 N.

S I S

Sirian, a seaport of Pegu, frequented by the French, English, and Dutch. It is seated on Pegu river, 30 m from its mouth, and 80 s Pegu. Lon. 96 12 E, lat. 16 32 N.

Sirinagar, a rugged country in the w part of Tibet, on the borders of Hindoostan, bounded on the s by Delhi, and w by Lahore. The capital is of the same name, seated on the Allaknandara, which runs into the Ganges, 24 m below. It is 166 m N by E Delhi. Lon. 78 12 E, lat. 31 0 N.

Sirius, an island in the Pacific ocean, 18 m in circuit, discovered by lieutenant Ball, in 1790. Lon. 162 30 E, lat. 10 52 S.

Sirmich, or *Sirmium*, a town of Sclavonia, and a bishop's see; seated on the Bosweth, near the Save, 42 m SE Effek. Lon. 20 19 E, lat. 45 13 N.

Siroowy, a town of Hindoostan, in a district of the same name, in Agimere; seated near the Puddar, 70 m SW Agimere. Lon. 74 27 E, lat. 26 1 N.

Sirpy, a town and fort of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 14 m N Sera, and 37 SE Chitteldroog.

Sirr, or *Sihon*, a river of Independent Tartary, which issues from the mountains of Imaus, or Belur, on the confines of Cashgur, and taking a NW course of 550 m, enters the NE part of the lake Aral. It formerly flowed to the Caspian sea, but the Tartars, to free themselves from pirates, turned its course.

Sisal, a small port of New Spain, in Jucatan, on the gulf of Mexico, opposite a sand bank, nearly 12 leagues in length. It is 40 m W by N Merida, of which it is the port.

Sisixan, a seaport on the E coast of Luconia, one of the Philippine islands. It is situate almost opposite Manilla, and in the vicinity of very high mountains, which render the air extremely moist. Lon. 123 45 E, lat. 14 20 N.

Sissac, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, 17 m SE Basel.

Sissek, or *Sisseg*, a strong town of Croatia, situate on the Save, at the influx of the Kulpa, 42 m E Carlstadt. Lon. 16 56 E, lat. 45 33 N.

Sissopoli, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and an archbishop's see; seated on a peninsula of the Black sea, 25 m S Mesembria, and 97 NW Constantinople. Lon. 28 9 E, lat. 42 30 N.

Sisteron, a town, and late episcopal see, of France, in the department of Lower Alps, with a citadel on the top of a rock, which was the prison of Camfir V, king of Poland. It is seated on the Durance, 45 m NE Aix, and 407 s Paris. Lon. 5 56 E, lat. 44 12 N.

Siflon, a village in E Bristol, on the river, and runs into the estuary of the Tamesis.

Sifova, a town in Bulgaria, situated between the Danube and the Balkans. It is seated on the Danube. Lon. 27 12 E, lat. 43 12 N.

Sitia, a town in the island of Candia, capital of the island. Lon. 25 12 E, lat. 35 0 N.

Sittard, a town in the department of Roer, in the duchy of Jülich, 10 m S Ruremonde.

Sittingburn, a town in the county of Kent, 15 m NW Wingham. Lon. 1 15 E, lat. 51 15 N.

Sittivacca, a village in the island of Ceylon, on the coast of the Bay of vaddy, which separates the island of Candy's country from the island of Candy's country. It is a place of intercourse between the European neighbors, and is the site of the river of Golobodiv.

Sivas, a city of Roum, the capital of the province of Sivas. The see of a bishop. Lon. 36 45 E, lat. 38 45 N.

Sivray, a town in the department of Vienne, 28 m S Charente.

Siwah, a territory in the province of Egypt, mentioned by the name of the Oasis. It is a fertile part is about 100 m long, containing several villages. It affords abundant productions, with well supplied with streams, but none of its territory; they are rated, before they are ingested, or lost. The capital of the territory is the ruins of the city of Jupiter Ammon; and many of the ruins are many of the burying places. It is 220 m W by S Cairo. Lon. 29 12 E, lat. 29 12 N.

Skara, a town in the county of Gothland, and a gymnasium, or school, founded in 1640; and the structure of that kind of ruins of several castles.

SKA

Siston, a village of Gloucestershire, 7 m E Bristol, on a rivulet that rises here, and runs into the Avon. It has manufactures of brass and saltpetre.

Sistova, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, where a peace was concluded between the Austrians and Turks, in 1791. It is seated on the Danube, 25 m E Nicapoli.

Sitia, a town on the N coast of the isle of Candia, on a bay of the same name, 58 m ESE Candia. Lon. 26 29 E, lat. 35 ° N.

Sittard, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers: seated near the Meuse, 10 m S Kuremonde.

Sittingburn, a corporate town in Kent, 15 m WNW Canterbury, and 40 ESE London.

Sittivacca, a village of Ceylon, 28 m E Colombo, on a branch of the Mullivaddy, which separates it from the king of Candy's country. It is the chief place of intercourse, both friendly and hostile, between the Candians and their European neighbours. On the opposite side of the river is the Candian village of Golobodivilli.

Sivas, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, the capital of a sangiacate, and the see of a bishop, with a castle. It is 55 m S by E Tocat, and 230 ENE Cogni. Lon. 36 45 E, lat. 39 8 N.

Sivray, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Charente, 28 m S Poitiers.

Siwah, a territory of Africa, on the confines of Egypt and Barca. It is mentioned by the ancients under the name of the Oasis of Ammon. The fertile part is about 20 m in circuit, containing several villages, beside the capital. It affords abundance of vegetable productions, with corn and oil; and is well supplied with water from small streams, but none of them flow beyond its territory; they being either evaporated, before they reach the surrounding desert, or lost in the sterile sand. The capital of the same name contains the ruins of the celebrated temple of Jupiter Ammon; and in the neighbourhood are many catacombs, which were the burying places of the ancient inhabitants. It is 220 m E Augila, and 280 W by S Cairo. Lon. 27 10 E, lat. 29 12 N.

Skara, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, and a bishop's see. Here is a gymnasium, or seminary, erected in 1640; and the cathedral is the largest structure of that kind in Sweden. The ruins of several churches and convents

SKY

are still to be seen, and also of an ancient palace, burnt by the Danes in 1611. It is seated on the Lida, in a morass, 77 m NE Gotheborg. Lon. 14 0 E, lat. 58 16 N.

Skeen, a town of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuys, noted for its mines of iron and copper; seated near a lake, 26 m SW Konigsberg.

Skene, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, near a small lake of the same name, 9 m WNW Aberdeen.

Skeneclady, a town of New York, in Albany county, with two churches, and a seminary called Union College, from being established by various denominations of Christians. It has a considerable trade with the back country, and stands on the W side of Mohawk river, above the falls, 16 m NW Albany.

Skeninge, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, 18 m W by S Linköping.

Skeneborough, or *Whitehall*, a town of New York, in Washington county, situate on Wood creek, on the S side of South bay, which leads N into Lake Champlain. It is the harbour for most of the trading vessels between the state of New York and Canada, and the different settlements along the lake. It is 38 m S Crown Point, and 43 N by E Lanföburg.

Skibbereen, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, near the river Ilen, 7 m NNE Baltimore, and 13 SE Bantry.

Skiddaw, a mountain in Cumberland, near Keswick, 3022 feet in height above the level of the sea. It is not difficult of access, and is almost covered with grass, which gradually grows coarser in the ascent. The whole top is covered with a loose brown flaty stone.

Skilkuer, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situate on a bay of the Great Belt, 48 m SW Copenhagen. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 55 16 N.

Skipton, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday. The river Aire and the Leeds and Liverpool canal pass this town, and near it are some cotton works. It is seated in the midst of a rough mountainous district, called Craven, 22 m N by W Halifax, and 216 NNW London.

Skipness, a town of Scotland, in Argyleshire, with a castle of great size and antiquity that now can scarcely be called a ruin. It is situate on the W side of the entrance of Loch Fine, 28 m ENE Campbelltown.

Skofde, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 14 m E by S Skara.

Skye, an island of Scotland, one of the largest of the Hebrides, 45 m long and

SLA

as broad. The *se* end is separated from Invernesshire (to which it belongs) by a narrow channel, called the Inner Sound; in the most narrow part of which, named the Kyle, cattle are made to swim across. This side of the island swells gradually from the shore, in a verdant slope, over which are seen the naked hills of Strath; and above these rises the rugged top of Cullin or Cuchullin. Toward the *sw* are a series of rude mountains, black and red, as if discoloured by the rage of fire; and on the *e* a long extent of lofty hills. There is, notwithstanding, a great proportion of level ground, with excellent pasturage; and it has numbers of deer and different kinds of game. It abounds with limestone, marble, &c. but the basaltic columns, resembling the Giant's Causeway in Ireland, are its greatest curiosity. A cave in this island afforded an asylum, in 1746, to the disappointed pretender and his faithful guide, for two nights. Many thousands of beeves and sheep are annually exported hence. Some small horses are bred, and a great quantity of kelp is manufactured here. Portree is the principal town. The *s* extremity is a peninsula, terminating in a rugged promontory, called the Point of Slate. Lon. 6 12 *e*, lat. 57 12 *n*.

Slagelse, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, 42 m *sws* Copenhagen.

Slaguen, a town of Further Pomerania, seated on the Wipper, 10 m *e* by *s* Rugenwald.

Slaightwaite, a village in W Yorkshire, on the Huddersfield canal, 4 m *sw* Huddersfield, which has manufactures of the various Manchester goods.

Slane, a town of Ireland, in Meath, with a spacious castle. It was anciently a bishopric, and is seated on the Boyne, 10 m *w* by *s* Drogheda.

Slaney, a decayed town of Bohemia, with a castle, 18 m *nw* Prague.

Slatina, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 18 m *nw* Niemez.

Slatina, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on the river Alaut, 50 m *w* Bucharest.

Slave Coast, a maritime tract of Guinea between the Gold coast and Benin, comprehending the kingdoms of Ardra, Popo, and Whidah.

Slave Lake, a lake of N America, 250 m long, and 60 to 100 broad. It is full of wooded islands, and its outlet is the river Mackenzie, at the *w* extremity, in lat. 61 30, which flows *nw* into the Arctic ocean.

SLU

Slawkow; see *Austerlitz*.

Slasford, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday. It had formerly a castle, now in ruins, and is seated on the Slea, which is navigable hence to the Witham, 18 m *s* Lincoln, and 115 *N* London.

Slæfwick, a duchy of Denmark, the *s* part of Jutland, separated from Holstein, by the river Eyder. See *Jutland*.

Slæfwick, a city of Denmark, capital of a duchy of the same name. It is an irregular town of great length. The houses are chiefly of wood, and few are more than one story high, but very neat. In the church is the beautiful mausoleum of Frederic I. The inhabitants dress like the Dutch; and many of them speak their tongue, though the usual languages are the German and Danish. Near the city is the old ducal palace of *Gottorp*. *Slæfwick* is situate on the *n* side of an arm of the Baltic, called the Sley, 60 m *nw* Lubec, and 125 *sw* Copenhagen. Lon. 9 42 *e*, lat. 54 37 *n*.

Sligo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, 25 m long and 22 broad; bounded on the *e* by Leitrim, *se* by Roscommon, *sw* and *w* by Mayo, and *n* by the Atlantic. It is divided into 41 parishes, contains about 60,000 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. The soil is in general fertile, but rather boggy toward the coast.

Sligo, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name, with a castle, and large remains of a monastery. The trade of the town is considerable, and it sends a member to parliament. It is seated near the mouth of a river, which flows from Lough Gill into the bay of Sligo, 50 m *n* by *w* Roscommon, and 120 *nw* of Dublin. Lon. 8 54 *w*, lat. 54 15 *n*.

Slonim, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with a castle, seated on the Sezra, 40 m *sw* Novogrodeck, and 70 *se* Grodno. Lon. 23 57 *e*, lat. 53 0 *n*.

Sloten, a fortified town of Holland, in Friesland, seated near a lake called Sloten-mer, and on the rivulet Ee, which flows into the Zuider zee, 8 m *e* Staveren, and 20 *ssw* Lewarden.

Sloufs, or *Sluck*, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, with three Greek churches; seated on the Siong, 75 m *ese* Novogrodeck. Lon. 27 54 *e*, lat. 54 50 *n*.

Sluys, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, opposite the island of Cadzand. It has a good harbour, and some fine sluices, by which the country may be laid under water. It was taken by the

Spaniards in 1587, in 1604, and taken 1794. It is 10 m *se*, lat. 51 19 *n*.

Smalkalden, a town in the county of for the league enteran, against it to defend their religion, has a fine castle on the vicinity are for iron. It stands of name, which flows *sw* Erfurt. Lon.

Smarden, a town market on Friday, and 56 *se* London.

Smithfield, a town of Wight county creek, which flows *se* Richmond.

Smithfield, a town of Wight county creek, which flows *se* Richmond. *Smithfield*, a town of Wight county creek, which flows *se* Richmond.

Smithtown, a town of York, in Suffolk county of Long island, 52

Smithville, a town of chief of Brunswick near the mouth of the *sw* Wilmington 83 50 *n*.

Smoland, or *Smolensk*, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, 10 m from the Categ from 40 to 70 in b woods of pine a approach to the vill groves of oak, bee merous plots or pa among pastures a vines produces a g and the lakes and contain much iron capital.

Smolensk, a du frontiers of Lith been an object of proccally possessed it was conquered vitch in 1654, an the peace of Mos forms one of the

Smolensk, a city a government of f situate on the D over two hills an them. It is sur feet high and 15 of stone, the upp 5 m in circuit. of wood, and on few scattered her dignified with th

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Spaniards in 1587, retaken by the Dutch in 1604, and taken by the French in 1794. It is 10 m N Bruges. Lon. 3 25 E, lat. 51 19 N.

Smalkalden, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Henneburg, famous for the league entered into by the Lutherans, against the emperor, in 1531, to defend their religion and liberties. It has a fine castle on a mountain, and in the vicinity are salt pits and mines of iron. It stands on a river of the same name, which flows into the Werra, 25 m SW Erfurt. Lon. 10 47 E, lat. 50 45 N.

Smarden, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday, 10 m SSE Maidston, and 56 SE London.

Smithfield, a town of Virginia, in Isle of Wight county, seated on Pagan creek, which flows into James river, 70 m SE Richmond.

Smithfield, a town of N Carolina, capital of Johnson county. It is seated on the Neus, in a beautiful plain, 25 m SE Raleigh, and 70 NW Newbern.

Smithtown, a town of the state of New York, in Suffolk county, on the N side of Long island, 52 m E by N New York.

Smithville, a town of N Carolina, chief of Brunswick county. It is seated near the mouth of Cape Fear river, 25 m SSW Wilmington. Lon. 78 30 W, lat. 33 50 N.

Smoland, or **Smaland**, a province of Sweden, in Gothland, extending 140 m from the Categat to the Baltic, and from 40 to 70 in breadth. It has many woods of pine and fir; and the approach to the villages is announced by groves of oak, beech, and birch, and numerous plots or parterres of arable land among pastures and rocks. This province produces a great quantity of hops, and the lakes and marshes in the S part contain much iron. Jonkoping is the capital.

Smolensk, a duchy of Russia, on the frontiers of Lithuania. After having been an object of contention, and reciprocally possessed by Poland and Russia, it was conquered by Alexay Michaelovitch in 1654, and ceded to Russia by the peace of Moscow in 1666. It now forms one of the Russian governments.

Smolensk, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is situate on the Dnieper, and extends over two hills and the valley between them. It is surrounded by walls 30 feet high and 15 thick; the lower part of stone, the upper of brick, and nearly 3 m in circuit. The houses are mostly of wood, and only one story; except a few scattered here and there, which are dignified with the title of palaces. The

S M Y

city is divided, through its whole length, by one straight paved street; the others are circular, and floored with planks. The cathedral stands on an eminence, where there is a view of the whole city. The alternate rising and sinking of the walls from the inequality of the ground; their Gothic architecture and grotesque towers; the steeples rising above the trees, which conceal the houses from the sight; the gardens, meadows, and corn-fields, within the walls; all together form a most singular prospect. Notwithstanding its extent, it contains only about 4000 inhabitants, and has no manufactures, but carries on with Dantzic, Riga, and the Ukraine, a petty traffic in linen, hemp, honey, wax, leather, furs, &c. On August 17, 1812, Bonaparte attempted to take this city by storm, when the carnage on both sides was dreadful; and the Russians retired a little after midnight, having first set fire to their magazines, &c. The French, on their retreat from Moscow, evacuated it on Nov. 17. Smolensk is 130 m SSE Polotsk, and 230 WSW Moscow. Lon. 32 33 E, lat. 54 50 N.

Smorgoni, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 46 m SSE Wilna.

Smynhusen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, 16 m W Rendsburg.

Smyrna, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, and one of the largest and richest cities of the Levant. The privileges it has enjoyed for many ages, and the goodness of the harbour, has caused it to be rebuilt several times, after having been destroyed by earthquakes. It is the rendezvous of merchants from almost all parts of the world, and the magazine of their merchandise. The Turks have 19 mosques, the Greeks three churches, the Jews six synagogues, the Armenians one church, and the Latins three convents. There are three bishops, one Greek, another Latin, and the third Armenian. The population is computed at 150,000 persons. The streets are more open, better paved, and the houses better built, than in other towns of the continent. The street of the Franks is the finest in Smyrna, and extends along the harbour. The imports from England consist of woollen cloths, camlets, lead, tin, and hardware; these are exchanged for cotton, coffee, mohair, drugs, galls, raisins, figs, &c. The English and Dutch factors have protestant chapels, and in the Frank quarter are several taverns, and lodging-houses for travellers. The fortifications consist of a fort, a

SOA

castle, a mountain, and an old citadel. It is seated at the head of a large bay, 190 m ssw Constantinople. Lon. 27 7 E, lat. 38 18 N.

Smyrna, New, a town of E Florida, situate on the w side of the s branch of the Mosquito inlet, 80 m sse St. Augustine.

Snackenburg, a town of Lower Saxony, in Brunswick-Luneburg, seated at the conflux of the Ucht with the Elbe, 20 m E by S Danneburg.

Snaith, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday, seated near the Aire, 22 m S York, and 175 N by W London.

Sneck, or *Snitz*, a fortified town of Holland, in Friesland, seated on a lake of the same name, in marshy land, 12 m ssw Lewarden.

Sneirne, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak, 57 m wnw Amadan. Lon. 46 24 E, lat. 35 45 N.

Snetsham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, seated on a small inlet of the sea, 12 m nne Lynn, and 111 N by E London.

Sniadin, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Bizesc, on the river Prynee, 45 m se Sluck, and 100 E Pinsk.

Sniatin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemburg, or kingdom of Galicia, on the river Pruth, 110 m se Lemburg. Lon. 25 50 E, lat. 48 33 N.

Snowdon, a mountain of Wales, in the centre of Carnarvonshire, and the most noted eminence in the whole region of the Welsh hills. It has several craggy summits, deep dells, moors, and chaims; also two lakes that abound with fish, particularly the char and the guiniard. The height of this mountain, from the level of the sea to the highest peak, is 3571 feet. It was held sacred by the ancient Britons, as Parnassus was by the Greeks. From its summits may be seen a part of Ireland, of Scotland, and of Cumberland.

Snowhill, a town of Maryland, capital of Worcester county, situate on the Pokomoke, which, 12 miles below, enters the Chesapeake. It has a small export trade, and is 30 m se Vienna. Lon. 75 40 W, lat. 38 8 N.

Soana, a town of Tuscany, in Siennese, seated on a mountain, near the river Flora, 46 m s by E Sienna.

Soane, a river of Hindoostan, which issues from a lake, on the s confines of Allahabad, the same that is the source of the Nerbudda, and, flowing in an opposite direction to that river, enters the Ganges above Patna.

Soar, a river in Leicestershire, which rises from two sources in the sw part of

SOC

the county, flows by Leicester and Mountsorrel, passes a little to the E and N of Loughborough, and then separates this county from Nottinghamshire to its entrance into the Trent.

Sobernheim, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine; seated on the Nahe, 11 m w by S Creutznach.

Sobieflau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, with good cloth manufactures, 12 m sse Bechin.

Sobotka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, 8 m E by N Jung Buntzlau.

Society Isles, islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook in 1769, and so called in honour of the Royal Society. They lie between 150 57 and 152 0 W lon. and 16 10 and 16 55 S lat. and are seven in number; namely, Huaheine, Ulietea, Otaha, Bolabola, Mourua, Tubai, and Tabooyamano. The soil, productions, people, their language, religion, customs, and manners, are nearly the same as at Otaheite. Nature has been equally bountiful in uncultivated plenty, and the inhabitants are as luxurious and as indolent. A plantain branch is the emblem of peace, and changing names the greatest token of friendship. Their dances are most elegant, their dramatic entertainments have something of plot and consistency, and they exhibit temporary occurrences as the objects of praise or satire; so that the origin of ancient comedy may be already discerned among them. The people of Huaheine are in general stouter and fairer than those of Otaheite, and this island is remarkable for its populousness and fertility. Those of Ulietea, on the contrary, are smaller and blacker, and less orderly.

Soconusco, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatimala, 100 m long and from 30 to 60 broad; bounded on the NW by Guaxaca, NE by Chiapa, SE by Guatimala, and SW by the Pacific ocean. It is sheltered from the N winds by high mountains, which renders the air exceeding hot. Here are few settlements beside the capital; but the soil is fertile in vegetable productions, especially in excellent cacao.

Soconusco, or *Gueruelan*, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Soconusco. It is seated on a river, near the Pacific ocean, 130 m NW Guatimala. Lon. 94 16 W, lat. 15 12 N.

Socotera, or *Socotra*, an island in the Indian ocean, lying 45 leagues from cape Gardafan, on the coast of Africa. It is 80 m long and 22 broad, abounds

in fruit and cattle, noted for fine aloes of Socotrine aloes. Mohamedans, with Iffm, and they have on Arabia. Tam

Socotrua, a town key, in Moldavia, 32 m SW Jassy.

Sodbury, or *Chip* in Gloucestershire, Thursday, seated Downs, 15 m E N London.

Soderhamn; see *Sodor*, a village the Hebrides of S. merly a bishop's hended all the island of Man; and still called bishop

Sodus, a town York, situate on t tario, on a bay 9 which forms an ex the rest of the l storm. It is 80 m 5 W, lat. 43 10 N.

Soborg, a town island of Zealand in a fresh-water l more.

Sofst, a town of county of Mark, perial. It is of streets are watered ceed from a lake. generally papists, dral belongs to t Lutherans. It has and is 12 m wsw Munster.

Sofala, a king Caffrera, bounded the states of Mozambique channel extent is 150 m inland. It contains and is tributary to

Sofala, the capital the same name, w Portuguese, which ance for their trade is seated on a mouth of the C lat. 20 22 S.

Sofia, or *Sophi* Turkey, capital archbishop's see. able, and the inhabitants at 70,000, but built. It is seated mountains of A

S O F

In fruit and cattle, and is particularly noted for fine aloes, known by the name of Socotrine aloes. The natives are Mohamedans, with a mixture of paganism, and they have a king who depends on Arabia. Tamara is the capital.

Soczowa, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, seated on the Seret, 32 m SW Jassy.

Sodbury, or *Chipping Sodbury*, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, seated in a bottom near the Downs, 15 m ENE Bristol, and 110 W London.

Soderhamn; see *Suderhamn*.

Sodor, a village in Iscolmkill, one of the Hebrides of Scotland. It was formerly a bishop's see, which comprehended all the islands, together with the isle of Man; and the bishop of Man is still called bishop of Sodor and Man.

Sodus, a town of the state of New York, situate on the S side of Lake Ontario, on a bay 9 m long and 4 broad, which forms an excellent harbour, when the rest of the lake is agitated by a storm. It is 80 m E Niagara. Lon. 77° 5' W, lat. 43° 10' N.

Norborg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situate on an island in a fresh-water lake, 15 m WNW Elsinore.

Soeft, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, formerly free and imperial. It is of large extent, and the streets are watered by streams that proceed from a lake. The inhabitants are generally papists, and part of the cathedral belongs to them, and part to the Lutherans. It has a great trade in corn, and is 12 m WSW Liptadt, and 30 SE Munster.

Sofala, a kingdom on the coast of Caffreria, bounded on the W and N by the states of Mocaranga, E by the Mozambique channel, and S by Sabia. The extent is 150 m along the coast, and 250 inland. It contains rich mines of gold, and is tributary to the Portuguese.

Sofala, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, with a fort built by the Portuguese, which is of great importance for their trade to the E Indies. It is seated on a small island near the mouth of the Cuama. Lon. 35° 40' E, lat. 20° 22' S.

Sofia, or *Sophia*, a city of European Turkey, capital of Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. The trade is considerable, and the inhabitants are computed at 70,000, but the houses are meanly built. It is seated at the foot of the mountains of Argentaro, on the river

S O L

Bogana, 156 m WNW Adrianople. Lon. 23° 58' E, lat. 42° 56' N.

Sofray, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a handsome mosque; seated on a hill, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, part of Mount Atlas, and between two rivers, 12 m E Fez.

Segno, a town of the kingdom of Congo, in a province of the same name, which is a dry sandy country, but yields a great deal of silt. The inhabitants are said to be Christians, converted by the Portuguese, and the capuchins have a church here. It is seated on the Zaire, near its mouth, 160 m WSW St. Salvador. Lon. 11° 55' E, lat. 6° 8' S.

Sobagepour, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a district in the province of Allahabad. It is seated near the Saone, 130 m S Allahabad. Lon. 81° 52' E, lat. 23° 30' N.

Soham, a town in Cambridgeshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on a fen of the same name, near Soam-mere, which takes up 1000 acres of land. It is 5 m SE Ely, and 70 N by E London.

Soho, a village in Staffordshire, 2 m NW Birmingham. Here are made every article common to the Birmingham trade, plated ware, elegant pieces of silver both light and massive, and the improved steam engines now adopted in numerous concerns. In 1797, an apparatus for the coinage of copper was employed here by government; and in 1804, the Bank of England dollars were stamped at this mint.

Soignies, a town of the Netherlands, in Hainault, near a forest of the same name, and on the river Senne, 8 m NNE Mons.

Soissonnois, a late territory of France, in the Isle of France, which, with the late territory of Vermandois, now forms the department of Aisne. It abounds in corn, wood, and pasture.

Soissons, a city of France, in the department of Aisne; and anciently the capital of a kingdom of its name, under the first race of the French monarchs. It is a bishop's see; and the cathedral has one of the most considerable chapters in the kingdom. Here St. Lewis, Philip the bold, and Lewis XIV were crowned. The castle, though ancient, is not that in which the kings of the first race resided. It is seated in a fertile valley, on the river Aisne, 30 m W by N Rheims, and 60 NE Paris. Lon. 3° 19' E, lat. 49° 23' N.

Solanta, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, which gives name to a cape

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and bay on the N coast, 10 m E Palermo.

Soldau, a town of W Prussia, situate on the Kra, 66 m SE Marienwerder, and 68 N Thorn.

Soldin, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, of which it was formerly the capital. It has cloth and woolen manufactures, and a trade in hops. It stands on a lake of the same name, the source of the river Mitzel, 26 m N by E Custrin. Lon. 15 7 E, lat. 53 2 N.

Solebay: see *Southwold*.

Solenof, a lake of Independent Tartary, 80 m long and 20 broad, lying midway between the Caspian sea and the lake Aral. The water is salt, and it has two islands.

Soleure, or *Solothurn*, a canton of Switzerland, which stretches partly through the plain, and partly along the chain of the Jura, 36 m in length and 25 in breadth, and is very populous. The soil, for the most part, is fertile in corn; the districts within the Jura are rich in pasture; and in the mountainous parts are iron, lead, alabaster, marble, and coal. It is divided into 12 bailliwicks, and the inhabitants are all Roman Catholics, except those of the bailliwick of Buckegberg, who profess the reformed religion.

Soleure, a town of Switzerland, capital of the canton of the same name. The church of St. Urs is a noble edifice of a whitish gray stone, drawn from the neighbouring quarries; and the arsenal and town house make a pretty good appearance. Soleure is surrounded by regular fortifications, and stands in a delightful plain, on the river Aar, 18 m N Bern, and 30 SSW Basel. Lon. 7 30 E, lat. 47 9 N.

Solfataras, or *Lago di Bagni*, a lake of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near Tivoli, formerly called Lacus Aibulus, on the banks of which stood the temple and oracle of Faunus. In this lake are several floating islands, formed of matted ferge and herbage, with a soil of dust and sand blown from the adjacent ground, and glued together by the bitumen and sulphur with which the water is impregnated: these being driven by the wind to the side, some become united, that they gradually diminish the surface of the lake, which is now somewhat less than a mile in circuit, but was formerly much larger. From this lake issues a whitish stream of a sulphureous smell, and of a petrifying quality, which increases in strength till it reaches the Teverone. Fish are found in the Tevere.

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rone above the influx of this lake, but during the rest of its course to the Tiber there are none.

Solfataras, a mountain of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, surrounded by other mountains. It has a kind of cavity, above a mile in diameter, which has been the crater of a volcano. The earth here is warm and white; and if opened to some depth is insupportable from the heat and exhalations. The ground is almost every where hollow, and is supposed to have a subterraneous communication with Mount Vesuvius. Here are manufactures of sulphur, vitriol, and alum.

Solfswitzborg, or *Sylvisborg*, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen. It has a ruinous castle, and was formerly in a more flourishing state. It is nearly environed by the Baltic sea, and 33 m WSW Carlscrona. Lon. 14 31 E, lat. 56 2 N.

Solihull, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday, 12 m W Coventry, and 108 NW London.

Solingen, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, with manufactures of cutlery and all kinds of iron work; seated near the Wipper, 15 m ESE Dusseldorf.

Solkamsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, famous for its salt-pits and good horses. It is seated on the Ussolka, which flows into the Kama, 430 m NE Kasan. Lon. 57 26 E, lat. 59 16 N.

Sollapour, a town of Hindoostan, in Vishapour, capital of a district celebrated for mines of diamonds. It is seated near the Kistna, 130 m SE Vishapour. Lon. 77 10 E, lat. 16 23 N.

Soller, a town of Majorca, near the NW coast, in a celebrated vale of orange-trees, with a port at a short distance, from which the oranges of this district are exported. It is 16 m WNW Palma.

Solms, a county of Germany, in Wetteravia, lying W of Upper Hesse. The house of Solms is divided into several branches; the principal one is Braunsfels, which was raised to the princely rank in 1742. The decayed castle of Solms, the seat of the ancient counts, is seated on a hill, a mile E Braunsfels, the present capital.

Solomon Islands: see *Danger*, *Isles of*.

Soler, an island of the E Indies, 70 m in circuit, to the S of Celebes and W of Flores. Lon. 123 53 E, lat. 9 0 S.

Solferino, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, 17 m NW Mantua.

Solsona, a city of Spain, in Catalonia,

and a bishop's see. foot of a mountain.

Solna. Lon. 1 25 E.

Soltan, a town of the principality of the river Bohme, 28 WSW Luneburg.

Soltcamp, a town of the principality of the river Hunse, 17 m N of the river Deep.

Solva, a town of Shropshire, with a market on the Solvach, 3 m N of the town.

Solvitzborg, a town of Denmark, with a market on the Solvach, 3 m N of the town.

Solway Frith, a body of water between Cumberland and Dumfriesshire and Scotland. It is navigable for 100 tons within 6 m of the shore, and the fisheries, which are very considerable, are the Cumberland and Solway.

Solway Moss, a tract above a m long, but in 1775, being burst out at the end, spread over a neighbourhood the surface sunk 24 fathoms.

Solymania, or *Solyman*, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in the largest district in Sherezur having fallen and rebuilt by Solyman since that time assumed the name of Solyman, who is a Kurd, usually called Solyman of Kurdistan. It is a fertile valley, at the foot of the Taurus, 35 m E by S Kerbela. Lon. 45 10 E, lat. 33 10 N.

Sombrere, one of the islands in the Indian Ocean, near the island of Nicobar. It gives its name to the middle of the island.

Sombrerete, a town of Zacatecas, capital of a rich silver mine.

Sombrero, a cluster of islands in the W Indies, English. The most is 3 m long, and contains a Spanish settlement, which some resemble this name. It is 80 m N of Christopher. Lon. 10 10 N, lat. 15 10 N.

Somerset, a town of Bristol county, seated 50 m S by W Boston.

SOM

and a bishop's see. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, 56 m NNW Barcelona. Lon. 1 25 E, lat. 41 2 N.

Soltan, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Luneburg-Zell, on the river Bohme, 28 m NNW Zell, and 29 WSW Luneburg.

Soltcamp, a town of Holland, in Groningen, with a large fort, at the mouth of the river Hunse, which is called Groningen Deep, 17 m NW Groningen.

Solva, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, with a harbour at the mouth of the Soivach, 3 m E St. David.

Solvitzberg, a town of Sweden, in Blekingen, with a ruinous castle. It is almost environed by the Baltic, and 36 m WSW Kalskrona.

Solway Frith, an arm of the sea, between Cumberland in England, and Dumfriesshire and Kircudbrightshire in Scotland. It is navigable for vessels of 100 tons within 6 m of the extremity, and the fisheries, especially of salmon, are very considerable. At its head on the Cumberland side, near the river Eik, is Solway Moss, which was a level track above 2 m long and a mile broad; but in 1771, being swollen by rains, it burst out at the eastern extremity, spread over a neighbouring valley, and the surface sunk 24 feet into its present hollow form.

Solymania, or *Sherezur*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, and capital of the largest district in Lower Kurdistan. Sherezur having fallen to decay, it was rebuilt by Solyman the great, and has since that time assumed his name. The governor, who is always by birth a Kurd, usually assumes the title of Pasha of Kurdistan. It is situate in a delightful valley, at the foot of Mount Zagros, 35 m E by S Kerkouk, and 180 NNE Bagdad. Lon. 45 20 E, lat. 35 26 N.

Sombrere, one of the Nicobar islands, in the Indian ocean, 30 m to the N of Nicobar. It gives name to a channel nearly in the middle of the islands.

Sombrerete, a town of New Spain, in Zacatecas, capital of a district abounding in rich silver mines, 80 m NW Zacatecas.

Sombrero, a cluster of uninhabited islands in the W Indies, belonging to the English. The most remarkable of them is 3 m long, and consists of an eminence, to which the Spanish discoverers, finding some resemblance to a hat, gave it this name. It is 80 m to the NW of St. Christopher. Lon. 63 37 W, lat. 18 34 N.

Somerfet, a town of Massachusetts, in Bristol county, seated on Taunton river, 50 m S by W Boston.

SOM

Somerfet, a town of New Jersey, chief of the county of its name. It is seated on Millstone river, 23 m N Trenton.

Somerfetshire, a county of England, bounded on the NW by the Bristol channel, N by Gloucestershire, E by Wiltshire, SE by Dorsetshire, and SW by Devonshire. It is 65 m long and 45 broad, containing 991,360 acres; is divided into 43 hundreds, and 475 parishes; has two cities and 28 market-towns; and sends 16 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 273,750 in 1801, and 303,180 in 1811. The soil in the NE quarter is in general stoney, and possesses a lofty mineral tract, called *Mendip Hills*. Toward the centre, where its principal rivers unite, are fens and marshy moors of great extent. On the W side are the Quantock Hills, with many downs and open heaths; and in the NW corner is the sterile region of *Exmoor*. The S part toward Dorsetshire, is high, but well cultivated; and throughout the county, especially in the SW quarter, vales of the greatest fertility are interspersed. The principal rivers are the Parret, Ivel, Thone, Brew, and Avon. Cattle, nearly equal in size to the Lincolnshire, are fed in fine meadows about the head of the Parret. The best goose feathers for beds come from the marshes. Cider is a common product of this county, and it has a considerable share in the woollen manufactures. Bath and Wells are the two cities, which constitute one bishopric.

Somerton, a town in Somerfetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It was formerly a considerable place, whence the county took its name, and some ruins of its castle now form a part of the Bear inn. Between this town and Bridgewater is a rich tract called Sedgemoor, memorable for the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, in 1685. Somerton is 13 m S Wells, and 123 W by S London.

Somma, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, near which is produced much silk of the best quality. It is 10 m E Naples.

Somme, a department of France, including the late province of Picardy. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the department of Aisne, flows by St. Quentin, Peronne, Amiens, Abbeville, and St. Valery, and enters the English channel. Amiens is the capital.

Sommerdyck, a town of S Holland, chief place of the island of Overflakke, 5 m SSE Helvoetfluyts.

Sommerfeld, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with manufactures of

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fine cloths; seated on the Lupa, 15 m sw Croffen.

Sommieres, a town of France, in the department of Gard, with a manufacture of thick ferges; seated on the Vidourle, 14 m w by s Nismes.

Sommosgro, a town of Spain, on the coast of Biscay, with a famous iron mine, 14 m nw Bilbao.

Soncino, a town of Italy, in Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 20 m n by w Cremona.

Sonderborg, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Alslen, with one of the best harbours in Denmark, and a royal palace, in which Christian II was confined 13 years. It is 16 m ene Flensburg. Lon. 9 49 E, lat. 54 57 N.

Sonderhausen, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of the lower county of Schwartzburg, with a fine castle on a mountain. It stands on the Wipper, 24 m n Erfurt. Lon. 11 2 E, lat. 51 21 N.

Sondrio, a town of Switzerland, capital of a district in Valteline. It stands at the extremity of a narrow valley, and occupies both sides of the Malenco, a furidus torrent, which runs into the Adda. It is 10 m ne Morbegno, and 14 sw Tirano.

Sonepour, a town of Hindoostan, in Orissa, seated on the Mahanada, at the influx of the Taile, 45 m s Sumbulpour.

Sonercong; see *Sunergong*.

Song-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. It has a large trade in cotton cloth, and is situate amid several canals, near the sea, 560 m s Peking. Lon. 120 45 E, lat. 31 0 N.

Sonneberg, a town and castle of Germany, in Tyrol, capital of a lordship of its name. It is 10 m ene Feldkirch.

Sonneberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a great trade in looking-glasses, nails, whetstones, &c. It is 11 m nne Coburg.

Sonneberg, or *Sonnenburg*, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, with a castle. It is the seat of the grand mastership of the knights of Malta in Brandenburg, Saxony, and Pomerania, and stands on the Lenze, 9 m e Custrin.

Sonnenwald, a town of Lusatia, on the river Dober, 12 m sw Luckau.

Sonora, or *New Navarre*, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalaxara; bounded on the n by countries unknown, e by New Biscay, s by Cinalon, and w by the gulf of California. It is a hilly and arid country: the n part is called Pimeria, on account of being inhabited by the Pimas nation of In-

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dians; the other parts are thinly peopled, but contain some rich mines of gold and silver. Arispe is the capital.

Sonora, a town of New Spain, in the province of the same name, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the river Sonora, 38 m s Arispe.

Sooloo, an island of the Indian ocean, lying sw of Mindanao, almost midway between that island and Borneo. It is 36 m long and 12 broad, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, who are Mohamedans. It is governed by a sultan; and his dominions extend over a great number of small islands between Mindanao and Borneo, called the Sooloo Archipelago. The populousness of Sooloo is caused by its advantageous situation, which renders it a great mart, particularly for pearls, figs, and edible bird-nests. The English E India Company have a resident here. Lon. 111 15 E, lat. 5 57 N.

Soonda, or *Sudha*, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, formerly the capital of a country, whose last rajah was expelled by Hyder in 1763. The space within the inner wall was 3 m square, and fully occupied by houses. When Hyder took possession, there still remained 10,000 houses; but the subsequent wars have reduced them under 100. It is seated above the Gauts, on the Ganga-wali, 60 m n by w Nagara, and 75 n by e Kundapura.

Sophia; see *Sofia*.

Sophiana, a town of Persia, in Aderbijan, seated in a valley, 25 m nw Tauris.

Sophienberg, a town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a royal palace, near the coast of the Sound, 13 m n Copenhagen.

Sopron; see *Edenburg*.

Sora, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a castle; seated on the Garigliano, on the frontiers of Campagna di Roma, 46 m e by s Rome. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 41 54 N.

Sorau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Ratibor, 21 m e Ratibor.

Sorau, a town of Lusatia, with manufactures of cloth, and a trade in yarn and linen; seated on the frontiers of Silesia, 8 m w Sagan.

Sorbon, or *Sorbonne*, a village of France, in the department of Ardennes, 6 m n Rethel; famous for being the birthplace of Robert Sorbon (confessor to St. Louis) who founded the college at Paris, called after his name.

Sorel, or *Chambly*, a river of Lower Canada, which issues from Lake Champlain, and flows n to the St. Lawrence, which it enters at the town of Sorel, or

William Henry forts. See *Chambly*.

Sorrento, a town of Italy, in the principality of Citra, s by Naples. It is the birthplace of a peninsula on the foot of the same, 17 m s by s Naples. Lat. 40 36 N.

Sorin, a town of Italy, in the principality of Mantua, near the borders of the Po, 74 m ene Burg. Lat. 41 50 N.

Soriano, a town of Italy, in the principality of Ultra, 17 m n Sorin.

Sorot, a town of Denmark, with a royal palace, and the revenue. It is seated on the coast of Copenhagen.

Sos, a town of Portugal, on the borders of the Tago, 40 m w by s Beja.

Sosla, a town of Portugal, with a large castle, 25 m s by s Caserta. It is particularly famous for its mountains, on the n of Nice.

Sovano, a town of Italy, in the principality of Orvieto, 25 m w Orvieto.

Soubise, a town of France, in the department of Lower Normandy, with an eminence, by the river of the Santes.

Soudak, a town of Turkey, in the principality of the Crimea, near the shore of the Black Sea, at the end of a valley, with a large vine and wine industry. It is 26 m sw Caffa.

Soudan; see *Nubia*.

Souillac, a town of France, in the department of Lot, 32 m n Cahors.

Sound, a strait of Denmark, through which the Great Belt flows from the Baltic Sea. It is about 4 m broad, and a toll of all merchandise passing the channel. See *Sund*.

Sour, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, 25 m n Metz.

Sour, a river of France, which flows from the department of the Moselle, and enters the Rhine above Treves.

Sourabaya, a town of Java, seated in a fertile plain, and on a bay, for vessels of 100 tons.

SOU

William Henry. On its banks are two forts. See *Chambly*, and *William Henry*.

Sorrento, a seaport of Naples, in Principato Citra, and an archbishop's see. It is the birthplace of Tasso, and stands on a peninsula in the bay of Naples, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, 17 m s by E Naples. Lon. 14 24 E, lat. 40 36 N.

Soria, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia, near the source of the Douro, 74 m SSE Burgos. Lon. 2 18 W, lat. 41 50 N.

Soriano, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 17 m ENE Nicotera.

Soroe, a town of Denmark, in Zealand, with a royal college, endowed with the revenues of a once rich convent. It is seated on a small lake, 38 m WSW Copenhagen.

Sos, a town of Spain, in Aragon, on the borders of Navarre, 19 m NE Tudela, and 40 W by S Jaca.

Sosila, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a large fort, seated near the Cavery, 25 m SE Seringapatam.

Soppello, a town of the county of Nice, with a trade in dried fruits, particularly figs; seated at the foot of three mountains, on the river Bevera, 15 m NE Nice.

Soriano, a town of Tuscany, in Siennese, 25 m W Orvietto, and 45 NW Rome.

Soubise, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, seated on an eminence, by the river Charente, 23 m WNW Saintes.

Soudak, a town of Crimea, with the remains of an old fort on a mountain close by the shore. It was formerly a considerable seaport, and stands at the end of a valley, which produces the best grapes and wine in the whole peninsula, 46 m SW Caffa.

Soudan; see *Negroland*.

Souillac, a town of France, in the department of Lot, seated on the Borefe, 32 m N Cahors.

Sound, a strait between Sweden and Denmark, through which ships usually sail from the Categat into the Baltic. It is about 4 m broad, and the Danes take a toll of all merchant ships that pass the channel. See *Elfsnore*.

Sour, a town in Syria. See *Sur*.

Sour, a river of the Netherlands, which flows from N to S through Luxembourg, and enters the Moselle, a little above Treves.

Sourabaya, a town on the N coast of Java, seated in a flat country, 2 m from the sea, and on a river that is navigable for vessels of 100 tons. Lat. 7 11 S.

SOU

Soure, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the river Soure, 27 m N Leiria.

Sour, a town of Persia, in Laristan, situate on the Persian gulf, 115 m SW Ormus. Lon. 53 30 E, lat. 26 18 N.

Souja; see *Suja*.

Sou-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiangnan. It is so intersected by canals of fresh water that Europeans compare it to Venice; and the adjacent country is so delightful, that the Chinese call it the paradise of the world. The brocades and embroideries made here are esteemed throughout the whole empire. It is celebrated for beautiful women, who are purchased in different parts of the country while infants, educated here in all the pleasing arts, and sold to the opulent. The population is prodigious, and the commercial intercourse with strangers so great, that it might be supposed the trade of all the provinces centered here. It is seated on the Grand canal, and on a river that communicates with the lake Tai, 560 m S by E Peking. Lon. 120 0 E, lat. 31 22 N.

Souterraine, a town of France, in the department of Creuse, 24 m N Limoges.

South Sea; see *Pacific Ocean*.

Southam, a town in Warwickshire, with a market on Monday, 13 m S Coventry, and 82 NW London.

Southampton, a borough and the county-town of Hampshire, with a market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is a county of itself, governed by a mayor, who is admiral of the liberties; and it stands between the Itchen and Test, which here flow into an inlet of the sea, called Triffanton Bay, or Southampton Water. The inlet is navigable almost to the head for vessels of considerable burden, and the two rivers admit small craft some way up the country. It was formerly a port of great commerce, still possesses a considerable trade, and has a particular connection with Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark, as all the wool sent to those islands, duty free, must be shipped here. It contains five churches, is surrounded by dilapidated walls with towers, and had a strong castle, now in ruins. It is a fashionable place of resort for sea-bathing; and has manufactures of silks and carpets. Two m hence is Woodmills, where is a manufacture of ship-blocks, for the king's yards; and 3 m SE are the picturesque remains of Netley Abbey. Southampton is the birthplace of the celebrated Isaac Watts. The number of inhabitants was 7913

SOU

in 1801, and 9617 in 1811. A mail-packet sails hence every morning for Cowes in the Isle of Wight. It is 13 m s by w Winchester, and 74 wsw London. Lon. 1 24 w, lat. 50 34 n.

Southampton, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, on the s side of Long Island, 13 m s sagg harbour, and 73 s New York.

Southbury, a town of Connecticut, in Litchfield county, 31 m wsw Hartford.

Southend, a village in Essex, at the mouth of the Thames, 41 m s London. It is the nearest place to the metropolis for sea-bathing, and has good accommodations for company.

Southend, a village of Scotland, in Argyshire, on the s coast of the peninsula of Cantyre, 7 m s Cambeltown. Here is a ferry-boat always in waiting for the conveyance of passengers and cattle to Ballycastle in Ireland; and near it, on a precipice overhanging the sea, is the old castle of Davenaverly.

Southfleet, a village in Kent, 3 m sw Gravesend. Some stone coffins, urns, &c. were dug up here, at the commencement of the present century, which evince it to have been a Roman station.

Southold, a town of New York, in Suffolk county, on the n side of an inland bay at the s end of Long Island, 100 m s s s New York. Lon. 73 0 w, lat. 41 14 n.

Southwark, a borough in Surry, which may be considered as part of the metropolis, being seated on the opposite side of the Thames, and under the jurisdiction of the corporation of London. It is called the Borough, by way of distinction. Here are six churches, a Roman catholic chapel, many places of worship for dissenters, and several charitable foundations, particularly the hospitals of St. Thomas and Guy; also the King's Bench and Marshalsea prisons, and the county-gaol. The number of inhabitants was 67,448 in 1801, and 73,119 in 1811; the latter number, with the addition of Lambeth and other out-parishes in Surry, appendant to the metropolis, make 169,260 toward its population. See London.

Southwell, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Saturday. It is an ancient place, enjoying some peculiar privileges, and has a collegiate church. Here is the ruin of a grand palace, demolished in the civil wars, which belonged to the archbishops of York. It is 13 m s s Nottingham, and 129 m w London.

SPA

Southwold, a seaport in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday. It stands on a cliff, near a fine bay, with a harbour to the s, and the river Blyth and a drawbridge on the w; that it is almost surrounded by water, especially at every high tide. Here a much esteemed salt is made, and it has also a trade in corn, beer, and herrings. It is sometimes called Sowle or Sole, and its bay is named Solebay. In this bay was the great seafight, in 1673, between the Dutch admiral de Ruyter and James duke of York, in which the victory was undecided. Southwold is 20 m s Yarmouth, and 103 s London. Lon. 1 34 w, lat. 52 24 n.

Souto Major, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 14 m wsw Pinhel.

Souvigny, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on the Quersne, 10 m w by s Moulins.

Sow, a river in Staffordshire, which rises in the w part of the county, flows by Eccleshall to Stafford, below which it receives the Peak, and soon afterward joins the Trent.

Sowerby, a town in W Yorkshire, considerable for its various manufactures. The inhabitants were 4275 in 1801, and 5177 in 1811. It has a bridge over the Calder, and is 3 m s w Halifax.

Spa, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, famous for mineral waters. The part called the Old Spa consists of poor cottages: the houses of the New Spa are mostly wood and plaster; but the more modern ones are of brick and stone. The church of the capuchins and the parish church are both seated upon eminences. The names of the five principal wells are Pouhon, Geronstert, Saviniere, Watpotz, and Tunnelet. The inhabitants are employed in making toys for strangers. Spa is seated in a valley, surrounded by mountains, 17 m s Liege.

Spain, a kingdom of Europe, 700 m long and 300 broad; bounded on the n by the bay of Biscay, n s by the Pyrenees, which separate it from France, s and s by the Mediterranean, s w by the Atlantic, and w by Portugal and the Atlantic. It contains the provinces of Old and New Castile, Andalusia, Aragon, Estremadura, Galicia, Leon, Catalonia, Granada, Valencia, Biscay, Asturias, Murcia, and Upper Navarre, some of which have been separate kingdoms. The air is dry and serene, except during the equinoctial rains, but excessively hot, in the southern provinces, in June, July, and August. The vast mountains, however, that run

through Spain, are habitated by the people who come from them in those in the n and very cold. The soil there are large tracts of ground; and the fertility to the large floods impedes the progress. The produce of the barley, saffron, hemp, potte, hemp, barilla, canes, with the rich and various fruits that France and Italy; high esteem. The beasts of prey that wild bulls have for bull-fights were to spectacle the court bit. The domestic which are remarkable beees, and sheep. is superior to any abounds in minerals, lian, agate, jacinth stones, quicksilver, sulphur, gypsum, marbles of several kinds, finest jasper, and emeralds, and amethysts. Anciently it was a silver mines; but very of America not paid to them. The Douro, Tajo, Guiver, Ebro, and formerly the most fertile in Europe, is now very for by the census taking the Balearic Islands was only 10 diminution of inhabitants have contributed; the Moors, the emigres, the vast number the clergy, and the natives. Here is a most necessary trade to be met with, the hands of the numerous in Spain themselves, beside their disdain to flourish. They are not, however, out manufactures, short of that flourish might attain; for the royal monopolies broad cloth, china, per, saltpetre, salt, snuff, and some others in general are tall, swarthy, their count

SPA

through Spain, are beneficial to the inhabitants by the refreshing breezes that come from them in the *s parts*; though those in the *w* and *sw* are in the winter very cold. The soil is very fertile; but there are large tracts of uncultivated ground; and the superior attention paid to the large flocks of sheep, greatly impedes the progress of agriculture. The produce of the country is wheat, barley, saffron, honey, silk, salt, salt-petre, hemp, barilla, and even sugar-canes, with the richest and most delicious fruits that are to be found in France and Italy; and its wines are in high esteem. Wolves are the chief beasts of prey that infest Spain. The wild bulls have so much ferocity, that bull-fights were the most magnificent spectacle the court of Spain could exhibit. The domestic animals are horses, which are remarkably swift, mules, asses, bevers, and sheep, the wool of which is superior to any in Europe. Spain abounds in minerals and metals: cornelian, agate, jacinth, loadstone, turcois stones, quicksilver, iron, copper, lead, sulphur, gypsum, calamine, chrysol, marbles of several kinds, porphyry, the finest jasper, and even diamonds, emeralds, and amethysts, are found here. Anciently it was celebrated for gold and silver mines; but since the discovery of America no attention has been paid to them. The principal rivers are the Douro, Tago, Guadiana, Guadalquivir, Ebro, and Minho. Spain, formerly the most populous kingdom in Europe, is now very thinly inhabited; for by the census taken in 1803, including the Balearic islands, the number of souls was only 10,351,075. To this diminution of inhabitants various causes have contributed; as the expulsion of the Moors, the emigrations to the colonies, the vast numbers and celibacy of the clergy, and the indolence of the natives. Here is a want even of the most necessary trades; and of the few to be met with, the greatest part are in the hands of the French, who are very numerous in Spain; the natives themselves, beside their aversion to work, disdaining to stoop to handicrafts. They are not, however, wholly without manufactures, but they are far short of that flourishing condition they might attain; for they are checked by the royal monopolies, which extend to broad cloth, china, glass, pottery, paper, saltpetre, salt, sulphur, tobacco, snuff, and some others. The Spaniards in general are tall, their complexions swarthy, their countenances expressive.

SPA

The beauty of the ladies reigns chiefly in their novels and romances; in their persons they are small and slender. Jealousy is no longer the characteristic of a Spanish husband; the married ladies have their cortejo, or male attendant, in the same manner as the Italians have their *cicisbeo*. The established religion is popery; and here the inquisition once reigned in all its horrors, but in 1813 it was entirely suppressed. There are eight archbishops, 26 episcopal sees, and 24 universities, or rather academies. The Spanish language springs from the Roman, but many of the words are derived from the Arabic, used by the Moors, who for seven centuries held dominion in this country; the speech is grave, sonorous, and very melodious. Spain, once the most free, is now one of the most despotic monarchies in Europe. It had once its cortes or parliaments, which had great privilege; but now, though not absolutely abolished, they are under the control of the king. But the despotism of the monarchy is balanced by the power of the church, to which the nobles are submissive devotees; and by many councils, which are responsible for any unwise or unsuccessful measures. In 1808, the French attempted to overturn the government of this country; and having allured the royal family into France, they were retained there by Napoleon, and his brother Joseph sent to Madrid, where he assumed the title of king of Spain. The Spaniards immediately appointed a supreme Junta of government of the kingdom, who, in 1810, summoned the cortes to join them at Cadiz; and this assembly, subsequently removed to Seville and Madrid, are endeavouring to restore Ferdinand VII, their absent king. The campaigns of 1811 and 1812, of the united Spanish, Portuguese, and British forces, under lord Wellington, were carried on with variable success; but in that of 1813, after the battle of the Pyrenees, few of the French remained in Spain; and in October the allied army passed the Bidassoa, and established itself in France. [On the downfall of Napoleon, in 1814, Ferdinand VII was restored, and the inquisition re-established.] Madrid is the capital.

Spain, New, an extensive kingdom in the *w* part of N America, belonging to Spain, and governed by a viceroy. See *Mexico*.

Spaitla, a town of Barbary, in the kingdom of Tunis, near which are extensive and magnificent ruins. It is

S P E

situate on a rising ground, shaded with juniper-trees, 90 m *sw* Tunis, and 100 *sse* Bona. Lon. 9 13 *E*, lat. 35 40 *N*.

Spalatro, or *Spalato*, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, and an archbishop's see. The harbour is large and deep, and well frequented. Without the walls is a sulphureous spring, of great benefit in chronic diseases. Here are the ruins of the palace of Dioclesian, and of a magnificent aqueduct. In 1784, Spalatro was nearly depopulated by the plague. It is seated on a peninsula in the gulf of Venice, 70 m *se* Zara, and 102 *sw* Ragusa. Lon. 17 31 *E*, lat. 44 4 *N*.

Spalding, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Tuesday. It is seated on the Welland, and from its neatness, and the canals in the streets, resembles a Dutch town. It has a good carrying trade in corn and coal; and much hemp and flax is grown in the neighbourhood. It is 14 m *s* by *w* Boston, and 97 *N* London.

Spalt, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach. The vicinity produces excellent hops. It is seated on the Retzat, 16 m *sse* Anspach.

Spandau, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a fine fortress. The arsenal is in subterranean vaults, and there is a prison for state criminals. Bayonets, ramrods, sword-blades, and sabres are made here; also musket-barrels, which are sent to Potsdam to be finished. It is seated on the Havel, opposite the influx of the Spree, 8 m *wnw* Berlin, and 12 *NE* Potsdam.

Spangenberg, a town and castle of Germany, in Lower Hesse, seated on a mountain, 28 m *se* Cassel.

Spanishtown; see *Jago de la Vega*.

Spattel, Cape, a promontory on the coast of Barbary, at the entrance of the strait of Gibraltar. Lon. 5 56 *w*, lat. 35 50 *N*.

Spartivento, Cape, a promontory of the kingdom of Naples, at the *se* extremity of Calabria Ultra. Lon. 16 40 *E*, lat. 37 50 *N*.

Spean; see *Lochy, Loch*.

Speit-town, a seaport of Barbados, formerly much frequented by the Bristol traders, and thence called Little Bristol. It is situate on the *nw* coast of the island, and defended by two forts. Lon. 59 55 *w*, lat. 13 15 *N*.

Spello, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto. Here are the ruins of a theatre, and other remains of antiquity. It is seated on a hill, 13 m *N* Spoleto.

Spey, a rapid river of Scotland, which issues from a small lake in the centre of Invernesshire, flows *NE* into Elginshire,

S P I

then divides that county from Banffshire for more than 20 m, and enters the German ocean at Yarmouth.

Spezzia, or *Spetia*, a town in the territory of Genoa, with a good harbour. It is seated at the foot of a hill, on a gulf of the same name, 47 m *se* Genoa. Lon. 9 37 *E*, lat. 44 10 *N*.

Spice Islands; see *Moluccas*.

Spilberg, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Oettingen, 8 m *NE* Oettingen, and 13 *sse* Anspach.

Spietz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, on the *w* side of the lake Thun, 40 m *sse* Bern.

Spigelsberg, a town and castle of Westphalia, capital of a county of the same name, in the principality of Calenberg. It is 12 m *E* by *s* Halem.

Spigno, a town of Piedmont, in Monterrat, with a castle, situate on the Belbo, 11 m *ssw* Aquis, and 40 *se* Turin.

Spilembergo, a town of Italy, in Friuli, seated on the Tagliamento, 14 m *w* Udina, and 47 *nnw* Venice.

Spilby, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the side of a hill, 28 m *E* Lincoln, and 133 *N* by *E* London.

Spinalonga, a seaport of the island of Candia, with a good harbour and a citadel. It is situate near a cape of the same name, 30 m *E* Candia. Lon. 25 48 *E*, lat. 35 20 *N*.

Spire, a late bishopric of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, 50 m long and 30 where broadest, and divided into two parts by the Rhine. It is a mountainous country, covered with forests, but produces corn, wine, chestnuts, and almonds. The part *E* of the Rhine is now subject to the margrave of Baden; that on the *w* of the river is annexed to France, and included in the department of Mont Tonnerre.

Spire, a city of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, and capital of the bishopric of the same name. In ancient times the emperors held many diets at Spire, and it was the seat of the imperial chamber till 1689, when the city was burnt by the French, and not rebuilt till after the peace of Ryswick in 1697. Most of the citizens are Lutherans; but there are 15 catholic churches and convents, among which the college formerly belonging to the jesuits claims the first place. Spire was taken by the French in 1734; and, in 1792, it surrendered to the republican troops of France, who evacuated it the next year, but re-entered it in 1794. It is seated on the *w* side of the Rhine, at the influx of the Spire-

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Spoleto, a duchy of
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and Urbino, *E* by Na
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bach, 54 m s by E Mentz. Lon. 8 49 E, lat. 49 19 N.

Spiritu Santo, a province of Brasil, between that of Porto Seguro and Rio Janeiro. It is fertile, and watered by a river of the same name, which flows into a large bay of the Atlantic. The capital is of the same name, with a castle, and its port is a small bay about 10 m from the ocean. Lon. 40 40 W, lat. 20 10 S.

Spiritu Santo, a town of Cuba, near the middle of the island, 155 m ESE Havana. Lon. 79 37 W, lat. 22 15 N.

Spital, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Lifer, near the Drave, 15 m WSW Villach.

Spital, a village in Lincolnshire, 12 m W Lincoln, on the Roman causeway, leading to the Humber. Here are two springs; one called Julian's Well, and the other Castleton Well. Great numbers of Roman coins have been dug up in this village.

Spithead, a famous road in the English channel, between Portsmouth and the Isle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

Spitzbergen, the most northern country of Europe, consisting of a groupe of dreary islands, lying between 9 and 20 E lon. and 76 46 and 80 30 N lat. having Greenland to the W, and Nova Zembla to the E. The Mainland, or principal island, is 300 m long, and was discovered in 1533 by sir Hugh Willoughby, who called it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the western continent. In 1595 it was visited by Barentz and Cornelius, two Dutchmen, who pretended to be the original discoverers, and called it Spitzbergen, or sharp mountains, from the many sharp-pointed and rocky mountains with which it abounds. The glaciers on the NE present a singular appearance, being high cliffs of an emerald colour, impendent over the sea, with cataracts of melted snow, and a background of black conic hills, streaked with white. In the winter it is continual night for four months. The animals are deer, bears, and foxes. The Russians from Archangel maintain a kind of colony here. To the NE of this dreary group are small isles called the Seven Sisters; the most arctic land yet discovered.

Spugen, a town of Switzerland, in the Grisons, seated near the source of the Hinder Rhine, 16 m NW Chiavenna.

Spoleto, a duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical state, 55 m long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by Ancona and Urbino, E by Naples, S by Sabina, and W by the patrimony of St. Peter,

STA

Orvieto, and Perugino. It is sometimes called Umbria.

Spoleto, a town of Italy, capital of a duchy of the same name, and a bishop's see. The castle, standing on a hill, is connected with the town by a bridge; and the cathedral is a fine structure. Spoleto suffered greatly by an earthquake in 1703, and again in 1767; but it yet possesses many beautiful edifices. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre, a triumphal arch, and an aqueduct. It is seated in a country noted for good wine, near the river Tessino, 40 m E Orvieto, and 60 N by E Rome. Lon. 13 6 E, lat. 42 45 N.

Sponheim, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, and the capital of a county of its name. It is seated among hills, covered with vineyards, 27 m W by S Mentz. Lon. 7 38 E, lat. 49 54 N.

Sporow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc, on a lake of the same name, 34 m W by N Pinsk.

Spotland, a town in Lancashire, considerable for its trade and manufactures. The inhabitants were 9031 in 1801, and 10,968 in 1811. It is 3 m N by W Rochdale.

Spree, a river that rises in the mountains of Bohemia, passes through Lusatia into Brandenburg, flows by Berlin, and joins the Havel opposite Spandau.

Spremburg, a town of Lusatia, on an island formed by the river Spree, 14 m S by E Coburg.

Springfield, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, with a considerable inland trade; seated on the Connecticut, 20 m S by E Northampton, and 96 WSW Boston.

Springfield, a town of Kentucky, in Bourbon county, situate on the Licking, 60 m W by N Frankfort.

Sprottau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, on a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Bober, 10 m SE Sagan, and 20 WSW Glogau.

Spurn Head, a promontory on the SE coast of Yorkshire, at the mouth of the Humber, on which is a lighthouse. Lon. 0 15 E, lat. 53 38 N.

Squillace, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra. It was much injured by the earthquake of 1783, and is seated on the Favelone, near a gulf of its name, 35 m SW St. Severino. Lon. 16 49 E, lat. 39 3 N.

Stablo, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a celebrated Benedictine abbey. Here is a manufacture of leather, and a trade in

STA

cloths and stuffs. It is seated on the
Recht, 12 m s Limburg.

Stade, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, with a fortress, a college, and three churches. It is the principal town of the duchy, Bremen, the capital, being a free city; and is the seat of the regency and chief courts of justice of the duchies of Bremen and Verden. It stands on the Swinge], near its conflux with the Elbe, 43 m NE Bremen. Lon. o 28 E, lat. 52 26 N.

Stadtam Hof, a town of Bavaria, on the N side of the Danube, connected by a bridge with the city of Ratisbon.

Stadberg, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, on the frontiers of the county of Waldeck. Part of it, called Marsberg, stands on the site of the famous Saxon fort of Elmeberg, which was taken by Charlemagne, who built a church here in honour of St. Peter and St. Paul. Stadberg is situate on the Dumel, 14 m s Paderborn.

Stadthagen, a strong town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenberg, with a palace belonging to the prince of Schauenberg-Lippe, in the garden of which is a mineral spring. It is 8 m E Minden, and 10 N Rinteln.

Stafarda, a town of Piedmont, with a rich abbey. Near this place a victory was gained by the French in 1690, over the duke of Savoy. It is feated on the Po, 3 m N Saluzzo.

Staffa, a famous island of Scotland, on the w side of that of Mull, but only a mile in length. The sw end is supported by ranges of basaltic pillars, mostly above 50 feet high and four feet thick. Here is a magnificent cavern called *Fingal's Cave*, which extends 250 feet in length. The entrance is a natural arch, 53 feet wide and 117 high, from which the cavern is lighted, so that the furthest extremity may be seen; it is supported on each side by ranges of columns, and roofed by the fragments of others that have been broken off in forming it. The bottom of the cave is filled by the sea, reaching to the extremity, and in calm weather a boat may sail into it. On the w side of the island is another cavern, called the *Cormorant's Cave*, which exhibits the same appearances, but on a less scale. The island is every where supported by basaltic rocks and pillars, and so much hollowed by various caves, that its whole surface is shaken in stormy weather. The basaltic pillars are all magnetic; the lower parts possessing a N, and the upper a S polarity. This singular little island is undoubtedly the greatest natural cu-

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riosity in Europe, if not in the world, yet was scarcely known before the year 1772.

Staffelslein, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, situate on the Lauter, 16 m NNE Bamberg.

Stafford, a borough and the county-town of Staffordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and manufactures of cloth and shoes. A castle was built here by William I., which was garrisoned by the troops of Charles I, and being taken, was demolished by order of the parliament. It has two parish-churches, and a free square market-place, in which is the shire hall. The number of inhabitants was 3898 in 1801, and 4860 in 1811. It is seated on the river Sow, 34 m. S.W. Shrewsbury, and 335 n.w. London, Lon. 2 4 W, lat. 52 48 N.

Staffordshire, a county of England, bounded on the w by Shropshire, s w by Cheshire, n e and e by Derbyshire, s e by Warwickshire, and s by Worcesterhire. It is 55 m long and 42 broad, containing 765,440 acres; is divided into five hundreds, and 139 parishes; has a city and 19 market-towns; and sends 20 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 239,153 in 1801, and 295,153 in 1811. The principal rivers are the Trent, Dove, Sow, Churnet, Stour, Peak, and Manyfold. The soil in the s part is good and rich, though not without heaths, which take up a large tract of ground: it abounds in coal and iron. The middle is level and plain; the n hilly and barren, being full of heaths and moors, and where they use peat for fuel. There are also good stone quarries, plenty of alabaſter and limeſtone. This county is famous for potteries, and for the iron trade in all its varieties.

Stagira, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, celebrated for being the birthplace of Aristotle, whence he is called the Stagirite. It is now called Stavros, and seated on the gulf of Contessa, 16 m WNW Contessa.

Stagno, a seaport of Ragusan Dalmatia, and a bishop's see, seated on a peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 30 m. NW Ragusa. Lon. 17° 50' E, lat. 43° 12' N.

Staines, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Friday, seated on the Thames, over which is an iron bridge. A little above the bridge, at Coln Ditch, is the London Mark Stone, which is the ancient boundary to the jurisdiction of the city of London on the Thames, and bears the date of 1200. Staines is 16 a w by s London.

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Stalbridge, a town with a market on Tuesday, the manufacture of stockings. The church is a cross of one stone, and the tower is a base of 8 feet. It is 20 m N by E of Stour, and 12 W by S of London.

Staley, a village in Lancashire, on the road to Manchester, on the river Mersey, which is a bridge intended for weavers, die-makers, and woollen cloth, and has a considerable cotton trade.

Stalimene; see *Lem*
Stamford, a borough
governed by a mayor,
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Stamford, a town of Fairfield county, situated on the Long Island Sound, which flows into Long Island Sound, N. E. New York.

Stampalia, an island lagoon, 30 m w Stanchio and 5 broad, has few plants fresh water.

Stanchio, a fertile island in the Aegean, near the coast of the N. E. of Rhodes. It is 10 m. N. W. of Rhodes. It is the birthplace of the poet Apelles; and is 25 m. long. It abounds with cypresses, fig-trees, and a great variety of plants. The capital, or chief town, is a bishop's see; seated on a mountain, at the bottom of which is a good harbour defended by a wall. Lon. 27 10 E, lat. 36 4 N.

Standon, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday. It is 10 m. N. W. of the River Rib, 8 m. N. E. Hereford. Lon. 2 10 W, lat. 52 10 N.

Stanford, a town of
of Lincoln county. In
fertile plain, 10 m SSE
by W Lexington.

Stanhope, a town in Durham, with a market chiefly inhabited by millers on the Wear, 20 m w D by w London.

Stanley, a town in

STA

Stalbridge, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of stockings. Here is an ancient cross of one stone, 21 feet high, on a base of 8 feet. It is seated near the Stour, 20 m N by E Dorchester, and 112 w by S London.

Staley, a village in Lancashire, 9 m E Manchester, on the river Tame, over which is a bridge into Cheshire. It is noted for weavers, diers, and pressers of woollen cloth, and has some share in the cotton trade.

Stalimene; see *Lemnos*.

Stamford, a borough in Lincolnshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday and Friday. It is seated on the Welland, which is navigable hence, and has a good trade, particularly in malt and freestone. Here subsists the notable custom of Borough English, by which the youngest sons inherit the lands and tenements of the father dying intestate. Here are six parish-churches, and it had formerly a college, whose students removed to Brasenose college, in Oxford. It is 44 m S Lincoln, and 46 N by W London. Lon. 0 31 W, lat. 52 42 N.

Stamford, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, situate on Mill river, which flows into Long island sound, 44 m NE New York.

Stampalia, an island in the Archipelago, 30 m W Stanchio. It is 12 m long and 5 broad, has few inhabitants, and wants fresh water.

Stanchio, a fertile island of the Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia, 40 m NW of Rhodes. It is the ancient Cos, the birthplace of Hippocrates and Apelles; and is 25 m long and 10 broad. It abounds with cypress and turpentine trees, and a great variety of medicinal plants. The capital, of the same name, is a bishop's see; seated at the foot of a mountain, at the bottom of a bay, and has a good harbour defended by a castle.

Lon. 27 10 E, lat. 36 45 N.

Standon, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, seated on the river Rib, 8 m NE Hertford, and 27 N by E London.

Stanford, a town of Kentucky, chief of Lincoln county. It is situate in a fertile plain, 10 m SSE Danville, and 40 N by W Lexington.

Stanhope, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tuesday; chiefly inhabited by miners, and seated on the Wear, 20 m W Durham, and 263 N by W London.

Stanley, a town in Gloucestershire,

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with a market on Saturday, 12 m S Gloucester, and 105 W London.

Stannmore, a village in Middlesex, 2 m NW Edgeware. The common is so elevated a spot, that some trees here are visible from the German ocean.

Stanfield, a town in W Yorkshire, considerable for its manufactures. The number of inhabitants were 4768 in 1801, and 5447 in 1811. It is 9 m W Halifax.

Stanwix Fort; see *Rome*, in New York.

Stanz, a town of Switzerland, capital of the lower valley of Underwalden. Near this place, in 1798, the troops of Underwalden were totally defeated by the French, who afterward burnt the town and put the inhabitants to the sword. It is seated in a plain, at the foot of Stanzberg, 8 m SE Lucern, and 38 E Bern.

Stara Rus, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the river Polish, near the lake Ilmen, 40 m S Novogorod. Lon. 33 2 E, lat. 57 40 N.

Starbrock, a seaport of Guayana, and the seat of government for the settlement of Demerary and Iffiquibo. It stands on the E side of the river Demerary, nearly 2 m above the fort, which commands its entrance. Lon. 58 0 W, lat. 6 30 N.

Starenberg, a town and castle of Bavaria, near the N end of the lake Wurmsee, 14 m SW Munich.

Stargard, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg-Strelitz, with a castle belonging to the prince, 10 m N by E Strelitz.

Stargard, New, a town of Further Pomerania, with a college, fine manufactures of wool, and a considerable trade. It was taken by the Russians in 1758. It stands on the Ihna, which flows to the Oder, and is 20 m E Stettin. Lon. 15 13 E, lat. 53 26 N.

Start Point, a promontory on the coast of Devonshire, 14 m S by W Dartmouth. Lon. 3 48 W, lat. 50 13 N.

Stasfurt, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with some good salt-works, 21 m SSW Magdeburg.

Staten Island, an island of New York, 18 m long and six broad, which forms the county of Richmond. On the S side is a tract of level land; but the island in general is rough, and the hills high. Richmond is the only town of note.

Staten Land, a barren craggy island, near the SE point of Terra del Fuego. The passage between them is the strait of Le Maire. It is of a square form; and the eastern point, now generally

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passed by vessels going round Cape Horn, is called Cape St. John. Lon. 63 47 W, lat. 54 30 S.

Statesburg, a town of S Carolina, chief of Clermont county, situate on Beech creek, which joins the Wateree a few miles W of the town. It is 20 m E Camden, and 95 N by W Charleston.

Stavanger, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Christiansand, and capital of a district of the same name. Near it is a fortress called Dofwick. It is seated on a peninsula, 105 m WNW Christiansand. Lon. 5 55 E, lat. 58 58 N.

Staveren, a town of Holland, in Friesland, formerly a rich city and seaport, but now much decayed, and the harbour choked up. The ancient kings of Friesland made it their ordinary residence, and there remains enough of its former splendour to make it a considerable town. It has still some trade, especially in fishing, and in passage boats over the pools and lakes of the neighbourhood. It is seated on the Zuider zee, 8 m W Slooten, and 17 NE Enchuyzen. Lon. 5 13 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Staufen, a town of Suabia, in Briggau, situate on the Mehlabach, 8 m S Friburg.

Staufenburg, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Hesse, situate on the Lohn, 5 m NNE Gießen.

Staunton, a town of Virginia, chief of Augusta county. It is situate on Middle river, a water of the Potomac, 100 m SW Winchester. Lon. 79 35 W, lat. 38 15 N.

Stavros; see *Stagira*.

Stavropol, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasia, with a fort. The streets are spacious, and it has a large market-house, stocked with all sorts of commodities. It is seated on an eminence, at the source of the Atschile, 70 m NNW Georgiewsh, and 210 SE Afoph.

Steenbergen, a town of Dutch Brabant, formerly a strong place, with a convenient harbour; but the sea has retired from it about 3 m, which, with the calamities it has suffered by war, has reduced it to a poor town. It has a communication with the Meuse, and is 7 m N Bergen op Zoom.

Steenker, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, 36 m NE Drontheim.

Steenkirk, a village of the Netherlands, in Hainault, where a victory was obtained over William III of England, in 1692, by the duke of Luxemburg. It is 15 m N Mons.

Steenwyck, a town of Holland, in

STE

Overijssel, on the river Aa, 18 m N Zwoll.

Stege, a seaport of Denmark, on the N coast of the isle of Mona, almost surrounded by a lake, 42 m S by W Copenhagen. Lon. 12 15 E, lat. 55 4 N.

Stegeburg, a seaport of Sweden, in Gothland, seated on the Baltic, 25 m N Nykoping, and 83 SW Stockholm. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 58 16 N.

Stein, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on the N side of the Rhine, where it issues from the lake of Constance. Near it is the ancient castle of Hohenklingen, now converted into a watch-tower. The church is on the opposite side of the Rhine, in a place called Burg, which is connected to the town by a bridge. It is 15 m W by N Constance, and 25 NE Zurich.

Stein, a town of Austria, on the N side of the Danube, over which is a long wooden bridge to Mautern. Between Stein and Krems is a military manufacture, in which metal articles, fabrics, cloth, and clothes are made and kept. Stein is 2 m W Krems, and 12 N by W St. Polten.

Stein, a town and castle of Germany, in Carniola, on the Feistritz, 11 m N Lauback.

Stein, a town and castle of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Drave, 14 m SE Clagenfurt.

Steinau, a town of Silesia, capital of a circle, in the principality of Wolau. It has manufactures of cloth, and is seated near the Oder, 16 m NNE Lignitz.

Steinfurt, a town of Westphalia, capital of a county of its name, with a Calvinist academy; seated on the Aa, 10 m SSE Bentheim, and 33 NW Munster.

Steinheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, with a castle, near the river Main, 4 m SE Hanau.

Steinhude, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenberg, on the N side of Steinhuder-mere, in which is the strong fortress of Wilhelmstein. It is 15 m NW Hanover.

Steinhurst, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, with a castle, 14 m SW Lubeck.

Stenay, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on the river Meuse, 22 m NNW Verdun.

Stendal, a town of Brandenburg, capital of the Old mark. Here is a colony of French Calvinists, and several manufactures. It stands on the rivulet Ucht, 5 m W of the Elbe, and 36 N by E Magdeburg. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 52 35 N.

Sternberg, a town of Brandenburg,

in the New mark. commerce in cattle Frankfort.

Sternberg, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg, a lake, 16 m SE Wismar.

Sternberg, a town in the circle of Olmutz.

Sterzingen, a town of Tyrol, celebrated for its salt. In the neighbourhood. It is seated at the mouth of the Eyfch, 12 m N Innsbruck.

Stettin, a fortified city of Pomerania, capital of the province. It lately belonged to the Danes. Some town, containing numerous manufactures, cloth, stuffs, hats, iron, ribands, paper, &c. carries on a considerable trade with all parts of Europe.

It is a very important article of export. The building is a very extensive employment. It has many parish-churches. In 1795, a fire consumed many of the houses. In 1806, it was surrendered to the French. The Oder, 70 m N, and 44 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Stein, a town of Pomerania, with a castle, amid lakes. Prussia, 55 m SE New Stargard.

Stevenage, a town of England, with a market, Hertford, and 3 m N.

Stewensburg, a town of Prussia, 13 m SW Wincheb.

Stevenson, a town of Ayrshire, famous for its iron works in its vicinity; situated near Irvine.

Stevenswert, a town of the Netherlands, in Upper the Meuse, 6 m N.

Stewart Island, in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Hunter in 1791. The honour of admiral 163 18 E, lat. 8 15 S.

Stewarton, a town of Ayrshire, with a market, 6 m N.

Stewarton, a town of the county of Tyrone, Ireland.

Steyning, a town of Sussex, where were buried S.

S T E

in the New mark. It carries on a great commerce in cattle, and is 20 m ENE Frankfort.

Sternberg, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, situate on a lake, 16 m SE Wismar.

Sternberg, a town and castle of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 10 m NE Olmutz.

Sterzingen, a town of Germany, in Tyrol, celebrated for its sword-blades. In the neighbourhood are silver-mines. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the Bysoch, 12 m NW Brixen.

Stettin, a fortified seaport of Hither Pomerania, capital of the part that lately belonged to Prussia. It is a handsome town, containing about 20,000 inhabitants, exclusive of the garrison; has numerous manufactures, particularly of cloth, stuffs, hats, stockings, yarn, cotton, ribands, paper, and canvas; and carries on a considerable trade to all parts of Europe. Timber is the principal article of exportation; and ship-building is a very profitable branch of employment. Here are three forts, five parish-churches, and a royal college. In 1795, a fire consumed a great number of houses. In 1806, this place surrendered to the French. It is seated on the Oder, 70 m NNE Berlin. Lon. 14 44 E, lat. 53 30 N.

Stetin, Neav, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle situate on the Willem, amid lakes on the frontiers of Prussia, 55 m SE Colberg, and 62 ENE New Stargard.

Stevenage, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, 12 m NNW Hertford, and 31 N by W London.

Stemensburg, a town of Virginia, on the road from Philadelphia to Staunton, 13 m SW Winchester.

Stevenson, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, famous for the coal strata in its vicinity; situate on a hill, 5 m NW Irvine.

Stevenswert, a fortress of the Netherlands, in Upper Gelderland, seated on the Meuse, 6 m SSW Ruremonde.

Stewart Islands, five islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Hunter in 1791, and named by him in honour of admiral Keith Stewart. Lon. 163 18 E, lat. 8 26 S.

Stewarton, a town of Scotland, in Ayrshire, with a noted manufacture of bonnets, 6 m N by E Irvine.

Stewarton, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, 5 m NNE Dungannon.

Steyning, a borough in Sussex, with a market on Wednesday. In its church were buried St. Cuthman, and Ethel-

S T I

wolf, king of Wessex, father of Alfred. It is 15 m W by N Lewes, and 50 SW London.

Steyr, a town of Austria, which has a great trade in articles of iron and steel. The French entered it in 1800, and concluded an armistice for a peace with the Austrians. It is seated at the conflux of the Steyr with the Ens, 20 m SE Linz.

Steyreg, a town and castle of Austria, situate on a mountain, on the N side of the Danube, 8 m E Linz.

Stickhausen, a town and castle of Westphalia, in the principality of E Friesland, 22 m SSE Emden.

Stigliano, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, famous for its baths; seated near the Salandrella, 26 m SSE Acerenza.

Stillwater, a town of New York, in Albany county, on the W side of the Hudson, 25 m N Albany.

Stilton, a town in Huntingdonshire, celebrated for a rich kind of cheese; but now principally made at Melton Mowbray, in Leicestershire. It is 14 m S by E Stamford, and 75 N by E London.

Stinchar, a river of Scotland, in the S part of Ayrshire, which has a rapid course of 26 m, and enters the ocean below Ballantrae.

Stiria, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Austria, 125 m long and 17 broad; bounded on the N by Austria, E by Hungary, S by Carniola, and W by Carinthia and Salzburg. It is divided into Upper and Lower Stiria; the former contains the circles of Judenburg and Bruck, and the latter those of Gratz, Marchburg, and Cilly. Though a mountainous country, clothed with oak, beech, and pine, every kind of grain is well cultivated, and the white wine is very pleasant. It contains mines of excellent iron, whence the arms made here are in great esteem; also mines of lead and coal. The inhabitants are zealous worshippers of the virgin Mary. Gratz and Judenburg are the chief towns.

Stirling, a borough of Scotland, capital of Stirlingshire, seated by the river Forth, on the side of a hill that terminates abruptly in a steep basaltic rock. On this rock is an ancient castle, once a place of great strength, and often the scene of bloody contention. The palace, erected by James V, is a stately building; the outside curiously ornamented with grotesque figures. Here are two churches and a famous grammar school. In the town and neighbourhood are manufactures of carpets, shaloons, and other woollen stuffs; the cotton trade is very flourishing; and it has a good

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salmon fishery. Stirling, from its commodious situation, commands the pass between the *N* and *S* part of Scotland. The number of inhabitants was 5256 in 1801, and 5820 in 1811. It is 30 m *WNW* Edinburgh. Lon. 3 45 *W*, lat. 56 6 *N*.

Stirlingshire, a county of Scotland, 25 m long and 16 broad; bounded on the *N* by Perthshire, *NE* by Clackmannanshire and the frith of Forth, *SE* by Linlithgowshire, *S* by Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire, and *W* by Dumbartonshire. It is divided into 22 parishes, which contained 50,825 inhabitants in 1801, and 58,174 in 1811. It sends a member to parliament. Here are various remains of Roman antiquities, and it is crossed by the wall of Antoninus, which is here generally known by the name of Graham's Dyke. The *S* part is mountainous, but the part near the Forth is fertile. It abounds in coal, ironstone, and limestone. The principal rivers are the Forth, Carron, and Avon; and the Great canal crosses it from the mouth of the Carron.

Stirum, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Roer, 12 m *N* Duffeldorp.

Stockach, a town of Suabia, in the landgrate of Nellenburg. Near this town, in 1799, the Austrians gained a victory over the French; but in 1800, the latter defeated the former, and took possession of the town. It is seated on a river of the same name, 17 m *NE* Constance.

Stockbridge, a borough in Hampshire, with a market on Thursday, seated near the Test, 9 m *NW* Winchester, and 66 *W* by *S* London.

Stockbridge, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Berkshire county. It is 36 m *W* by *S* Northampton.

Stockem, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Meuse, 11 m *N* Maastricht.

Stockerau, a town of Austria, situate near the Danube, 14 m *NNW* Vienna.

Stockholm, a city, and the capital of Sweden, with a castle, in a situation remarkable for its romantic scenery. It occupies, beside two peninsulas, seven small rocky islands between the lake Maaler and a bay of the Baltic. The water that divides the inhabitants of the different quarters in summer, unites them in winter; for it becomes a plain, which is traversed by horses in sledges, and by vehicles of all sorts placed on scales, along the sides of ships fixed in the ice. A variety of contrasted views are formed by numberless rocks of gra-

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nite, rising boldly from the surface of the water, partly bare and partly craggy, and partly dotted with houses, or feathered with wood. The harbour is an inlet of the Baltic, and the water of such depth, that ships of the largest burden can approach the quay. At the extremity of the harbour, several streets rise one above another; and the royal palace, a magnificent quadrangular building, crowns the summit of the central island, which constituted the original city; here also is the house of the nobles, the mint, the exchange, the bank, and several other public buildings.—The churches are not remarkable for beauty, but that of Riddezhholm is noted for being the burying place of the kings of Sweden. The houses are almost all of stone, or brick covered with plaster; and roofed with tiles; except in the suburbs, which extend on the *N* and *S* side of the lake, where many are of wood, painted red. The royal academy of sciences owes its institution to the celebrated Linné and five other learned men, and was founded in 1739. The royal academy of painting and sculpture contains a fine collection of casts, from the antique statues at Rome, presented by king Adolphus Frederic. The arsenal contains an immense number of trophies and standards; and the exchange and opera-house are handsome buildings. Stockholm has manufactures of iron, glass, china, silk, cotton, woollen, linen, &c. From the nature of its situation, it is upward of 20 m in circuit, but the number of inhabitants is not above 73,000. It is 340 m *NE* Copenhagen. Lon. 18 4 *E*, lat. 59 21 *N*.

Stockport, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Friday, and considerable manufactures of cotton, printed goods, and hair. It has two churches and several meeting-houses. The number of inhabitants was 14,830 in 1801, and 17,545 in 1811. It is seated on the Mersey, 7 m *SE* Manchester, and 176 *NNW* London.

Stockport, a town of Pennsylvania, in Northampton county, on the *W* side of the Popaxunk branch of Delaware river. It stands 18 m *ESE* Harmony, on Susquehanna river, and there is a portage between them.

Stockton, a town in the county of Durham, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday. Here are two docks for ship-building; manufactures of canvas and ropes to a considerable extent, also of diapers, huckabacks, checks, &c. and a trade in lead, corn, and butter. It is seated on the Tees,

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not far from its mouth, and 243 *N* by *E*.

Stockzow, a town of Teichen, 12 m *SE* Teichen.

Stoke, a village of Downham. It has a church, which is nave.

Stoke, a village of Neyland. It has a church, whose tower is a fine specimen of the mouth of the river, at 12 m distant.

Stoke, or *Stoke* of Buckinghamshire. A churchyard was there celebrated Elegy.

Stokes, a town of Montgomery county, the Yackin, 46 m *W*.

Stokesley, a town with a market on Sunday, the river Wisk, 30 m *W*, and 235 *N* by *W* London.

Stolberg, a town of Thuringia, capital of the same name, with a count resides. It is between two mountain hauses, and 55 *W* by *E*, lat. 51 26 *N*.

Stolberg, a town of Misnia, where great quantities are made, 9 m *SW* Gera.

Stolhofen, a town of margravate of Baden, near the Rhine.

Stolpe, a town of Pomerania, with a castle, three churches, and a linen trade with Denmark. It is 10 m from its mouth, 56 *ENE* Colberg, 54 27 *N*.

Stolp-munde, a town of Pomerania, on the Baltic, at the mouth of the river, *NW* Stolpe.

Stolpen, a town of Misnia, with a castle, 12 m *E* Dresden.

Stolzenau, a town of the county of Hesse, 14 m *SSW* Dassel.

Stone, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, 7 m *N* by *W* Stafford.

Stonehaven, a town of the county of Aberdeen, it stands on a bay, Carron; and the h-

STO

not far from its mouth, 18 m SSE Durham, and 243 N by W London.

Stokkøw, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Teschen, seated on the Vistula, 12 m NE Teschen.

Stoke, a village in Norfolk, 7 m NE Downham. It has a ferry on the river Stoke, which is navigable hence to the Ouse.

Stoke, a village in Suffolk, 2 m E Neyland. It has a church on a hill, whose tower is a seamount to ships that pass the mouth of the harbour of Harwich, at 13 m distance.

Stoke, or *Stoke Poges*, a village in Buckinghamshire, 4 m NNE Windsor. Its churchyard was the scene of Gray's celebrated Elegy.

Stokes, a town of N Carolina, chief of Montgomery county. It is seated on the Yadkin, 46 m WNW Fayetteville.

Stokesley, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday, seated near the river Wisk, 20 m N by E Thirsk, and 235 N by W London.

Stolberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, where the count resides. It is seated in a valley between two mountains, 12 m NE Nordhauser. and 55 WNW Leipzig. Lon. 11 5 E, lat. 51 26 N.

Stolberg, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, where great quantities of cloth are made, 9 m SW Chemnitz.

Stolhofen, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden, seated in a morass, near the Rhine, 8 m SW Baden.

Stolpe, a town of Further Pomerania, with a castle, three churches, and a Lutheran nunnery. It has a considerable linen trade with Dantzic, and a fine salmon-fishery. It is seated on the Stolpa, 10 m from its mouth in the Baltic, and 56 ENE Colberg. Lon. 16 48 E, lat. 54 27 N.

Stolpe-munde, a town of Further Pomerania, on the Baltic sea, with a harbour, at the mouth of the Stolpa, 10 m NW Stolpe.

Stolpen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle on a mountain, 16 m E Dresden.

Stolzenau, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, seated on the Weser, 14 m SSW Nienburg.

Stone, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the Trent, 7 m N by W Stafford, and 140 NW London.

Stonehaven, a seaport of Scotland, and the county-town of Kincardineshire. It stands on a bay, at the influx of the Carron; and the harbour is secured by

STO

a high rock and stone pier. Near it are the ruins of the castle of Dunottar, on a lofty perpendicular rock almost surrounded by the sea. The town has a manufacture of brown linen, and some trade in dried fish and oil. In 1811 it contained 1886 inhabitants. It is 20 m WNE Montrose. Lon. 1 33 W, lat. 56 58 N.

Stonington, a seaport of Connecticut, in New London county. The harbour sets up from Long island sound, opposite Fisher island. It is 14 m E New London. Lon. 71 58 W, lat. 41 26 N.

Sorkau, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 27 m NE Berlin.

Stornaway, a seaport of Scotland, on the E side of the isle of Lewis, at the head of Loch Stornaway, which is a good harbour for ships of any burden. Here is a customhouse, and a postoffice, and a packet sails weekly to Ulapool, on the mainland of Ross shire. Lon. 6 18 W, lat. 58 18 N.

Stortford, or *Bishop Stortford*, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Thursday. On the E side is the ruin of a castle, on an artificial mount. It stands on the side of a hill, by the river Stort, which is navigable hence to the Lea. 16 m ENE Hertford, and 30 NNE London.

Stojen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 6 m S Weissenfels.

Stoughton, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, whence great quantities of charcoal, baskets, and brooms are sent to Boston. It is 9 m SE Dedham, and 15 S Boston.

Stour, a river that rises in the most northerly point of Dorsetshire, passes by Stourminster, Blandford, and Wimbourn, then enters Hampshire, and flows into the Avon, opposite Christchurch.

Stour, a river in Kent, which rises in the Weald, flows by Wye and Canterbury, and 7 m below divides into two streams; the smaller one passes to the sea at Reculver, and the main branch flows by Sandwich into Hope bay.

Stour, a river that forms the entire boundary between Essex and Suffolk, passing by Clare, Sudbury, Neyland, and Manningtree, and being joined by the Orwell from Ipswich, forms the harbour of Harwich.

Stour, a river that rises in the S part of Staffordshire, enters Worcestershire at Stourbridge, and flows by Kidderminster into the Severn, opposite Stourport.

Stourbridge, a corporate town in Worcestershire, with a market on Friday, and manufactures of glass, iron, and earthen ware. Here is a free-school

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founded by Edward VI; and in the neighbourhood is an hospital for the maintenance and education of 60 boys. It is seated on the Stour, 21 m N Worcester, and 126 NW London.

Stourbridge, a town of Massachusetts, in Worcester county, famous for excellent butter and cheese, 21 m SW Worcester.

Stourminster, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of white baize. Near it is the ruin of a castle, once the seat of the W Saxon kings. It is seated on both sides the Stour, over which is a bridge, 20 m NE Dorchester, and 108 W by S London.

Stourport, a village in Worcesterhire, 4 m S Kidderminster. It is a busy centre of inland navigation, seated opposite the place where the river Stour and the Staffordshire and Worcesterhire canal enters the Severn, over which river it has a long stone bridge.

Stow Market, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Thursday, and a manufacture of woollen stuffs. It has a navigable cut to Ipswich, and is seated on the Orwell, 12 m NW Ipswich, and 69 NNE London.

Stow on the Wold, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Thursday, seated on a bleak hill, 12 m E Gloucester, and 83 W by N London.

Stowey, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. It had once a castle, of which no vestiges remain, except the ditch. It is 8 m W by N Bridgewater, and 147 W by S London.

Strabane, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone, situate on the Morne, near the Foyle, 2 m SE Lifford, and 13 SSW Londonderry.

Stradella, a strong town of Italy, in Milanese, with a castle. The French became masters of it in 1800. It is seated on the Versa, near the Po, 10 m SE Pavia.

Strakonitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, with a castle; seated on the Wotawa, 11 m SW Piseck.

Stralen, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Prussian Gelderland, 10 m SW Gelders.

Stralsund, a strong seaport of Hither Pomerania, and lately the capital of the Swedish part. The inhabitants are about 11,000; and the trade and commerce are considerable. The churches and other public buildings are handsome; and the library belonging to the college has a capital collection of coins. Charles XII, in 1714, came hither after his return from Turkey, and ennobled the

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magistracy. Stralsund was forced to submit to the allies in 1715, but restored in 1720. It surrendered to the French in 1807. It is almost surrounded by the Baltic and the lake Francen, and has a harbour separated from the ile of Rugen by a narrow channel. It is 40 m ENE Rostock, and 85 NW Stettin. Lon. 13 56 E, lat. 54 20 N.

Strammel, a town of Further Pomerania, on the river Rega, 21 m NE New Stargard.

Strangford, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, seated on a bay of its name, at the narrow part that connects Strangford lough with the Irish sea, 9 m E by N Downpatrick. Lon. 5 30 W, lat. 54 31 N.

Strangford Lough, an inlet of the sea, in the county of Down, on the E coast of Ireland. It is 17 m long, and 5 broad, and abounds with excellent fish. The entrance into it from Strangford bay is not a mile broad. It contains 54 small islands, on which the burning of kelp employs a great number of hands.

Stranraer, a borough and seaport of Scotland, in Wigtonshire, situate at the E extremity of Loch Ryan. It is frequented by vessels employed in the coasting trade and herring fishery; and some ships sail hence to the Baltic and Ireland with corn. It has manufactures of cotton, linen, and leather, and is 26 m W by N Wigton. Lon. 4 57 W, lat. 55 0 N.

Strasbourg, a town and castle of Surbia, 18 m E Rothwell, and 19 W Buchau.

Strasbourg, a city of France, capital of the department of Lower Rhine. Before the revolution of 1789, it was an archiepiscopal see, but is now a bishopric. It is situate near the Rhine; and the river Ill runs through it, and forms many canals. There are six bridges of communication between the different quarters of the city, and the inhabitants are computed to be 60,000. The principal structures are built of a red stone, dug from the quarries which are along the Rhine. This town, formerly imperial, was taken by Lewis XIV in 1681. The citadel and fortifications, which he constructed, have been so much augmented, that Strasbourg may be considered as one of the strongest places in Europe. It was confirmed to France by the peace of Ryfwick in 1697. The town is entered by six gates. In the cathedral is a clock, which shows the motions of the constellations, the revolutions of the sun and moon, the days of the week, the hours, &c. Another remarkable circumstance in this

cathedral is a clock, which is 549 feet high, of St. Thomas, of the famous n is a place of and has manuf celain, steel, l ther, &c. It is Nancy. Lon.

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Stratford, S hamshire, wit Here are two built by Edw queen Eleanor ed, which def inhabitants an It is seated on

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cathedral is its pyramidal tower, which is 349 feet high. In the church of St. Thomas, is the magnificent tomb of the famous marshal Saxe. Strasburg is a place of considerable commerce, and has manufactures of tobacco, porcelain, steel, lace, carpets, cloth, leather, &c. It is 65 m N Basel, and 75 E Nancy. Lon. 7 45 E, lat. 48 15 N.

Strasburg, a town of W Prussia, in the province of Culm, with a castle; seated on the Drigentz, 30 m ENE Thorn.

Strasburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, 15 m N by W Prenzl.

Strasburg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, on the river Gurk, 12 m N Clagenfurt.

Strasburg, a town of Virginia, in Shenandoah county, on the NW branch of the N fork of Shenandoah river, 18 m SW Winchester.

Strasburg, a town of Pennsylvania, in Lancaster county, situate on an eminence, 38 m W Philadelphia.

Strasnitz, a town of Moravia, with a castle and a college, on the river March, 12 m SW Hradisch.

Stratford, a town of Connecticut, in Fairfield county, with two edifices for public worship; situate on a river of the same name, 5 m from its mouth, and 14 SW Newhaven.

Stratford, a village in Suffolk, 12 m SW Ipswich. It has a share in the woollen manufacture, and stands on the Stour, over which is a bridge into Essex.

Stratford, a village in Essex, 3 m ENE London. It is separated from Bow, in Middlesex, by the river Lea, over which is a bridge, said to be the most ancient stone one in England.

Stratford on Avon, a town in Warwickshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Thursday. It is memorable as the birthplace of Shakspeare, who was buried here in 1616. It stands on the Avon, over which is a long bridge, 8 m SW Warwick, and 93 NW London.

Stratford, Fenny, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Monday, seated on the Lissel, and the Roman Watling-street, 12 m E Buckingham, and 45 NW London.

Stratford, Stoney, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Friday. Here are two churches, and a cross built by Edward I, in memory of his queen Eleanor. In 1743 a fire happened, which destroyed 150 houses. The inhabitants are principally lacemakers. It is seated on the Ouse, and the Roman

STR

Watling-street, 8 m NE Buckingham, and 51 NW London.

Strathaven, a town of Scotland, in Lanerkshire, sometimes called Avondale, anciently Evandale. Here is a castle on a rocky eminence, and a considerable manufacture of cotton. It stands on the Pomilion, near its conflux with the Avon, 12 m W Lanerk, and 16 SSE Glasgow.

Strathmore, a great valley of Scotland, which extends along the S foot of the Grampian hills, traversing the kingdom from Dumbarton to Stonehaven, and is bounded on the N by the Lennox, Ochil, and Sidlaw hills. The whole valley is fertile, and interspersed with numerous towns, villages, and elegant seats.

Strathy, a river of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which issues from Loch Strathy, and flows into a bay of the North sea, to which it gives name. The bay is sheltered on the W by a large promontory, called Strathy Head. Lon. 3 43 W, lat. 58 40 N.

Stratton, a town in Cornwall, with a market on Tuesday, 18 m NNW Launceston, and 22 W by S London.

Straubing, a town of Bavaria, capital of a territory of the same name, with a castle. It has broad streets, handsome churches, and fine convents. It was taken, in 1743, by the Austrians, who demolished the fortifications; but it was restored in 1745. It is seated on the Danube, 22 m SE Ratibon, and 68 NE Munich. Lon. 12 28 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Strausberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with an old castle on a mountain. It has manufactures of baize and cloth, and stands on the lake Straus, 21 m ENE Berlin.

Strehla, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which the Prussians were defeated by the Austrians in 1760. It is seated on the Elbe, 14 m NW Meissen.

Strelitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 16 m SE Oppeln.

Strelitz, New, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of the duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. It owes its origin to the destruction of the ducal palace, in Old Strelitz; in consequence of which, in 1713, the duke began to erect a magnificent palace, 2 m from the site of the old one, at a place called Glienke, which was before his hunting seat; and in 1733, he founded a town adjoining to the palace, and called it New Strelitz. The centre is a spacious market-place, and thence a number of streets branch out in straight lines; the chief street leads to the palace, and the next to a

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pleasant lake. It is seated among lakes, 55 m SE Gustrow, and 56 m by W Berlin. Lon. 13 18 E, lat. 53 31 N.

Strölinz, *Old*, a small town of the duchy of Mecklenburg, the residence of the younger branch of that house, till the castle was burnt down in 1712. See the preceding article.

Ströngnas, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, and a bishop's see, with a college. It is seated on the lake Maeler, 30 m W by S Stockholm. Lon. 17 40 E, lat. 59 18 N.

Stretton; see *Church Stretton*.

Strichen, a town of Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on the river Strichen, a tributary stream of the Ugie, 33 m N by E Aberdeen.

Striegau, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, seated on a river at the foot of a mountain, 11 m N Schweidnitz.

Stromsfholm, a town of Sweden, in Westmania, with an antique royal castle. Here is a canal to the iron mines at Norberg. It is situate on the lake Maeler, 18 m SW Westeras.

Stroma, a small island of Scotland, on the coast of Caithness, in Pentland frith. It has caverns that were once used as places of interment, by the inhabitants of the neighbouring islands. Near its N end is a dangerous whirlpool.

Stromberg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 20 m SSE Munster, and 20 m W Paderborn.

Stromberg, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 22 m W Mentz, and 32 S Colblentz.

Stromboli, the most northern and eastern of the Lipari islands, and a volcano. It rises in a conical form to the height of 3000 feet; and toward the E are three small craters ranged near each other, nearly at two thirds of its height. It is inhabited, notwithstanding its fires, and produces a great deal of cotton. Of all the volcanos recorded in history, Stromboli seems to be the only one that flames without ceasing; and for ages past, it has been looked upon as the great lighthouse of the Mediterranean sea. Lon. 15 40 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Stromness, a town of Scotland, on the SW side of the island of Pomona, with an excellent harbour and a good trade, 9 m W Kirkwall.

Stromoe, the largest of the Feroe islands, in the Northern ocean, 27 m long and 7 broad. It has a town called Thorshaven, which is the capital of all

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the islands, and the common market. It stands on a tongue of land on the SE side of the island, and has a fort on a projecting point on the E side of the bay. Lon. 7 0 W, lat. 62 10 N.

Strömbo, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys, 20 m SW Christiana.

Strömblad, a town of Sweden in W Gothland, famous for shellfish; seated on the coast of the North sea, 45 m NNW Uddevalla. Lon. 17 10 E, lat. 58 53 N.

Strongoli, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, seated on a high rock, 3 m from the sea, and 7 N St. Severino.

Stronsa, one of the Orkney islands, lying NE of that of Pomona. It is 7 m long and 4 broad, but so indented by bays that no part is above a mile from the sea. It produces an immense quantity of kelp, feeds many sheep and cattle, and affords two good harbours.

Strontian, a town of Scotland, in Argyleshire, noted for rich lead mines, in which a new kind of mineral was discovered in 1790, and named *Strontites*. It stands on the N side of Loch Sunart, 15 m WSW Fort William.

Stroud, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Friday. It is seated on a brook, whose waters being peculiarly adapted to the dying of scarlet, its banks are crowded with the houses of clothiers. A navigable canal accompanies the brook W to the Severn; and it also extends E to the Thames, at Lechlade. From these advantages the town has of late greatly increased, and in 1811 it contained 5321 inhabitants. It is 11 m S by E Gloucester, and 100 W by N London.

Stroud, a considerable village in Kent, which joins the E end of Rochester bridge, being parted from the city by the river Medway.

Stutland, a village in Dorsetshire, at the E end of the isle of Purbeck, 4 m E by N Corfe castle. In the neighbourhood are several curious barrows. It stands on a bay of the same name, which extends to Pool harbour.

Stuhlingen, a town of Suabia, in a landgrate of the same name, with a castle on a mountain, 9 m S Furstenburg.

Stuhlweissenburg, a town of Hungary, and the see of a bishop, situate in marshy ground, occasioned by the river Sarwitz. It was formerly the place for the coronation of the kings, and generally also of their interment; but it is much decayed, since the works were dismantled in 1702. The number of

inhabitants is 1000. It is 30 m SW Buda. Lon. 18 28 E, lat. 48 10 N. *Stura*, a new including part of name from a river, border, and flows to Cherasco, where the capital is seated.

Stutgard, a city in the duchy of Württemberg, surrounded by walls, an ancient castle, and curiosities, a d. house, a college, an observatory, a one of the largest. It has manufactures, ribands, &c. and able vineyards are narrow in the generally of well houses, and the suburbs. the French in 1806. It is seated in a near the river Neckar, and 52 NE Straßburg. 48 44 N.

Suabia, a circle, ed on the N by the cle of Lower Bavaria, and Alsace, S by Bavaria. It is Wirtemberg, Tübingen, the principality of Oettingen, Fürstentum Augsburg, and the gau, Brigau, and the rles.

Suakem, or Suakim, the capital of the ed on a small isle in the Red sea. Turkish government, Cairo, and was place, but is now 37 55 E, lat. 19 10 N.

Subiaco, a town in the pagna di Roma, 33 m E by N Rome.

Suca, a town near a lake of which great quantities are obtained. Sirtis, 36 m S M. *Sucadana*, a town in Borneo, capital of the same name. The country are called. It is seated at Lon. 110 15 E.

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inhabitants is estimated at 11,000. It is 30 m SW Buda, and 80 SE Presburg. Lon. 18 28 E, lat. 47 18 N.

Sura, a new department of France, including part of Piedmont. It has its name from a river, which rises on the W border, and flows by Coni and Fossano to Cherasco, where it joins the Tanaro. The capital is Coni.

Stutgard, a city of Suabia, capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg. It is surrounded by walls and ditches, and has an ancient castle, with a rich cabinet of curiosities, a ducal palace, an orphan house, a college, a ducal academy and observatory, a military academy, and one of the largest libraries in Germany. It has manufactures of silks, stockings, ribands, &c. and around it are innumerable vineyards and gardens. The streets are narrow in the city, and the houses generally of wood; but there are fine houses, and straight streets, in one of the suburbs. Stutgard was taken by the French in 1796, and again in 1799. It is seated in a plain among mountains, near the river Neckar, 36 m E Baden, and 52 NE Straßburg. Lon. 9 21 E, lat. 48 44 N.

Suabia, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N by Franconia and the circle of Lower Rhine, W by that circle and Alsace, S by Switzerland, and E by Bavaria. It contains the duchy of Wirtemberg, the margravate of Baden, the principalities of Hoenzollern, Oettingen, Furstenburg, Mindelheim, Augsbourg, and Constance, also Burgau, Briegau, and some other territories.

Suakem, or *Suaquam*, a seaport and the capital of the country of Abex, seated on a small island of the same name, in the Red sea. It is the residence of a Turkish governor, under the bashaw of Cairo, and was once a very flourishing place, but is now gone to decay. Lon. 37 55 E, lat. 19 56 N.

Subiaco, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, seated on the Teverone, 33 m E by N Rome.

Suca, a town of Barbary, in Tripoli, near a lake of the same name, from which great quantities of excellent salt are obtained. It is situate on the gulf of Sirtis, 36 m S Mesurata.

Sacadana, a town on the SW coast of Borneo, capital of a kingdom of the same name. The chief products of the country are camphor and diamonds. It is seated at the mouth of a river. Lon. 110 15 E, lat. 1 10 S.

Success Bay, a bay of Terra del

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Fuego, on the W shore of the strait of Le Maire. The S promontory, at its entrance, is called Cape Success. Lon. 65 27 W, lat. 55 1 S.

Suceava, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, formerly a city, but now much declined. It is seated on a river of the same name, 70 m NW Jassy. Lon. 25 52 E, lat. 47 57 N.

Suda, a strong fort of the isle of Candia, situate on an islet, in a gulf of its name, which is one of the finest and safest harbours in the Levant. This fort was constructed by the Venetians, who preserved it a great while after Candia was no longer in their possession. It is 8 m E Canea.

Sudbury, a borough in Suffolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has three churches, and was one of the first seats of the Flemings, who were brought over by Edward III, to teach the English the art of manufacturing their own wool. The trade is now diverted, in great part, into other channels; but many kinds of thin stuffs are still made here. It is seated on the Stour (which is navigable hence to Manningtree) 14 m S Bury St. Edmund, and 54 NE London. Lon. 0 50 W, lat. 52 11 N.

Suderfors, a town of Sweden, in Uppland, and the only place in the kingdom where anchors are forged. It is seated near the Dahl, above the cataract of Elfskarleby, 38 m NW Upsal.

Suderhamn, a town of Sweden, in Helsingia, with a considerable trade in linen, butter, timber, and flax, and a manufacture of arms. It is situate at the mouth of a river near the gulf of Bothnia, 20 m N Gessle. Lon. 17 5 E, lat. 63 20 N.

Suderkoping, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, formerly much more flourishing than at present; seated on a navigable river, 10 m SSE Nordkoping.

Sudermania, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, 62 m long and 42 broad; bounded by Uppland, Westmania, Nericia, and the Baltic. It is the most populous part of Sweden, abounds in corn, and has mines of divers metals. Nykoping is the capital.

Sudertelle, a town of Sweden in Sudermania, with a manufacture of worked and silk stockings, seated near the lake Maaler, 16 m WSW Stockholm.

Sudoree, one of the Feroe islands, in the northern ocean. Near it is a whirlpool, occasioned by a crater, 61 fathoms deep in the centre, which in storms is

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very dangerous; but at the reflux, and in still weather, the inhabitants venture in boats for the sake of fishing.

Sveaborg, a strong and immense fortress of Sweden, built on several rocky islets in the gulf of Finland. In 1808, it surrendered to the Russians. It is three m s of Helsingfors.

Sveaborg, a seaport of Denmark, in the island of Funen, with the best harbour in the island. Here are manufactures of woollen and linen. It is 22 m s Odenise. Lon. 10 37 E, lat 55 9 N.

Suen-hoa, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, seated amid mountains, near the great wall, 77 m ssw Peking. Lon. 114 39 E, lat. 40 38 N.

Suez, a seaport of Egypt, with a castle, seated at the w end of the w arm of the Red sea, called the gulf of Suez. This gulf is separated from the Mediterranean by an isthmus 2.5 miles over, which joins Asia to Africa. The town is surrounded by a sandy country, and is without water. Fish is the only provision that is plentiful; all other necessities of life, for both men and animals, being brought from Cairo, or more distant places; and the only water fit for drinking is brought by the Arabs from the wells of Naba, on the other side of the gulf, 7 m from Suez. Several vessels are employed in the navigation between this port and Jidda, where the commodities are bartered for Indian goods and the coffee of Arabia. The commerce of Cairo with Suez is carried on by caravans, which wait the arrival, and set out on the departure of the vessels, that is, about the end of April, and in the course of July and August. The merchandise consists in corn, wood, iron, lead, wool, cloth, cochineal, sails, cordage, &c. Suez is 65 m E Cairo. Lon. 32 51 E, lat. 30 2 N.

Suffield, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, on the w side of Connecticut river, 17 m N Hartford.

Suffolk, a county of England, bounded on the s by Essex, w by Cambridgeshire, N by Norfolk, and E by the German ocean. It is 58 m long and 28 broad, containing 1,002,240 acres; is divided into 21 hundreds, and 510 parishes; has 29 market-towns; and sends 16 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 210,431 in 1801, and 234,211 in 1811. The soil is of various qualities, but the country, in general, is level. That near the shore is sandy and full of heaths, yet abounds in rye, peas, turnips, carrots, and hemp,

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with numerous flocks of sheep. Copious beds of petrified shells, called shell-marl, are found in various parts between Woodbridge and Orford, and are used for improving light land. High Suffolk, or the Woodlands, in the inland part, yields good pasture, on which feed abundance of cattle. That part on the confines of Essex and Cambridgeshire affords also excellent pasture; and to the N and NW it is fruitful in corn. The chief produce is butter and cheese; but the latter has the character of the worst in England. The principal rivers are the Stour, Waveny, Little Ouse, Lark, Deben, Gipping, and Orwell. Ipswich is the principal town; but the assizes are held at Bury St. Edmund.

Suffolk, a town of Virginia, chief of Nanfemond county. It is situate on the river Nanfemond, 20 m w by s Norfolk.

Sugulmessa, or *Sigilmessa*, a town of the kingdom of Tasslet, capital of a district that abounds in corn, dates, and other fruits, and has mines of iron, lead, and antimony. It is seated on the Zig, 140 m NNE Tasslet. Lon. 5 5 W, lat. 29 40 N.

Suhl, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Henneberg, with manufactures of fustian, linen, leather, and steel; seated on the Hâsel, seven m N Schleusingen.

Suhligen, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Hoya, on a river of its name, 22 m w by N Nienburg.

Suir, a river of Ireland, which rises in Tipperary, above Holy Cross, flows by Cahir, Clonmel, and Carrick, to Waterford, and meets the Barrow at the head of Waterford haven.

Sulau; see *Zulauf*.

Sulli, a town of European Turkey, in Alcania, with a castle; situate on the side of a ridge of mountains, of the same name, 27 m ssw Janina.

Sullivan, a town of the district of Maine, in Hancock county, situate on a bay, opposite Mount Desert island, 12 m NW Goldsborough.

Sully, a town of France, in the department of Loiret, seated on the Loire, 20 m SE Orleans.

Sulmona, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, and a bishop's see, with 11 churches and 12 convents. It is the birthplace of the poet Ovid, and seated on the Sora, 26 m sw Civita di Chieti. Lon. 14 55 E, lat. 42 0 W.

Sultania, or *Sultanabad*, a town of Persia, in Irak, with the remains of a magnificent mosque, which contains the tomb

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of sultan Chodabend. a city, of which considerable remains are yet visible; and it is under its latter appearance the citadel was constructed, which is the king's palace. It is seated in a rich plain of Casbin.

Sultanpour, a town of the province of Lahor.

Sultanpour, a town of the province of Oude, and 30 N Allahabad.

Sulte, a town of Mecklenburg, with a castle, on the Rekenitz, 18 m N Rostock.

Sultz, a town of the department of Upper Rhine, on the principal spring, 13 m SE Colmar.

Sultz, a town of Swabia, of Wirtemberg, seated near the Neckar.

Sulza, a town of Thuringia, with a salt mine, near its confluence in the Elbe, 13 m NNE Weimar.

Sulzbach, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, seated in a fertile plain, 6 m N N. try.

Sulzburg, a town of the margravate of Baden, seated in a fine palace; seated in good wine, 8 m SE Rastatt.

Sumatra, an island of the ocean, the most western of the East Indian islands. It is 950 m long, and 200 broad; separated by the strait of Java, by the strait of Sunda, the equator divides it into two parts; the one extreme N, the other in 5 56 N. Head, the N extremity. This island is the beautiful indulgent chain of mountains whole extent; the parts, being double their altitude is not their being covered by any part of these ridges are considerably elevated above the maritime lands. cool; and, from their being esteemed the most fertile of the country, are the most cleared elsewhere, in general and valleys with an abundance of rice, that facilitate the communication between the different

little more than 50 miles from gulf Suez to Suez
30° 2' N to 30° 55' N. Playfair Vol VI. p. 128.

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of Sultan Chodabend. It was formerly a city, of which considerable ruins are yet visible; and it is now refounding under its latter appellation. In 1809, the citadel was completed, near to which is the king's pleasure house. It is seated in a rich plain, 60 m w by w of Cashin.

Sultanpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Lahore, 62 m s Lahore.

Sultanpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Oude, 33 m s Fyzabad, and 50 n Allahabad.

Sulze, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, with a salt mine, seated on the Rekenitz, 18 m sse Rostock.

Sultz, a town of France, in the department of Upper Rhine, with a medicinal spring, 13 m ssw Colmar.

Sulz, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with some salt-works, seated near the Neckar, 12 m s Rothweil.

Sulza, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a salt mine, seated on the Ilme, near its conflux with the Saal, 13 m sse Weimar.

Sulzbach, a town and castle of the palatinate of Bavaria, in a duchy of its name; seated in a mountainous country, fertile in hops, 6 m nw Amberg.

Sulzburg, a town of Suabia, in the margravate of Baden-Durlach, with a fine palace; seated in a territory fertile in good wine, 8 m ssw Friburg.

Sumatra, an island in the Indian ocean, the most western of the Sunda islands. It is 950 m long, and from 150 to 200 broad; separated from Malacca by the strait of that name, and from Java, by the strait of Sunda. The equator divides it into almost equal parts; the one extremity being in 5 33 n, the other in 5 56 s, lat. and Achern Head, the n extremity, is in lon. 95 34 n. This island is surpassed by few in the beautiful indulgences of nature. A chain of mountains runs through its whole extent; the ranges, in many parts, being double and treble; yet their altitude is not sufficient to occasion their being covered with snow during any part of the year. Between these ridges are extensive plains, considerably elevated above the surface of the maritime lands. In these, the air is cool; and, from this advantage, they are esteemed the most eligible portion of the country, are the best inhabited, and the most cleared from woods, which elsewhere, in general, cover both hills and valleys with an eternal shade. Here too are found many lakes and rivers, that facilitate the communication between the different parts. The inhabit-

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ants consist of Malaya, Achenese, Battas, Lampoons, and Rejangs; the latter are taken as a standard of description, with respect to the person, manners, and customs of the Sumatrans. They are rather below the middle stature; their bulk in proportion; their limbs, for the most part, slight, but well shaped, and particularly small at the wrists and ancles. Their hair is strong, and of a shining black. The men are beardless; great pains being taken to render them so, when boys, by rubbing their chins with a kind of quicklime. Their complexion is properly yellow, wanting the red tinge that constitutes a copper or tawny colour; those of the superior class, who are not exposed to the rays of the sun, and particularly their women of rank, approaching to a degree of fairness; but the major part of the females are ugly. The rites of marriage consist simply in joining the hands of the parties, and pronouncing them man and wife, without much ceremony, excepting the entertainment that is given upon the occasion. But little apparent courtship precedes their marriages. Their manners do not admit of it; the young people of each sex being carefully kept asunder, and the girls being seldom trusted from their mothers. The opportunities which the young people have of seeing and conversing with each other are at the public festivals, where the persons who are unmarried meet together, and dance and sing in company. A man, when determined in his choice, generally employs an old woman as his agent, by whom he sends a present to the female of his choice. The parents then interfere, and the preliminaries being settled, a feast takes place. At these festivals, a goat, a buffalo, or several, according to the rank of the parties, are killed, to entertain not only the relations and invited guests, but all the inhabitants of the neighbouring country who choose to repair to them. The greater the concourse, the more is the credit of the host, who is generally, on these occasions, the father of the girl. The customs of the Sumatrans permit their having as many wives as they can purchase, or afford to maintain; but it is extremely rare that an instance occurs of their having more than one, and that only among a few of the chiefs. This continence they owe, in some measure, to their poverty. Mothers carry their children straddling on the hip, and usually supported by a cloth tied in a knot on the opposite shoulder. The children

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are nursed but little; are not confined by any swathing or bandages; and being suffered to roll about the floor, soon learn to walk and shift for themselves: when cradles are used, they swing suspended from the ceiling of the room. The original natives are pagans; but when the Sumatrans, or any of the natives of the eastern islands, learn to read the Arabic character, and submit to circumcision, they are said to become Malays; the term Malay being understood to mean Moslem. The wild beasts of Sumatra are tigers, elephants, rhinoceroses, bears, and monkeys. The tigers prove to the inhabitants, both in their journeys and domestic occupations, most destructive enemies; yet, from a superstitious prejudice, it is with difficulty they are prevailed upon to use methods for destroying them. Alligators likewise occasion the loss of many inhabitants, as they bathe in the river, according to their regular custom; and yet a superstitious idea of their sanctity also preserves them from molestation. The other animals are buffalos, a small kind of horses, goats, hogs, deer, bullocks, and hog deer. This last is an animal somewhat larger than a rabbit, the head resembling that of a hog, and the shanks and feet like those of a deer: the bezoar stone found on this animal has been valued at ten times its weight in gold. Of birds there are a greater variety than of beasts. The coo-ow, or Sumatran pheasant, is a bird of uncommon beauty. Here are flocks of a prodigious size, parrots, dunghill fowls, ducks, the largest cocks in the world, woodpigeons, doves, and a great variety of small birds remarkable for the beauty of their colours. The reptiles are lizards, flying lizards, and camelions. The island swarms with insects, and their varieties are no less extraordinary than their numbers. Rice is the only grain that grows in the country. Here are sugar-canes, beans, peas, radishes, yams, potatoes, pumpkins, and several kinds of potherbs unknown to Europe; and also most of the fruits to be met with in other parts of the E Indies in the greatest perfection. Indigo, saltpetre, sulphur, arsenic, brazil wood, two species of the bread-fruit tree, pepper, cassia, camphire, benjamin, coffee, and cotton, are likewise the produce of this island. Here also is the cabbage tree and silk cotton tree; and the forests contain a great variety of valuable species of wood, as ebony, pine, sandal, eagle, or aloe, teak, manchineel, and iron wood, and also the banyan tree.

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Bees wax is a commodity of great importance here; and there are likewise edible bird-nests. Gold, tin, iron, copper, and lead, are found in the country; and the former is as plentiful here as in any part of Asia. Sumatra is divided into many petty kingdoms, the chief of which are Acheen, Indrapore, Palimban, and Jambi. The English and Dutch have factories on this island; the principal one of the former being Fort Marlborough, at Bencoolen. See *Acheen*.

Sumbul, a town of Hindooftan, in a territory of its name, lying 2 of Delhi, subject to the nabob of Oude. It is 52 m *wnw* Bereilly, and 75 E Delhi. Lon. 78 53 E. lat. 28 32 N.

Sumbulpour, or *Sumelpour*, a town of Hindooftan, in the province of Orissa, 144 m *wnw* Cattack, and 280 w Calcutta. Lon. 83 40 E. lat. 21 25 N.

Sumeh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, 14 m E Pergam.

Sumerein, a town of Hungary, in the island of Schut, near a branch of the Danube, 16 m *sek* Presburg.

Summei-kium, a town of the kingdom of Birman. The inhabitants are solely employed in the manufacture of saltpetre and gunpowder; and hence all the royal magazines are supplied with gunpowder. It is seated on the Irrawaddy, 68 m s by w Ummerapoora.

Sumnum; see *Semnan*.

Sunart, Loch, an inlet of the sea, on the w coast of Scotland, which extends 20 m E into the county of Argyle, from the N end of the sound of Mull.

Sunbury, a seaport of the state of Georgia, in Liberty county, with a spacious harbour, defended from the sea by the isle of St. Catherine. The town being very healthy, is the resort of the planters from the adjacent country, during the sickly montns. It was burnt during the late war, but has been rebuilt; and is 30 m *sw* Savanna. Lon. 81 0 w, lat. 31 33 N.

Sunbury, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Northumberland county, with two churches. It stands on the E side of the Susquehanna, just below the junction of the E and w branches, 110 m *nw* Philadelphia. Lon. 77 0 w, lat. 40 48 N.

Sunda Islands, islands in the *sek* part of the Indian ocean. The chief of them are Borneo, Sumatra, and Java; the two latter separated by a channel called the Strait of Sunda.

Sunderbunds, a tract of country in Hindooftan, consisting of that part of the delta of the Ganges, in Bengal, which borders on the sea. In extent it is equal to the principality of Wales.

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It is completely enlivened with tigers, labyrinth of rivers, which are salt, except immediately communicating with the arm of the Ganges. The tides are equal to the tides of Bengal and its delta, and transported with here also is found an abundance of timber for boat-building.

Sunderburg, a town of the island of Alfen, seated on a strait, Sound, 12 m E Flens. Lon. 54 51 N.

Sunderdoo, a fortified port of Hindooftan, in the province of Orissa, by commodore James, 144 m *wnw* Goa. Lon. 78 53 E. lat. 28 32 N.

Sunderland, a seaport of Durham, governed by a market on Friday.

It is next to Newcastle. Its port, the Wear, will admit the entrance of a ship of 1000 tons, and a pier on which is a wharf, are several small docks, and a great quantity of salt, cloth, cotton ware, and a great quantity of iron, and other articles of inhabitants was 12 12, 289 in 1811. It is 12 w, lat. 54 52 N.

Sunderland, a town in Hampshire county, the Connecticut, 10 86 *wnw* Boston.

Sundi, a province of the island of Sumatra, lies along the river, and is extremely fertile. The capital is of the 17 55 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Sundwald, a seaport of the capital of Medel, trade is in tar, birch, flax, and linen. It is 17 50 E, lat. 4 50 S.

Sunergong, or *Sunn*, a town of Hindooftan, in Bengal, before Dacca was built, a manufacture of fine cloth is seated between the two branches of the Ganges.

Sunk Island, an island in the mouth of the Humber, separated from York by a narrow strait, near 2 m broad. It is covered with wood, and black rabbits.

Sunning, a village in the county of Middlesex, near the river Thames, 12 m *sw* London.

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SUN

It is completely enveloped in woods, infested with tigers, and composed of a labyrinth of rivers and creeks, all of which are salt, except those that immediately communicate with the principal arm of the Ganges. Here salt, in quantities equal to the whole consumption of Bengal and its dependencies, is made and transported with equal facility; and here also is found an inexhaustible store of timber for boat-building.

Sunderburg, a town of Denmark, in the island of Alsen, with a castle. It is seated on a strait, called Sunderburg Sound, 12 m S Flensburg. Lon. 10° 2', lat. 54° 51' N.

Sunderdoo, a fortified island and seaport of Hindoostan, in Concan, reduced by commodore James in 1756. It is 36 m N W Goa. Lon. 73° 20' E, lat. 16° 3' N.

Sunderland, a seaport in the bishopric of Durham, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. For the exportation of coal, it is next in consequence to Newcastle. Its port, at the mouth of the Wear, will admit vessels of 400 tons; the entrance defended by a battery, and a pier on which is a lighthouse. Here are several small dock-yards, manufactures of salt, steel, copperas, and earthen ware, and a trade in lime, grindstones, and other articles. The number of inhabitants was 12,412 in 1801, and 14,289 in 1811. It is 13 m N E Durham, and 269 N by W London. Lon. 1° 2' W, lat. 54° 52' N.

Sunderland, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on the E side of the Connecticut, 10 m N Hadley, and 86 W W Boston.

Sundi, a province of Congo, which lies along the river Zaire. Its rivers render it extremely fertile, and in the mountains are mines of several metals. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 17° 55' E, lat. 4° 50' S.

Sundswald, a seaport of Sweden, and the capital of Medelpadia. The chief trade is in tar, birch bark, deals, hops, flax, and linen. It is seated near the gulf of Bothnia, 210 m N by W Stockholm. Lon. 17° 50' E, lat. 62° 25' N.

Sunergong, or *Sunnergauin*, a town of Hindoostan, in Bengal, once a large city before Dacca was built, and famous for a manufacture of fine cotton cloth. It is seated between the Burrampooter and a branch of the Ganges, 15 m SE Dacca.

Sunk Island, an island within the mouth of the Humber, 9 m in circuit, separated from Yorkshire by a channel near 2 m broad. It produces grain, wood, and black rabbits.

Sunning, a village in Berkshire, situate

SUR

on the Thames, 2 m NE Reading. It was once an episcopal see, and had nine bishops in succession, the last of whom, Hermannus, removed the see to Salisbury.

Sunning Hill, a village in Berkshire, 6 m S W Windsor. It is noted for its medicinal wells, which are efficacious in paralytic cases.

Superior Lake, a lake of N America, so called from its being the largest on that continent. It is above 1500 m in circuit, and supposed to be the largest body of fresh water on the globe. It contains many islands; two of them large, especially Isle Royale, which is 70 m long and 20 broad. Upward of 30 rivers enter this lake, some of which are of considerable size; and its water is more pure and pellucid than that of any other lake in the world. It abounds with fishes, particularly trout and sturgeon. Storms are more dreadful here than on the ocean. It discharges its water from the SE corner, through the strait of St. Mary, into Lake Huron; but the quantity does not appear to be one tenth part of what is conveyed into it by the rivers.

Supino, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, with a castle; seated at the source of the Tamara, 17 m N by W Benevento.

Sur, or *Sour*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, on the coast of the Mediterranean, where stood the famous city of Tyre, destroyed by Alexander the great. It is now no more than a village, situate on a peninsula which projects from the shore into the sea, in the form of a mallet with an oval head. The point to the N is occupied by a basin, which was a port evidently formed by art, and the entrance defended by two towers; but it is now so choked up, that children pass it without danger. Further on in the sea, to the SW of the point, is a ridge of rocks nearly level with the water, the space between which and the mainland in front forms a sort of road, where vessels may anchor with rather more safety than at Saida. The village consists of about sixty families, who live obscurely on the produce of their little grounds, and a trilling fishery. It is 18 m S W Saida, and 60 SW Damascus.

Sura, a town of Sweden, in Westmanland, 15 m N Stroemholm.

Surat, a city of Hindoostan, in Guzerat, with a strong citadel. The squares are large, and the streets spacious, but not paved, so that the dust is troublesome. Each street has gates of its own, with which it is shut up in times of tur-

SUR

bulence. The larger houses are flat roofed, with courts before them; and those of the common people are high roofed. It is said to have 320,000 inhabitants; and its trade is considerable, notwithstanding the sand-banks that obstruct the entrance of the Tapti, which causes large vessels to load and unload at Swally, 15 m to the w of Surat. Here are many different religions; Mohamedans of several sects, many sorts of Gentoos, and Jews and Christians of various denominations. The Mohamedans at Surat are not, by far, so strict as they are in Arabia, or in other Turkish countries; nor are the distinctions of tribes among the Hindoos who reside here strictly observed. These Hindoos are a set of industrious sober people, and of a most surprising honesty. They are almost all of the cast of the Banians; and hence their skill and dexterity in matters of calculation and economy often raise them to places of considerable trust. Some of them are very rich, but all live in a style of moderate simplicity, wearing for dress only a plain robe of white cotton. All people of distinction in Surat, and through the rest of India, speak and write the Persian language; but in trade, corrupt Portuguese is the language used. This city is the emporium of the most precious productions of Hindoostan; for hither are brought from the interior parts an immense quantity of goods, which the merchants carry in their ships to the Red sea, the Persian gulf, the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel, and even to China. The English engross almost the whole of the trade in this city; that of the Dutch, French, and Portuguese having become trifling. One thing singular in Surat is, that, though there is no hospital for human beings, there is an extensive establishment of this nature for sick or maimed animals. When the Europeans turn out an old horse, or any other domestic animal to perish, as useless, the Hindoos voluntarily assume the care of it, and place it in this house, which is full of infirm decrepit cows, sheep, rabbits, hens, pigeons, &c. The country round Surat is fertile; except toward the sea, where it is sandy and barren. Before the English E India Company obtained possession of Bombay, the presidency of their affairs on the coast of Malabar was at Surat; and they had a factory here, after the presidency was transferred to Bombay. The great mogul had then an admiral here, who received a revenue called the tanka; but his tyranny

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toward the merchants induced the E India Company, in 1759, to fit out an armament, which dispossessed the admiral of the castle; and, soon after, the possession of this castle was confirmed to them by the court of Delhi, and they were constituted receivers of the tanka, by which their authority in this place became supreme. Surat is situated 20 m up the river Tapti, and 147 N Bombay. Lon. 72 48 E, lat. 21 11 N.

Surgooja, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circle of the same name, in the country of Orissa. It is 75 m N Ruttunpour, and 210 ssw Patna. Lon. 83 32 E, lat. 23 6 N.

Surgut, a town of Siberia, in the government of Tobolsk, surrounded by palisades, and seated on the Oby, 285 m NNE Tobolsk. Lon. 73 30 E, lat. 61 30 N.

Surinam, a country of Guayana, extending 75 m along a river of the same name, which enters the Atlantic in lat. 6 6 s, and on its w shore is a fort to defend the entrance. The country abounds with game, and singular animals of different kinds; the toad, in particular, being remarkable for its enormous size and ugly form. It produces fruit, indigo, sugar, cotton, tobacco, gums, and wood for dyeing. The woods are full of monkeys, and it is said there are serpents 30 feet long. This country was ceded by the English to the Dutch, for the province of New York, in 1774. It was taken by the English in 1799, and again in 1804. The capital is Paramaribo.

Suringia, a seaport of Japan, in the island of Nippon, capital of a province of the same name, with a castle, where the emperors formerly resided. It is 170 m E Meaco. Lon. 139 5 E, lat. 39 30 N.

Surry, a county of England, bounded on the N by Middlesex, E by Kent, S by Sussex, and W by Hampshire and Berkshire. It is 37 m long and 27 broad, containing 519,040 acres; is divided into 14 hundreds, and 140 parishes; has 11 market-towns, including Southwark; and sends 14 members to parliament. The edge of the county on all sides has a rich soil, extremely fruitful in corn and grass, particularly on the N and W toward the Thames; but in the interior part are wide tracts of sandy ground and barren heath, and in some places long ridges of hills. It produces corn, box-wood, walnuts, hops, and suiters-earth. The principal river beside the Thames (which is the boundary of this county on the N) are the

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5 E, lat. 56 26 N.

Susquehana, a river
states, which has its
lake Otsego. It cross
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from Pennsylvania,
the Tioga at Lockport
flows SE to Wilkes
Sunbury, where it
of the Susquehana.
crosses the Juniata fro

S U S

Mole, Wey, and Wandle. The spring affizes are held at Kingston, and the summer at Guildford or Croydon alternately.

Sursee, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, on the river Sur, near the lake of Sempach, 12 m NW Lucern.

Sus, or Susa, a kingdom or province of the empire of Morocco; bounded on the W by the Atlantic, W by Morocco Proper, E by Tafilet, and S by Darah. It is a flat country, abounding in corn, sugar-canes, and dates. The inhabitants, who are chiefly Berbers, or ancient natives, are distinguished by their industry; and many of them, who live in towns, become opulent, and are much more polite than the natives of Fez and Morocco. In the mountainous part they are entirely free, and are governed by their own chiefs. The principal town is Tarudant.

Sus, a river of Morocco, which rises in the Atlas, flows through the kingdom of Sus, and enters the Atlantic 20 m S St. Cruz. Its annual inundations enrich the country.

Susa, or Sousa, a seaport of Tunis, and the chief mart of the kingdom for olive-oil and linen. Many articles from Cairoan are also exported hence. Here are many tokens of it having been formerly a place of some repute; and near it are considerable remains of ancient buildings. It stands on the E coast, 85 m S by E Tunis. Lon. 10 35 E, lat. 35 34 N.

Susa, a town of Piedmont, with a citadel, lately strong but now dismantled. Here are four parish-churches, several religious houses, and a triumphal arch to the honour of Augustus Cesar. It is seated on the Doria, at the foot of the Alps, and is the principal passage out of France into Italy. It was taken by the French in 1704, retaken by Prince Eugene in 1707, and again taken by the French in 1799. It is 23 m WNW Turin. Lon. 7 16 E, lat. 45 10 N.

Susital, a town of Russia, in the government of Volodimir, and a bishop's see. It is built of wood, and seated on the Nerl, 90 m NE Moscow. Lon. 40 55 E, lat. 56 26 N.

Susquehana, a river of the United States, which has its E source from the lake Otsego. It crosses three times the line that divides the state of New York from Pennsylvania, and then receives the Tioga at Lockport; after which it flows SE to Wilkesbarre, and then SW to Sunbury, where it meets the W branch of the Susquehana. It afterward receives the Juniata from the W, and then

S U T

flows by Harrisburg to Havre de Grace, where it enters the head of Chesapeake bay. About 20 m from its mouth, which is a mile broad, the navigation is obstructed by some falls.

Suffac, a town of France, in the department of Upper Vienne, 15 m SE Limoges.

Suffex, a county of England, bounded on the N by Surry, NE and E by Kent, S by the English channel, and W by Hampshire. It is 70 m long and 28 where broadest, containing 935,040 acres; is divided into five rapes, and 313 parishes, has one city and 16 market-towns, and sends 18 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 139,311 in 1801, and 190,083 in 1811. The soil is various: that of the downs, and thence to the sea, is fertile in corn and grass, the latter feeding sheep whose wool is remarkably fine; the middle abounds with meadows and rich arable ground; and the N side is shaded with extensive woods, that used to supply fuel for the iron-works when they were in a flourishing state. The chief commodities are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, and glass; and it is famous for wheatears, which are taken in great numbers on the SE downs. Suffex is not distinguished for any manufacture, but that of gunpowder at Battel, and of needles at Chichester. The principal rivers are the Arun, Adur, Ouse, and Rother. Chichester is the capital; but the spring affizes are held at Horsham, and the summer at Lewes.

Suster; see *Tofter*.

Susteren, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, 2 m from the river Meuse, and 10 S Ruremonde.

Sutera, a town of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, 48 m SSE Palermo.

Sutherlandshire, a northern county of Scotland, 52 m long and 50 broad; bounded on the N by the North sea, E by Caithness, and the German ocean, S by the frith of Dornoch and Ross-shire, and W by the Minch. It is divided into 13 parishes, and sends a member to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 23,117 in 1801, and 23,629 in 1811. Some parts of this county, called forests, are trackless deserts, destitute of trees; or bleak mountains, abounding with wild roes. In these parts there are few inhabitants, and no villages; but along the frith of Dornoch, the country is populous and well cultivated. It has abundance of ironstone, limestone, and slate; also many veins of lead ore. Dornoch is the county-town.

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blossoming, the soil being fat and sulphureous; but the fruits have not so good a taste as in the more southern countries. The animals are horses, bees, hogs, goats, sheep, elks, reindeer, bears, wolves, foxes, wild cats, and squirrels. The horses are small and feeble; but a lame or foundered horse is seldom to be seen, which is attributed, in a certain degree, to the manner of stabling them on perforated boards without litter. Here are several sorts of fowls; and partridges, woodcocks, and falcons, in great plenty. It has rich copper and iron mines, and vast forests of timber trees. The articles of export are boards, gunpowder, leather, iron, copper, tallow, skins, salt, pitch, resin, and masts; and it imports corn, brandy, wine, linen cloth, stuffs, tobacco, sugar, spice, and paper. The Swedes are of a robust constitution, and able to sustain the hardest labour. They are more polished than formerly; and have several public schools and colleges, where the arts and sciences are taught. Their houses are generally of wood, with very little art in the construction; and the roofs, in many places, covered with turf, on which their goats often feed. The Swedish government, before the accession of Gustavus I, was an elective monarchy. By the union of Calmar, in 1397, it was stipulated that the same monarch should rule over Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; and hence Sweden became a mere tributary kingdom to Denmark. From this state of subjection it was rescued by Gustavus Vasa, on whom the Swedes, in 1523, conferred the sovereignty, and made the crown hereditary in his male issue. He was entrusted with great prerogatives; and these were augmented by Gustavus Adolphus, the right of succession being extended, at the same time, to the female line. In the minority of his daughter Christina, the regal powers were greatly circumscribed, and the nobles acquired such an exorbitant authority, as gave great umbrage to the clergy, citizens, and peasants. This proved a favorable opportunity for Charles XI to obtain from the states a formal cession of absolute sovereignty, which quietly devolved upon his son Charles XII. On the death of the latter, the Swedes conferred the crown upon Ulrica Eleonora, his youngest sister; stipulating, at the same time, great limits to her prerogative. Ulrica resigned the crown to her consort Frederic I. From this period, the Swedish monarch was the most limited one in Europe, till

S W I

1772, when Gustavus III effected a revolution, by which he regained the most essential royal prerogatives, without, however, being an absolute monarch. He was assassinated in 1792, leaving his son Gustavus Adolphus a minor, who attained his majority in 1796. Another revolution took place in 1809; the king and his family were deposed, his uncle Charles raised to the throne, and the government declared to be monarchical and hereditary, with limitation to the male issue, and on failure the diet to choose a successor. The aged Charles XIII having no issue, the diet, in 1810, elected prince Augustenburg; but he died in 1811, and then they elected the French general Bernadotte to be crown prince. The established religion is the Lutheran, and they have one archbishop, and eleven bishops; but no other mode of worship is prohibited. The capital is Stockholm.

Sweden Proper, one of the five grand divisions of Sweden, bounded on the s by Gothland, w by Norway, n by Nordland, and e by the Baltic sea. It comprehends five provinces, and Stockholm, the capital of all Sweden.

Swedesborough, a town of New Jersey, in Gloucester county, on Raritan creek, 3 m from its mouth in Delaware river, and 20 s by w Philadelphia.

Sweciny, a town of the kingdom of Darfoor, and a place of general resort for merchants trading to Egypt, 45 n n Cobbe.

Swenciany, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, 35 m n n Wilna.

Swindon, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Monday, seated on a hill, 28 m n Salisbury, and 83 w London.

Swinshead, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 6 m n Boston, and 110 n London.

Swinna, a little island of Scotland, one of the Orkneys, situate near the middle of the Pentland frith. Here are two whirlpools that are dangerous to mariners, particularly in a calm.

Swinton, a village in W Yorkshire, 4 m s n n Rotherham, on the Dearn and Dove canal, near its entrance into the river Don. Here is a considerable pottery, and a large iron forge.

Switzerland, or *Switzerland*, a country of Europe, bounded on the n by Suabia, s by Tyrol, s by Savoy and Italy, and w by France. It is 220 m long and 150 broad, separated from the adjacent countries by high mountains, called the Alps. Switzerland was divided into 13 cantons, exclusive of their allies

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and bailiwicks; namely, Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, Unterwalden, Zug, Friburg, Soleure, Zurich, Bern, Basel, Schaffhausen, Glarus, and Appenzel. The first seven are catholics, the next four are Calvinists, and the other two contain both religions. Switzerland has four passages over the Alps into Italy; the first is beyond the lake of Geneva, over Mount Cenis, which leads to Savoy; the second begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount St. Bernard, and leads to the valley of Aosta in Piedmont; the third begins in the country of the Grisons, crosses Mount Simplon, and leads to the duchy of Milan; the fourth crosses Mount St. Gothard, and the bailiwicks of Italy, to the same duchy. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Geneva, Lucern, Zurich, and Neuchatel. The most considerable rivers are the Rhine, Rhone, Aar, Arve, Reuss, and Limmat. Switzerland exceeds every country in the world in diversity of appearance: the vast chain of Alps with enormous precipices, extensive regions of perpetual snow, and glaciers that resemble seas of ice, are contrasted by the vineyard and cultivated field, the richly wooded brow, and the verdant valley with its crystal stream. Agriculture cannot of course be carried to great extent, but the grain produced is sufficient for domestic consumption. The chief riches consist of excellent pastures, in which many cattle are bred, and the goats and chamois feed on the mountains and in the woods. The men are all strong and robust, for which reason they are preferred by several nations for the military service. The women are tolerably handsome, have many good qualities, and are in general very industrious. The peasants retain their old manner of dress, and are content to live upon milk, butter, and cheese; and there are some of the mountaineers who never have any bread. In 1707, the partizans of France having excited disputes and disturbances in Switzerland, the French entered the country; and, after defeating the troops and peasants, who opposed them, in several battles, they abolished the constitutions of the principal cantons, erected what was termed the Helvetic Republic, and vested the government in two councils and a directory. This constitution was abolished, in 1802, by the first consul of France, and another was presented for their acceptance, but rejected; and he offered them a new one, in 1803, which they consented to accept. By the new constitution, ex-

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clusive of the republic of Valais and the territory of Neuchatel, the country is divided into 19 cantons: the six new ones are Pays de Vaud, Tesin, Argau, Grisons, St. Gall, and Thurgau; of which the first two are catholics, and the other four contain both catholics and protestants. Each canton has its distinct internal government. In seven of them, Schwitz, Appenzel, Glarus, Unterwalden, Uri, Zug, and Grisons, it is of the democratic kind; all the male inhabitants above twenty years of age having voices in the assembly: the government of the other twelve is of the aristocratic form, being administered by a great and little council. The general government of the country is by a diet, composed of a member from each canton, which assembles annually at Friburg, Bern, Soleure, Basel, Zurich, or Lucern, in rotation; and the president is styled Landamman of Switzerland.—See *Schweitz*.

Swords, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Dublin. Near the church is one of the most perfect of the ancient round towers, 73 feet high. It is situate near an inlet of the sea, 8 m N by E Dublin.

Sya, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 13 m sw Lindköping.

Sydney, a town of New S Wales, founded by governor Philip, on a cove of Port Jackson, in 1788, as a British settlement for the colony of convicts originally intended for Botany bay; and now is the principal seat of the government. Here is a handsome church, a citadel, an orphan school, a commodious gaol, a military hospital, a naval yard, barracks, &c. The buildings are of stone, brick, and lath and plaster, weather-boarded; and the houses are durable. It is situate on the S side of the harbour of Port Jackson, 6 m from the ocean. Lon. 151° 23' E, lat. 33° 48' S.

Syene, or *Asuan*, a town of Egypt, with a small fort on the right bank of the Nile. It was anciently a city, and celebrated for the first attempt to ascertain the circumference of the earth, by Eratosthenes, a native of Cyrene, about the year 275 before Christ. The remains of the ancient town are on an eminence to the S, where columns and pillars of granite scattered here and there denote its situation. Near it, on a small island in the Nile, anciently called Elephantina, is a temple of Cnephis very little injured. It is 400 m S Cairo. Lon. 33° 20' E, lat. 24° 0' N.

Sylt, an island of Denmark, on the coast of Jutland, of an irregular form,

about 40 m in circumference, and above a from the titles of oysters a chief town is Mönk.

Sylves, a town of Russia, on a river named Lagos, and

Symphoropol, the capital of a Russian province, the houses are built in the ancient manner. There are likewise for the residence of judges, and other old Tartar parts. Achmetchet, is in the environs are beautiful of the city is the highest, the highest Mons Berosus of Symphoropol is situated on the principal river of the Caspian, by Cassa, and goes

Syracuse, a city in Val di Noto, an excellent harbor castle. It was one of all Sicily, but was quakes have reduced fourth of its former deemed one of the most of the world, and contains many temples of Minerva, and is now the cathedral, fishery, and a port and a trade in hemp, wine, place, in 1718, when the Spaniards and the former were near the sea, 82 Lon. 15° 28' E, lat. 36° 50' N.

Syria, or *Suria*, Turkey in Asia, Natolia and Diar and the deserts of Petra, and was under the general included the ancient of Syria Proper. in oil, corn, and as well as peas, pulse and garb produce much cultivated; for there in the world, bet sides are proper tobacco, olives, bitants have a t and salt. Syria a section of foreign

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about 40 m in circuit, but in no part above 2 from the sea. Great quantities of oysters are found here. The chief town is Morfium. Lon. 8 26 E, lat. 54 57 N.

Sylves, a town of Portugal, in Algarva, on a river of the same name, 15 m ENE Lagos, and 44 w Tavira.

Sympheropol, the capital of Crimea, or Russian province of Taurida. The houses are built of stone, and roofed, in the ancient Greek style, with tiles. There are likewise handsome buildings for the residence of the governor, judges, and other civil officers. The old Tartar part of the town, called Achmetchet, is dirty and ill built. The environs are beautiful; and 2 m to the E of the city is the mountain Tchatir-dagh, the highest in Crimea, and the Mons Berosus of the ancients. Sympheropol is situate on the Salgir, the principal river of the province, 65 m w by S Caffa, and 90 s by E Precop. Lon. 34 0 E, lat. 44 52 N.

Syracuse, a strong seaport of Sicily, in Val di Noto, and a bishop's see, with an excellent harbour, defended by a castle. It was once the metropolis of all Sicily, but war, tyranny, and earthquakes have reduced it to less than one fourth of its former size, when it was deemed one of the most famous cities in the world, and 20 m in compass. It contains many antiquities, and the temple of Minerva, erected 700 years B. C. is now the cathedral. Here is a coral fishery, and a powder manufacture; and a trade in salt, nitre, salted tunny, hemp, wine, and oil. Near this place, in 1718, was a seafight between the Spaniards and English, in which the former were beaten. It is seated near the sea, 82 m S by W Messina. Lon. 15 28 E, lat. 37 4 N.

Syria, or *Suriſtan*, a province of Turkey in Asia, bounded on the N by Natolia and Diarbeck, E by the latter and the deserts of Arabia, S by Arabia Petraea, and W by the Mediterranean. Under the general name of Syria was included the ancient Phœnicia, lying S of Syria Proper. This province abounds in oil, corn, and several sorts of fruit, as well as peas, beans, and all kinds of pulse and gardenstuffs; but it would produce much more if it were well cultivated; for there are the finest valleys in the world, between mountains whose sides are proper for the cultivation of tobacco, olives, and vines. The inhabitants have a trade in silk, camlets, and salt. Syria was possessed by a succession of foreign nations, before the

TAB

time of Ptolemy, when it became a province of the Roman empire. Five centuries after, when the sons of Theodosius divided their immense patrimony, this country was annexed to the empire of Constantinople. In this situation it continued till the year 622, when the Arabian tribes, under the banners of Mohamed, laid it waste. Since that period, torn by the civil wars of the Fatemites and Omniades, wrested from the califfs by their rebellious governors, taken from them by the Turkmen soldiers, invaded by the European crusaders, retaken by the mamlukes of Egypt, and ravaged by Tamerlane and his Tartars, it fell, at length, into the hands of the Ottoman Turks, who have been its masters near three centuries. It is divided into five pachalics, or governments; Aleppo, Tripoli, Damascus, Acree, and Palestine. Aleppo is the capital.

Syriam, a seaport of Pegu, at the head of a river of the same name, opposite the mouth of Pegu river. Two m to the S is the great pagoda of Syriam. It is 8 m E by N Ragoon, and 60 S Pegu. Lon. 96 17 E, lat. 16 50 N.

Szadeck, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, 22 m NE Siradia.

Szeged; see *Zegedin*.

Szekely, a town of Hungary, 18 m ESE Debreczen.

Szered; see *Sered*.

Szucca, a town of W Prussia, in the palatinate of Culm, seated on the Vistula, 12 m S by W Culm.

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Taaif, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas, with a considerable trade in fruits, raisins, and almonds. It is situate on a lofty mountain, 60 m SE Mecca. Lon. 41 35 E, lat. 21 5 N.

Taas, a city of Arabia, in Yemen, with a fortress. Here is the tomb of a saint, who, according to tradition, was king of the country. It stands at the foot of a fertile hill, 48 m ENE Mocha. Lon. 44 10 E, lat. 13 45 S.

Taata, a town of Upper Egypt, 2 mile from the Nile. It is the residence of a governor, has many curious remains of antiquity, and is 200 m S Cairo. Lon. 31 25 E, lat. 26 56 N.

Tabaco, or *Taboga*, an island in the bay of Panama, 4 m long and 3 broad. It is woody, and abounds with fruit-trees. Lon. 79 24 W, lat. 8 48 S.

Tabarca, an island on the coast of

T A B

Barbary, at the mouth of the Zaine. It was fortified, and had a populous city of the same name, when under the dominion of the Genoese, who had a coral fishery here. But in 1757, on the Genoese attempting to transfer the island to France, the Tabarrans surrendered their city to Tunis; and they were cruelly deceived by the bey, for he razed the fortifications, and took away most of the inhabitants as slaves. It is 70 m *wnw* Tunis. Lon. 8 58 E, lat. 37 10 N.

Tabaria; see *Tiberias*.

Tabas, a city of Persia, in Chorasan, containing about 40 000 inhabitants, who have a trade with Herat and Yezd. It is situate near the S borders of the province, amid a range of hills, 120 m *NE* Y. zd, and 170 *SW* Herat.

Tabasco, a province of New Spain, bounded on the *N* by the bay of Campeachy, *E* by Yucatan, *S* by Chiapa, and *W* by Guaxaca. The chief riches consist in maize, rice, pepper, and cocoa nuts; and it has abundance of ciders, brasil, and other sorts of wood. There is rain every day for nine months in the year, which makes the air very moist; and February, March, and April, are exceedingly hot.

Tabasco, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Tabasco. The Spaniards call it *Nuestra Senora de la Vittoria*, from a great victory obtained here by Cortes, on his first arrival. It is situate on an island of the same name (30 m long and 10 broad) formed by the river Tabasco, that of St. Peter and Paul, and the bay of Campeachy, 270 m *NE* Chiapa. Lon. 93 36 *W*, lat. 18 34 *N*.

Tabasseran, a town of Daghestan, the capital of a district, and the centre of the trade carried on between Daghestan and Persia. It is situate on the Girgeri, 30 m *SSW* Derbend, and 90 *NNW* Schamachi.

Taberg, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, noted for rich mines of iron, 10 m *S* Jonkoping.

Table Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 167 7 E, lat. 15 38 S.

Taboo, a town of Cassina, the capital of a country lying to the *E* of Zahara. It is 280 m *N* by *W* Agades. Lon. 12 10 E, lat. 24 0 N.

Taber, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beehin, which the Hussites, under their celebrated general Ziska, fortified and made their principal retreat. It is seated on a mountain of the same name, by the river Luschnitz, 11 m *NNE* Beehin.

T A C

Tabriz, or *Tauris*, a city of Persia, capital of Aderbijan. The river Spingteha flows through it, and the river Agi p lies on the *SW* side of the city, in its course to the lake Urmia. Tabriz is no more the magnificent city described by Chardin; all its large buildings having been destroyed by earthquakes. In 1724, it was terribly shaken by one, and nearly 100,000 persons perished. Soon after this the Turks laid siege to it, and they were drove away with great loss; but they took it the next year after a bloody contest. Other earthquakes have succeeded; and by these calamities it was reduced to an insignificant place. But about the year 1804, prince Abbas Mirza, the heir apparent of the crown, was appointed to the government of Aderbijan, and made Tabriz his capital. Since that time, the walls (3 m in circuit) have been repaired and beautified, a new citadel made, and many new buildings erected. Here are 12 public baths, some of which are handsome, and a bazar that extends the length of the city; but there are no mosques of any particular merit, except the large ruin of one destroyed by an earthquake about the year 1778. The inhabitants have a trade in cotton, cloth, and silks. The marble of Tabriz, famous throughout the kingdom, is not procured near the city, but found in large quantities on the *E* borders of the lake Urmia. The town is surrounded by gardens, in which are numerous fruit-trees; and on every stream in the vicinity are planted thousands of poplars, of which all the timber-work of the houses is constructed. It stands in a fertile plain, near the foot of a mountain, 290 m *NW* Teheran. Lon. 46 37 E, lat. 38 10 N.

Tacames, or *Atacames*, a seaport of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the audience of Quito. It is situate on a bay of the Pacific ocean, to which it gives name, 120 m *NW* Quito. Lon. 79 30 *W*, lat. 0 52 *N*.

Tacazze, a river that rises in Abyssinia, flows *NW* into Nubia, and joins the Nile at Ilak.

Tachau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, on the river Mies, 28 m *W* Pilsen.

Tacunga, a town of the kingdom of Quito, capital of a province of the same name, rich in corn and cattle. The streets are wide, and the houses all of pumice-stone, arched and handsome, but low. It is seated in a valley, 30 m *S* by *W* Quito.

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Tadcaster, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday. Much limestone is dug in the neighbourhood. It stands on the river Wharfe, 9 m SW York, and 187 N by W London.

Tadivan, or **Tadian**, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, situate in a fruitful valley, 60 m S Shiraz.

Tadmor; see *Palmyra*.

Tadoussac, a town of Lower Canada, with a harbour for the largest vessels, and a fort on an inaccessible rock. It is of great resort for trading with the Indians, who bring hither furs to exchange for cloth and other European goods. It stands on the Saguenay, at its junction with the St. Lawrence, 125 m NE Quebec. Lon. 69 16 W, lat. 48 2 N.

Tafalla, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a university. Charles II, king of Navarre, built a palace here, which he made his ordinary residence; and Philip IV honoured the town with the title of city. It is seated on the Cidazgo, in a country producing good wine, 18 m S Pamplona. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 42 29 N.

Taff, or **Tawe**, a river of Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and flows through Glamorganhire, by Merthyr Tudyl, Landaff, and Cardiff, into the Bristol channel.

Taflet, or **Taflet**, a kingdom of Barbary, on the E side of Mount Atlas; bounded on the N by Algiers, E by the Berberes, S by Zahara, and W by Darah and Morocco. It is a mountainous sandy country, but produces wheat and barley by the sides of the rivers. The inhabitants live upon camel's flesh and dates, and they breed horses to sell to foreigners. The Arabs live in tents, and the Berberes, the ancient inhabitants, dwell in villages.

Taflet, capital of the kingdom of the same name, with a castle. It is a trading place, and seated on a river of its name, 275 m SE Morocco. Lon. 4 20 W, lat. 30 40 N.

Tagaurog, a seaport and fort of Russia, situate on a promontory at the NW extremity of the sea of Asoph. It is the largest and best port on this sea; receives the produce of Russia by water from Rastof; carries on a considerable trade with Constantinople and the Archipelago, particularly in corn and butter; and is employed in ship-building. The Calmucs have large settlements in its vicinity. It is 36 m W by N Rastof. Lon. 42 6 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Taghmon, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, 7 m W Wexford.

T A I

Togliacomo, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, 18 m SW Aquila, and 33 NE Rome.

Tagliamento, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps, on the frontiers of Germany, and runs S through Triull and Trevisano, into the gulf of Venice.

Tagoast, or **Tagavast**, a town of the kingdom of Sus, by some said to be the birthplace of St. Augustin. A great many Jews live here, who carry on a considerable trade. It is seated in a fertile plain, 37 m S Tarudant.

Tagumaderi, a town of the kingdom of Darah, with a strong castle on a mountain, seated on the river Darah, 10 m S Tattah.

Tahooroua, one of the smallest of the Sandwich islands, lying off the SW part of Mowee, from which it is 9 m distant. It is destitute of wood, and the soil seems to be sandy and barren. Lon. 176 15 W, lat. 20 33 N.

Tai, a lake of China, lying in the provinces of Kiang-nan and Tche-kiang. It is 150 m in circuit, and 75 to the SW of Nanking.

Taief, a town of Arabia Deserta, with a castle on a mountain, 60 m SE Mecca.

Taillebourg, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, on the river Charente, 8 m N Saintes, and 30 SE Rochelle.

Tain, a borough of Scotland, capital of Ross-shire. Here is a large square tower, adorned with five spires, and an elegant church, formerly collegiate. The manufactures are the spinning of flax and the tanning of leather. The number of inhabitants was 2277 in 1801, and 2384 in 1811. It is seated near the frith of Dornoch, 10 m N Cromarty. Lon. 3 51 W, lat. 57 46 N.

Tajo, or **Tagus**, a river that has its source on the confines of Aragon, in Spain, runs through New Castile, by Aranjuez, Toledo, and Talavera, crosses Estremadura, by Alcantara, into Portugal, where it flows by Abrantes and Santarem, forms the harbour of Lisbon, and enters the Atlantic ocean.

Tai ouan, a city and seaport, capital of the island of Formosa. The streets are nearly straight, and from 30 to 40 feet broad, and some of them above 4 m long: they are covered seven months in the year with awnings to defend them from the heat of the sun. The harbour is sheltered from every wind. It is seated on the W side of the island. Lon. 120 30 E, lat. 23 25 N.

Tai-ping, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. It is seated on the Kian-ku, 25 m NW

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Nan-king. Lon. 119 13 E, lat. 31 26 N.

Tai-ping, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-si. It is seated on a point of land, almost surrounded by a river, 360 m W by Canton. Lon. 107 0 E, lat. 22 46 N.

Tai-tehoun, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tehe-kiang. It is seated on the bank of a river, in a mountainous country, 730 m SSE Peking. Lon. 121 2 E, lat. 28 55 N.

Tai-tong, a strong city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chan-si. It is seated near the great wall, in a mountainous country, 153 m W Peking. Lon. 113 0 E, lat. 40 5 N.

Tai-yuen, a city of China, capital of the province of Chan-si. It is 9 m in circuit, but much decayed since it was the residence of the princes of the last imperial family of Tai-ming-tehao. It is 230 m SW Peking. Lon. 111 56 E, lat. 37 54 N.

Talacudu, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, on the N bank of the Cavery. It has a celebrated temple, and the tops of some others are to be seen between the town and the river, which for many years have been overwhelmed by sand-hills. It is 24 m SSE Mysore.

Talavera, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a fort, manufactures of silk, and a pottery. It is seated on the Tajo, in a valley abounding in corn, fruit, and excellent wine, 58 m SW Madrid. Lon. 4 1 W, lat. 39 41 N.

Talaveruela, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated on the Guadiana, 14 m E Badajoz.

Talca, the capital of the province of Maule, in Chili, with a fort. It is very populous, owing to the numerous gold mines in the vicinity, and the abundance of provisions. It stands among hills, on the river Maule, 140 m S by W St. Jago. Lon. 71 1 W, lat. 35 13 S.

Talcaguana, a seaport of Chili, on the SE shore of the bay of Concepcion, and near the ruins of the old city of Concepcion. It is now the only Spanish settlement in the bay, and 9 m from the new city of Concepcion. Lon. 72 30 W, lat. 36 42 S.

Ta-li, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. Here are made curious tables and ornaments of fine marble, which is naturally beautified with different colours, representing mountains, flowers, trees, and rivers. It is 160 m WNW Yun-nan. Lon. 100 6 E, lat. 24 54 N.

Tallagh, or *Tallow*, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, but

TAM

its jurisdiction is gone into d'suse, and the castle is in ruins. It is seated near the river Bride, 6 m SW Lisimore, and 26 EWR Cork.

Tallano, a seaport of Corsica, on the gulf of Tallano, 24 m NNW Bonifacio, and 30 SSW Corte. Lon. 9 18 E, lat. 51 20 N.

Tallerd, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, seated on the Durance, 10 m S Gap.

Talmont, a town of France, in the department of Lower Charente, with a harbour near the mouth of the Gironde, 20 m SW Saintes.

Tamalameca, a town of Terra Firma, in the government of St. Martha, seated on the Madalena, 140 m S St. Martha. Lon. 74 15 W, lat. 9 6 N.

Taman, a town of Russia, in the province of Caucasus, with a large fort, on the S side of a bay of the Black sea, and on the site of the city of Phanagora, of which some extensive ruins yet remain. The town stands a mile W of the fort, near the entrance of the bay, from the strait that leads into the sea of Asoph, and 10 m S by E Yenikale, in Crimea. Lon. 36 24 E, lat. 45 5 N.

Taman, Strait of, the ancient Cimmerian Bosphorus, a channel that forms the communication between the Black sea and the sea of Asoph, and a separation between Europe and Asia. The Bay of Taman extends E from the Strait.

Tamanah, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan, at the mouth of a river, 24 m S by E Gheriah.

Tamar, a river that rises in the N part of Cornwall, on the borders of Devonshire, takes a southerly course, separating the two counties, and forms the harbour of Hamoaze, at Plymouth.

Tamara, the capital of the island of Socotera, with a good harbour. The trade consists chiefly in aloes, frankincense, ambergrise, and dragon's blood. It is seated on a bay, on the N coast. Lon. 53 45 E, lat. 11 56 N.

Tamarachery, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, 17 m NE Calicut.

Tamarica, a province of Brasil, between Paraibo on the N, and Pernambuco on the S. On the coast it is only 22 m in extent, but above 120 in the interior of the country. A rich island of the same name, 10 m long and 2 broad, lies near the continent, and forms the principal part of the government. It contains the capital, situate on an eminence, which has two forts and a good harbour. Lon. 35 6 W, lat. 8 0 S.

Tamatave, a port on the E coast of Madagascar, defended by a fort. It is

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the principal harbour in the island visit-
ed by the Europeans. In 1811, being
then in possession of the French, three
British ships took the fort and all the
vessels in the harbour. Lon. 49 41 E,
lat. 18 3 S.

Tambof, a town of Russia, capital of
a government of the same name, and a
bishop's see. It is seated on the Tzna,
which flows into the Mokcha, 218
m SE Moscow. Lon. 41 4 E, lat. 53
48 N.

Tame, a river that rises in Stafford-
shire, and entering Warwickshire, flows
first E, and then N, till it re-enters its
native county at Tamworth, below
which it joins the Trent, 7 m above
Burton.

Tame, a river and town; see *Thame*.

Tamiagua, a town of New Spain, in
the province of Panuco, situate on a
neck of land, between the gulf of Mex-
ico and an arm of the sea, called the lake
of Tamiagua, 100 m SSE Panuco.

Tamieh, a town of Egypt, on a canal
that communicates with the Nile, 12 m
SE Fayoum.

Tampico, a town of New Spain, in
the province of Panuco, situate near the
gulf of Mexico, on a neck of land form-
ed by the sea and the lake of Tamiagua,
30 m E by S Panuco.

Tamworth, a borough in Stafford-
shire, with a market on Saturday, and
a manufacture of narrow cloths. The
part of the town is in Warwickshire.
Tamworth castle is the seat of the earl
of Leicester. It is seated on the Tame,
at the influx of the Anker, 8 m SE Lich-
field, and 115 NW London.

Tanaro, a river that rises in Piedmont,
flows by Cherasco, Alba, Asti, and Alex-
andria, and joins the Po, below Valen-
za. It gives name to a new department
of France, including part of Piedmont,
of which the chief town is Asti.

Tancoo, a town of Portugal, in Estre-
madura, seated on the Zerara, near its
conflux with the Tajo, 12 m SSE
Tomar.

Tancroval, a town of Africa, seated
on the Gambia, where the English have
a fort. Lon. 14 27 W, lat. 13 10 N.

Tanda, or *Tanrah*, a town of Hin-
doostan, in Bengal, of which soubah it
was the capital in the 17th century.
There is little remaining of it but the
rampart; and the period when it was
deserted is not certainly known. It is
seated on the Ganges, 120 m NW Dacca.
Lon. 87 36 E, lat. 23 25 N.

Tanderagee, a town of Ireland, in the
county of Armagh, with an extensive
linen manufacture and a considerable

T A O

trade. It stands near the Newry canal,
11 m ENE Annagh, and 13 NW
Newry.

Taneytown, a town of Maryland, in
Frederic county, 27 m N by E Frederic-
town.

Tangermunde, a town of Brandenburg,
in the Old mark, with a castle, seated
at the conflux of the Tanger with the
Elbe, 24 m WW Brandenburg.

Tangier, a seaport of the kingdom of
Fez, with a castle, and surrounded by a
wall. The trade consists principally in
supplying the opposite coasts with pro-
visions, which are plentiful and cheap.
It is the residence of the consuls of the
powers in amity with the emperor, and
their houses are constructed in the Eu-
ropean style. The habitations of the
Moors are neat; the air is salubrious,
and the water excellent. Tangier was
taken by the Portuguese, in 1471; and
given as a dowry to princess Catherine,
on her marriage with Charles 11 of Eng-
land; but he did not think it worth the
expense of keeping, and, in 1683, caus-
ed the works to be blown up. It is
seated on the strait of Gibraltar, 140
m N by W Fez. Lon. 5 48 W, lat.
35 46 N.

Tanjore, a province of Hindoostan,
on the coast of Coromandel, 95 m long
and 50 broad. It is an appendage of
the Carnatic, but subject to its own
rajah, who pays an annual subsidy to the
English E India Company.

Tanjore, a city of Hindoostan, capital
of a province of the same name. The
palace is a grand square, surrounded by
a wall and a wet ditch. It is seated on
a branch of the Caverry, 156 m S by W
Madras, and 166 SSE Seringapatam. Lon.
79 12 E, lat. 10 46 N.

Tankia, a town and fortress of Tibet,
at the foot of a mountain, 275 m WW
Lassa. Lon. 87 22 E, lat. 29 5 N.

Tanna, a fertile island in the Pacific
ocean, one of the New Hebrides, on
which is a volcano and some hot springs.
The inhabitants are brave and hospita-
ble; and their arms are bows and ar-
rows, slings, spears, and clubs. It is 22
m long and 10 broad; and was dis-
covered, in 1774, by Cook, who named
the harbour where he lay, Port Resolu-
tion, from the name of his ship. Lon.
169 41 E, lat. 19 32 S.

Tanna, a town of Hindoostan, in the
isle of Salsette, on the E coast, 15 m NE
Bombay. Lon. 72 53 E, lat. 19 13 N.

Tanore, a seaport of Hindoostan, in
the province of Malabar, 28 m SSE Ca-
licut. Lon. 75 50 E, lat. 10 55 N.

Tao, the most southern of the Friend-



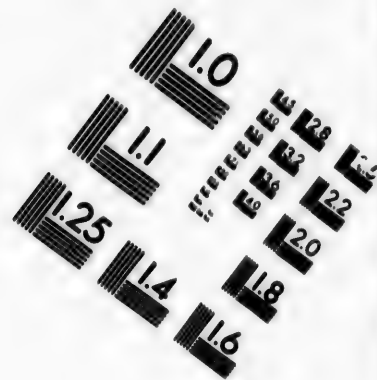
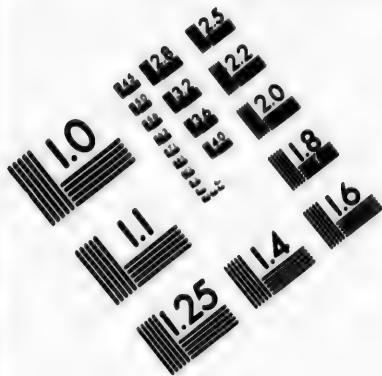
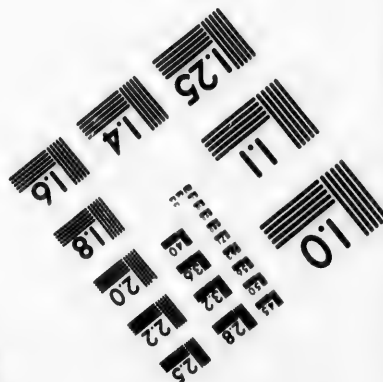
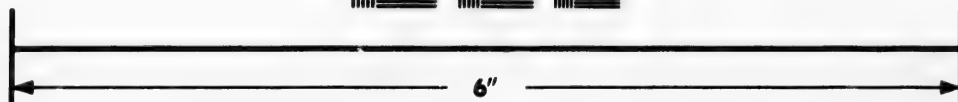
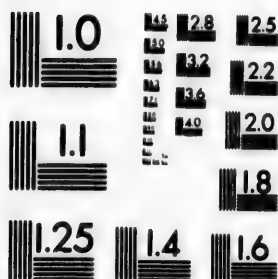


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T A R

by islands, in the Pacific ocean, about 10 leagues in circuit.

Taormina, a town on the π coast of Sicily, in Val di Demona, and on part of the site of the ancient Tauromenium, of which some considerable ruins yet remain. It is a strong military position, seated on an eminence at the foot of a high rock, and at the head of a rocky bay, 32 m π sw Messina. Lon. 15 34 π , lat. 37 49 N.

Taos, a town of New Mexico, on a river that enters the Rio del Norte, 80 m N St. Fe.

Tamelaue, a town on the π coast of Madagascar, and a French settlement. It surrendered to the English in 1811. Lon. 49 40 π , lat. 18 5 π .

Taouka, a small island in the Pacific ocean, 63 leagues N π of Ouahente. Lon. 145 9 W, lat. 14 30 π .

Tapore, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 15 m π sw Darampoury, and 33 π sw Seringapatam.

Tappahannoc, a town of Virginia, chief of Essex county. It has some export trade, and stands in a rich plain, on the π bank of the Rappahannoc, 54 m NE Richmond. Lon. 77 12 W, lat. 38 0 N.

Tappan, a town of New York, in Orange county, 3 m from the π bank of the Hudson, and at the π end of the broad part of it called the Tappan sea. Here, in 1780, major Andre was tried and suffered as a spy; being taken on his way to New York, after concerting a plan with general Arnold for delivering up West Point to the British. It is 25 m π New York.

Tappanooly, a seaport on the π side of Sumatra, situate on a small island called Punchongcacheel. The bay is very deep, and capable of containing the united navies of Europe. The English E India company have a factory here. It was taken by the French, but restored at the peace in 1763. Lon. 98 6 π , lat. 1 40 N.

Tapti, a river of Hindoostan, which rises at Maltoy, in the country of Berar, and runs into the gulf of Cambay, 20 m below Surat. At its mouth, 8 m π of Swally, is Vaux Tomb, a tower 30 feet high, erected over the grave of an English captain of that name. It serves as a beacon to vessels making the road of Surat.

Tar, or *Pamlico*, a river of N Carolina, which flows by Louisbourg, Tarborough, Greenville, and Washington, into Pamlico sound, 40 m π of the latter town.

Taragalla, a town of the kingdom of

T A R

Darah, with a castle, seated on the Darah, 135 m π W by π Tabiet. Lon. 7 31 W, lat. 27 25 N.

Tarancon, a town of Spain, in New Castle, 40 m π Madrid.

Taranja, one of the Western islands of Scotland, 4 m in length, and π where broadest. Lon. 8 55 W, lat. 58 2 N.

Tarare, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, at the foot of a mountain, 20 m π sw Lyon.

Tarajon, a town of France, in the department of Mouths of the Rhone, with a castle, seated on the Rhone, opposite Beaucaire, with which it communicates by a bridge of boats. It has a trade in oil, brandy, starch, and silk stuffs. It is 10 m N Arles, and 14 π by π Nimes.

Tarajon, a town of France, in the department of Arriège, on the river Arriège, 7 m π sw Foix.

Taraz, a city of Western Tartary, capital of Turkestan. It is seated on a river, which flows into the Sirr, 350 m N by π Samarcand. Lon. 66 30 π , lat. 44 20 N.

Tarazona, a city of Spain, in Aragon, and a bishop's see. It is seated partly on a rock, and partly in a fertile plain, 60 m π sw Saragossa, and 180 π Madrid. Lon. 1 36 W, lat. 42 2 N.

Tarazona, a town of Spain, in Mancha, 48 m π sw Alcares, and 54 π Cuenza.

Tarbat, a village of Scotland, in Ross-shire, 10 m π sw Tain. It stands on the π side of a peninsula, which projects π between the friths of Moray and Dornoch, and terminates in two capes; the northern one called Taibat Ness. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 57 34 N.

Tarbert, a town of Scotland, in Argyleshire, on the π side of Loch Fyne, where it has a safe and good harbour. Its castle, now in ruins, appears to have been of great strength. It is a place of considerable traffic both by land and water, 30 m π sw Inveraray, and 35 π by π of Campbelltown.

Tarbes, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Pyrenees, with an ancient castle, and a college. It was lately a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the Adour, 42 m π sw Auch, and 112 π by π Bordeaux. Lon. 0 4 π , lat. 43 14 N.

Tarborough, a town of N Carolina, where large quantities of tobacco, maize, pork, and beef are collected for exportation. It stands on the river Tar, 50 m from its mouth in Pamlico sound, and 56 π by N Raleigh. Lon. 77 55 W, lat. 35 58 N.

Tarem, a city with a mud but is the refuge of merchants, and with date trees.

Tarento, a city of Otranto, and is seated on a bay by a strong trade. It is become shall trade. It is 150 π by π S N 40 35 N.

Targa, a city of Fez, on the Nile on a rock.

Tarifa, a city in Andalusia, commenced investing this consisting of compelled th on an eminence tar, 52 m π sw 36 5 N.

Tarija, a town of a district, that feed a sheep. It is m π sw St. S 0 W, lat. 21

Tarku, a town capital of a row glen, m π sw Derben 47 5 π , lat.

Tarma, a jurisdiction, silver, and It is a large in woollen Chanchama 75 17 W, lat.

Tarn, a river including pa Languedoc river, which Lozhere, at Guillac, M the Garonne.

Tarn and France, or composed of Lot, Aven, and Tarnonne. T

Tarnopol, a lordship of Iron mine. of Poland,

Taro, a river including t It has its m on the π by Po.

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Tarom, a city of Persia, in Laristan, with a mud fort. It is meanly built, but is the residence of many respectable merchants, and stands in a plain covered with date trees, 80 m *ENE* Lar.

Tarento, a seaport of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on a peninsula, and defended by a strong castle; but the harbour is become shallow, which has hurt its trade. It is 55 m *NW* Otranto, and 150 *E* by *S* Naples. Lon. 17 29 *E*, lat. 40 35 *N*.

Targa, a town of the kingdom of Fez, on the Mediterranean, with a castle on a rock, 90 m *SE* Tangier.

Tarifa, a fortified seaport of Spain, in Andalusia, with a castle. At the commencement of 1812, a French army invested this place, but the garrison, consisting of British and Spaniards, compelled them to retreat. It is seated on an eminence, on the strait of Gibraltar, 52 m *SE* Cadiz. Lon. 5 36 *W*, lat. 36 5 *N*.

Tarija, a town of Tucuman, capital of a district, which abounds in pastures that feed a vast number of cattle and sheep. It stands on the St. Juan, 196 m *NNE* St. Salvador de Jujui. Lon. 64 0 *W*, lat. 21 40 *S*.

Tarku, a town of Daghestan, and the capital of a district. It stands in a narrow glen, near the Caspian sea, 80 m *NW* Derbend, and 150 *NE* Teflis. Lon. 47 5 *E*, lat. 45 50 *N*.

Tarma, a town of Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, which has many mines of silver, and feeds abundance of cattle. It is a large town, with a lucrative trade in woollen cloth, and situate on the Chanchamayo, 110 m *ENE* Lima. Lon. 75 17 *W*, lat. 11 35 *S*.

Tarn, a department of France, including part of the late province of Languedoc. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the department of Lozere, and flows by Mithoud, Alby, Guillac, Montauban, and Moissac into the Garonne. Castres is the capital.

Tarn and Garonne, a department of France, ordered by the senate to be composed of portions of the departments of Lot, Aveyron, Gers, and Upper Garonne. The capital is Montauban.

Tarnowitz, a town of Silesia, in the lordship of Beuthen, with a valuable iron mine. It stands near the frontiers of Poland, 38 m *ENE* Oppelen.

Taro, a new department of France, including the duchy of Parma, in Italy. It has its name from a river, which rises on the *S* border, and flows *NW* to the Po.

TAR

Taro, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, near the source of the river Taro, 28 m *SW* Parma.

Tarporley, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of stockings, &c. 11 m *ENE* Chester, and 178 *NW* London.

Tarragona, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It was very powerful in the time of the Romans, and has many noble monuments of antiquity. It is surrounded by walls, and has a few bastions. It is not so populous as formerly; for though there is room for 2000 houses within the walls, there is not above 600, which are all built with large square stones. The cathedral is noted for its vast dimensions, the elegance of its Gothic architecture, and a magnificent chapel built with rich marble and Jasper. The ordinary exports are wine and brandy; but its harbour is not much frequented. This city was taken by storm in 1811, by the French, who massacred the inhabitants and burnt their houses. It is seated on a hill, at the mouth of the Francoli, in the Mediterranean, 57 m *WSW* Barcelona, and 260 *E* by *N* Madrid. Lon. 1 16 *E*, lat. 41 10 *N*.

Tarrega, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, situate on a hill, by the river Cervera, 33 m *N* by *W* Tarragona.

Tarsus; see *Teraffe*.

Tartary, a country of Asia, which, taken in its utmost limits, reaches from the eastern ocean to the Caspian sea, and from Corea, China, Tibet, Hindoostan, and Persia, to Russia and Siberia. It lies between 55 and 135 *E* lon. and between 25 and 55 *N* lat. being 3600 m in length and 960 in breadth; but in the narrowest part not above 330 broad. It may be considered under two grand divisions; namely, Eastern and Western Tartary. The greatest part of the former either belongs to the emperor of China, is tributary to him, or is under his protection; and is divided into three provinces, Taiticcar, Kirin, and Leao-tong. A considerable part of Western Tartary has been conquered by the Russians; and that part of it *E* from the mountains of Imaus, or Belur, to the Caspian sea, is called Independent Tartary, which has for many ages been attached to Persia. These vast countries include the central part of Asia, and are inhabited by Tatars of different denominations and manners. For various particulars concerning them, see the articles Abkhas, Circassia, Crimea, Cossacks, Georgia, Imeritia, Kal-

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mucs, Kisti, Lesguis, Mandshurs, Mingrelia, Monguls, Ossi, Somovedes, Turcomans, and Uibeas.

Tartas, a town of France, in the department of Landes. The Midouze runs through it; and on one side of this river it rises in the form of an amphitheatre; the other is seated on a plain. It is 12 m NE Dax.

Tarudant, or *Terodant*, the principal town of the kingdom of Sus, and the residence of a governor, or some sheriff related to the emperor of Morocco. The inhabitants are about 25,000, but were formerly more considerable; and it is now famous only for the manufacture of saltpetre and leather. It is 120 m SW Morocco. Lon. 8° 35' W, lat. 29° 58' N.

Tarwis, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, 28 m SW Clagenfurt.

Tasco, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, with a beautiful church. It has rich silver mines in the vicinity, and is situate on the Zacatula, 70 m SSW Mexico.

Tassacorta, a town of the isle of Palma, one of the Canaries. It lies SW of St. Cruz, and being exposed to westerly winds is little frequented, but by boats. Lon. 17° 58' W, lat. 28° 38' N.

Tassafudon, the capital of Bootan, a feudatory country of Tibet. The castle, or palace, is an extensive quadrangular building of stone, with accommodation for the raja, or lama, all the officers of state, a very numerous establishment of Gylongs, and a temple of the great idol Mahamoonie. It is seated on the Tehintchieu, in a well-cultivated valley, surrounded by mountains, 280 m SSW Lassa. Lon. 89° 40' E, lat. 27° 49' N.

Tassing, an island of Denmark, between Funen and Langeland, separated from the former by a strait. It is 18 m in circuit, and has a town of the same name. Lon. 10° 47' E, lat. 55° 7' N.

Tatta, a city of Hindoostan, formerly the capital of the province of Sind. It is seated near a branch of the Sind or Indus, called the Richtel River. In the 15th century it was very extensive and populous, possessing manufactures of silk, wool, and cotton, and celebrated for cabinet ware. Little of those now remain, and the limits of the city are very circumscribed; but it still has a population of 18,000 souls. On the shores of the Indus, above the delta, considerable quantities of saltpetre are made; and within the hilly tract, which commences within 3 m on the NW of Tatta, are mines of iron and salt. The Indus, and its branches, admit of an un-

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interrupted navigation from Tatta to Moultan, Lahore, and Cashmere, for vessels of near 100 tons; and a very extensive trade was carried on between those places, in the time of Aurungzebe; but at present little of this trade remains, owing to a bad government in Sind, and to a hostile disposition of the Seiks, the present possessors of Moultan and Lahore. Tatta is 64 m SW Hyderabad, the present capital. Lon. 68° 17' E, lat. 24° 44' N.

Tattah, a town on the common frontiers of Morocco, Darah, and Fasetlet, and in the route from Morocco to Tombuctou. It is 170 m S by E Morocco. Lon. 6° 15' W, lat. 28° 25' N.

Tatterbull, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Friday. It has the remains of a castle, the lofty tower of which is yet entire. It stands on the Bane, near its conflux with the Witham, 22 m SE Lincoln, and 125 m London.

Tavastland, a province of Sweden, in the middle of Finland, 150 m long and 100 broad. The N part is mountainous and woody, but the greater part consists of fertile plains, watered by numerous rivers and lakes. The goodness of the soil is scarcely surpassed by any province in Sweden, but it is far from being well cultivated, and the peasants are generally poor. The chief traffic is in corn, flax, hemp, dried fish, cattle, leather, tallow, and lime.

Tavastus, or *Tavastborg*, a town of Sweden, capital of the province of Tavastland, with a strong castle. It is seated on a river, which flows into the lake Wana, 110 m ENE Abo. Lon. 25° 10' E, lat. 61° 12' N.

Tauchel, a town of Poland, in Pomerelia, seated on the Verd, 30 m NW Culm, and 55 SW Marienburg.

Taverna, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated on the Coraca, 20 m ENE Nicastro.

Tavira, or *Tavila*, a seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, with a castle and one of the best harbours in the kingdom, defended by two forts. It is seated in a fertile country, at the mouth of the Gilaon, in the gulf of Cadiz, 21 m E by N Faro, and 97 S Evora. Lon. 7° 42' W, lat. 37° 8' N.

Tavistock, a borough in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. Here was formerly a stately abbey, and some of its remains are now formed into tenements. In the vicinity was born the famous Sir Francis Drake. It has a manufacture of serges, and is seated on the Tavy, 32 m W by S Exeter and 207 London.

Taumaco, a town of European Tur-

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key, in the province of Theffaly, 18 m nw Zeltou.

Taumago, a fertile island in the Pacific ocean, 24 m in circuit, discovered by Quiros in 1606. Lon. 176° 45 W, lat. 13° 05'.

Taunton, a town of Massachusetts, chief of Bristol county, seated on Taunton river, which is navigable hence for small vessels to Narraganset bay. Here are various manufactures of iron; also a manufacture of ochre into pigments of a dark yellow colour. It is 36 m s Boston.

Taunton, a borough in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situate in an extensive and fertile valley, called Taunton Dean, on the river Tone, which is navigable hence to the Parret. It has a large manufacture of silk, and a considerable one of woollen goods, such as serges, duroys, druggets, &c. It had a strong castle, now in ruins; and is a well-built place, with spacious streets and two churches. The number of inhabitants was 5794 in 1801, and 6997 in 1811. The spring assizes are held here. Taunton was the scene of many bloody executions, in the reign of James II, after the defeat of the duke of Monmouth, at Sedgemoor near this town. It is 31 m NE Exeter, and 141 w by s London. Lon. 3° 17 W, lat. 50° 59 N.

Tavoy, a seaport on the w coast of Siam, wrested from the Siamese by the Birmanes. It is 150 m wnw Siam. Lon. 98° 20 E, lat. 14° 45 N.

Taureau, an isle of France, in the department of Finisterre, at the mouth of the river Morlaix, with a fort to defend the port of Morlaix.

Taurida; see *Crimea*.

Tauris; see *Tabriz*.

Taurus, or *Kuron*, a chain of mountains in Asia, which begins near the shores of the Archipelago, and extends 600 m to the river Euphrates. The Taurian chain was formerly considered as extending to the sources of the Ganges, and the extremities of Asia, so far as discovered by the ancients; but various parts of it were known by different names.

Taus, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 31 m ssw Pilsen.

Tavy, a river in Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor, flows by Tavistock, and enters the harbour of Hamoaze above Plymouth.

Taw, a river in Devonshire, which rises in Dartmoor, flows by Chumleigh and Barnstaple, and joins the Towridge, at its mouth in the Bristol channel.

T C H

Tawny, a river of Wales, in Glamorganshire, which flows parallel to the Neath, and enters the Bristol channel, at Swansea bay.

Tay, a river of Scotland, which rises on the w borders of Perthshire, flows through Loch Tay to Dunkeld, Perth, and Newburg, below which to the sea (above 20 m) it may be deemed a continued harbour, and is called the Frith of Tay, having Fifeshire on one side, and the counties of Perth and Forfar on the other.

Tay Loch, a lake of Scotland, in Perthshire, 15 m long, and in most parts above one broad, formed by several streams and the river Tay, which last flows through its whole length. The banks are finely wooded; and near the N extremity is a small tufted island, on which are the ruins of a priory, founded by Alexander I, and in it his queen Sibilla, natural daughter of Henry I of England, was interred.

Taxonuskaia; see *Obyskaia*.

Tchang-tcha, a city of China, capital of the s part of Hou-quang. It is seated on the river Heng, which has a communication with an extensive lake, called Tong-ting-hou, 740 m s by w Peking. Lon. 112° 25 E, lat. 28° 11 N.

Tchang-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fo-kien. It has a considerable trade with Emony, Pong-hou, and Formosa, and is 950 m s Peking. Lon. 117° 35 E, lat. 24° 32 N.

Tchang-te, a city of China, of the first rank, in Ho-nan. It is remarkable for a fish, like a crocodile, the fat of which is of such a singular nature, that when once kindled it cannot be extinguished. Near it is a mountain, so steep and inaccessible, that in time of war it affords a safe asylum to the inhabitants. It is 255 m ssw Peking. Lon. 111° 5 E, lat. 29° 2 N.

Tchao-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong, seated on the river Si, 70 m w Canton.

Tchao-tchou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quan-tong, seated on the Pei-kiang, 86 m E Canton.

Tche-kiang, a province of China, one of the most considerable in extent, riches, and population. It is bounded on the N and w by Kiang-nan, sw by Kiang-si, s by Fo-kien, and E by the ocean. In this province whole plains are covered with dwarf mulberry trees, purposely checked in their growth; and prodigious quantities of silkworms are bred. The principal branch of trade consists in silk stuffs; and those in which gold and silver are intermixed are the

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most beautiful in China. The tall trees grow here, and a species of mushrooms, which are transported to all the provinces of the empire; and here also are found the small gold fish with which ponds are commonly stocked. In Tchekiang are reckoned 11 cities of the first rank, 72 of the third, and 18 fortresses, which in Europe would be deemed large cities. Hang-tcheou is the capital.

Tchernigof, a government of Russia, formerly a part of the Ukraine. The capital, of the same name, is seated on the Desna, 80 m NNE Kiof, and 240 s by W Smolensk. Lon. 31 15 E, lat. 51 24 N.

Tcheshne, a town of Asiatic Turkey, on the W coast of Anatolia, with a citadel. It stands almost opposite Scio, at the head of a spacious road, where the Turkish fleet was destroyed by the Russians, in 1770. It is 48 m W Smyrna. Lon. 26 26 E, lat. 38 26 N.

Tching-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tcheun, 910 m SW Peking. Lon. 104 26 E, lat. 27 18 N.

Tching-kiang, a strong city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan, and the key of the empire toward the sea. Its situation and trade, and the beauty of its walls, give it a preeminence over the other cities of the province. It is seated on the S side of the Kian-ku, 470 m SSE Peking. Lon. 118 55 E, lat. 32 14 N.

Tching-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 26 m S by E Yun-nan. Lon. 102 40 E, lat. 24 44 N.

Tching-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, seated on an angle formed by two rivers. Under it are five cities of the third class, in which a kind of plain earthen ware is prepared, which the Chinese prefer to the most elegant porcelain. It is 765 m SSW Peking. Lon. 109 40 E, lat. 28 23 N.

Tching-ting, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li, 136 m SSW Peking. Lon. 114 21 E, lat. 38 9 N.

Tching-tou, a city of China, capital of Se-tchuen. It was formerly the residence of the emperors, and one of the largest and most beautiful cities in the empire; but in 1646, it was almost entirely destroyed during the civil wars that preceded the last invasion of the Tartars. Its temples, and the ruins of ancient palaces, are objects of admiration to strangers. It is 810 m SW Peking. Lon. 103 44 E, lat. 30 40 N.

Tchin-ngan, a city of China, of the first rank, in Quang-li, 1250 m SSW Peking. Lon. 106 0 E, lat. 23 21 N.

TEC

Tchi-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan; seated on a river, 570 m S Peking. Lon. 117 0 E, lat. 30 45 N.

Tchi-yuen, a city of China, of the first rank, in Kwei-tcheou, 980 m SSW Peking. Lon. 107 51 E, lat. 27 1 N.

Tchokai; see *Saghalien*.

Tchong-king, a city of China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen. It is seated on the side of a mountain, at the conflux of the Kincha with the Kian-ku, 750 m SW Peking. Lon. 106 20 E, lat. 29 42 N.

Tchou-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 75 m W Yun-nan. Lon. 101 20 E, lat. 25 6 N.

Tchudskoi; see *Pripus*.

Tchukotski, the most eastern part of Siberia, in the province of Okotsk. The attention of the natives is confined chiefly to their deer, with which the country abounds. They are a well-made, courageous, warlike race, and are formidable neighbours to the Koriaks, who often experience their depredations.

Tchukotskoi, a cape of Siberia, on the eastern extremity of Asia, and the SW limit of Bering strait. Lon. 172 30 W, lat. 64 15 N.

Tchu-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang, 730 m SSE Peking. Lon. 120 33 E, lat. 28 36 N.

Teitcar, the largest of the three provinces of Eastern Tartary, bounded on the N by Siberia, NE by the sea of Okotsk, SE by the province of Kirin, and W by Western Tartary and Siberia. It is a mountainous country, watered by the river Saghalien, which receives many others in its course.

Teitcar, a city of Eastern Tartary, capital of the province of the same name, and the residence of a Mandshu general. It is a modern city, built by the emperor of China, to secure his frontiers against the incursions of the Russians. It is seated on the Nonni, 600 m NNE Peking. Lon. 123 50 E, lat. 47 25 N.

Tebesia, or *Tinsa*, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, with a castle, and several remains of antiquity. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, on the borders of Tunis, 120 m SE Constantina. Lon. 8 5 E, lat. 34 51 N.

Tecali, a town of New Spain, in Tlascala, famous for its mats made of reeds of palm, and small baskets. It is 17 m SE Puebla.

Teece, a town of the kingdom of Sus, in a country abounding in grain, dates, and sugar canes, 4 m E Meffa.

T

Tacklenburg, a capital of a fertile name. Near it, a decayed castle, foot of the ancient countures of linen cloth. Munster. Lon. 7

Tecoantepec, a town in Guaxaca, with several handsome churches near a large bay of the Pacific ocean, a creek, the entrance ped by a bar. Guaxaca. Lon. 95

Tecrit, a town of the government of rock, on the W side m S Mosul.

Teculet, a town of old castle, seated on a plain, at the mouth of name, 150 m W Meff, lat. 31 5 N.

Teddington, a village seated on the Thames. The church is which was enjoyed celebrated philosopher who died in 1761, a the tower of the church at his own expense.

Tedelez, a town on the coast of the Mediterranean, 45 m E Algiers.

Tednest, a town of the province of Hea. In Portuguese in 151 driven away soon afterwards by a rival gador.

Tedfi, a town of the seated in a plain a 20 m SE Tarudant.

Tees, a river that rises of Cumberland, separates of Durham and York German ocean, below

Teesla, or *Yo Sampa* in Tibet, and crosses gal, where it divides that flow to the Ganges the other 93 SSE of

Tefessad, a town of iron in its neighbourhood. Algiers.

Tefis, or *Tiflis*, the Georgia, with a city by the inhabitants (town) from the warlike neighbourhood. The citizens, of which Armenians. The first

T E F

Tecklenburg, a town of Westphalia, capital of a fertile county of the same name. Near it, on a mountain, is the decayed castle, formerly the residence of the ancient counts. It has manufactures of linen cloth, and is 22 m N by E Munster. Lon. 7 47 E, lat. 52 14 N.

Tecoantepec, a seaport of New Spain, in Guaxaca, with a fortified abbey, and several handsome churches. It is seated near a large bay of the same name, in the Pacific ocean, at the extremity of a creek, the entrance of which is impeded by a bar. It is 150 m E by S Guaxaca. Lon. 95 55 W, lat. 16 20 N.

Teerit, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the government of Mosul, seated on a rock, on the W side of the Tigris, 130 m S Mosul.

Teulet, a town of Morocco, with an old castle, seated on the side of a mountain, at the mouth of a river of the same name, 150 m W Morocco. Lon. 9 45 W, lat. 31 5 N.

Teddington, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 12 m WSW London. The church is a perpetual curacy, which was enjoyed 50 years by the celebrated philosopher Dr. Stephen Hales, who died in 1761, and is interred under the tower of the church, which he erected at his own expense.

Tedelez, a town of Algiers, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a castle, 45 m E Algiers.

Tednest, a town of Morocco, in the province of Hea. It was taken by the Portuguese in 1517, but they were driven away soon after. It is almost surrounded by a river, 40 m NE Mogador.

Tedfi, a town of the kingdom of Sus, seated in a plain abounding in corn, 20 m SE Tarudant.

Tees, a river that rises on the confines of Cumberland, separates the counties of Durham and York, and enters the German ocean, below Stockton.

Teejia, or *Yo Sanpoo*, a river that rises in Tibet, and crosses Bootan into Bengal, where it divides into two streams that flow to the Ganges; one 26 m N, the other 93 E of Moorshedabad.

Tefessad, a town of Algiers, with mines of iron in its neighbourhood, 32 m SW Algiers.

Teflis, or *Tiflis*, the capital of Asiatic Georgia, with a citadel. It is called by the inhabitants Thilis Cabar (warm town) from the warm baths in its neighbourhood. The city contains 18,000 inhabitants, of which nearly half are Armenians. The streets seldom exceed

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seven feet in breadth; and the houses are of stone with flat roofs, which serve as walks for the women. Here is a foundery for cannon, mortars, and balls; and a public school founded by emperor Alexander. The most flourishing manufactures are those of silks and printed linens; but the chief trade is in furs, sent to Turkey and the S of Persia. It was taken in 1723, by the Turks; in 1734, by Kouli Khan; and in 1797, by Aga Mohamed Khan. In 1800 it became subject to Russia. It is seated on the Kur, at the foot of a hill, 110 m N Erivan, and 200 SW Afracan. Lon. 44 56 E, lat. 41 40 N.

Tefza, a strong town of Morocco, capital of a province of the same name. It is seated on the side of a mountain, 70 m NNE Morocco. Lon. 5 55 W, lat. 32 0 N.

Tefzra, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, 55 m SW Oran.

Tegaza, a town of Zahara, capital of a territory of its name, remarkable for mountains of salt. Lon. 6 30 W, lat. 27 40 N.

Tegerhy, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan, 80 m SW Mourzook.

Tegern, a town of Bavaria, with a celebrated abbey, seated on a lake, called the Tegern See, 30 m SSE Munich.

Teglio, a town of Switzerland, in Val-teline, situate on a mountain, 9 m SW Tirano.

Teheran, or *Tehraun*, a city and the northern capital of Persia, in Irak Agemi. It is surrounded by a wall, in which are six gates, and is about the size of Shiraz; but has not so many public buildings. The king resides in a square fortified palace, which is surrounded by a wall and a ditch, and is entered by two gates. The houses are built of bricks, baked in the sun, that the whole has a mudlike appearance. Here are some good bazars, and many caravan-serais and hummums. Five m to the S are the extensive ruins of the city of Rey, the Rages of Tobit. Teheran stands on a salt and moist plain, near the foot of the Albores mountains, 230 m N by W Isfahan. Lon. 50 55 E, lat. 35 40 N.

Teign, a river in Devonshire, composed of two branches, which rise in the E part of Dartmoor, and, uniting, enter the English channel at Teignmouth.

Teignmouth, a seaport in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. At this place the Danes first landed, and committed several outrages. It was almost

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entirely destroyed by the French, who set fire to it in 1690. Since that period the town has become of more consequence; and it is now a fashionable watering-place. It sends a number of vessels to the Newfoundland fishery, and has a considerable trade in carrying fine clay to the potteries in Staffordshire, whence are brought coal, salt, earthenware, &c. Four m from it, on the sea-coast, is an extensive quarry of various coloured marble. It is seated at the mouth of the Teign, 15 m s Exeter, and 187 w by s London. Lon. 3 29 w, lat. 50 32 N.

Teinitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, with a castle and convent, seated on the Radbuza, 30 m wsw Pilsen.

Teisendorf, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, 12 m nw Salzburg.

Teisse, or *Tiesz*, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows w to Tokay, and then s by Tlengrad, Segedin, and Titul, below which it joins the Danube.

Tejuco, a town of Brazil, capital of a diamond district of the same name, the richest in the country. It is situate in the midst of sterility; but the shops are well stocked with English cloth, printed cottons, baizes, hams, cheese, butter, and porter, all brought on mules from St. Salvador, or St. Sebastian. It is 500 m ssw of the former, and 400 N of the latter. Lon. 42 30 w, lat. 18 11 s.

Tekin; see *Bender*.

Telemeone, a town of Italy, in Stato delli Presidii, with a small harbour, and a strong fort; seated at the mouth of the Ofia, 10 m N Orbitello.

Teloso, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, 18 m ene Capua.

Telgen, or *Telga*, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, situate on the s part of the lake Maeler, 12 m sw Stockholm.

Telgen, a town of Sweden, in Upland, situate on a creek of the Baltic, 36 m ne Stockholm.

Telget, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster. Here is a celebrated image of the Virgin, which is visited by a great number of pilgrims. It is 5 m ene Munster.

Telles, a town of the kingdom of Fez, with a small harbour, on the Mediterranean, 100 m ese Tetuan.

Tellichery, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar. It was long the chief settlement of the English on the coast of Malabar, but after the capture of Mahe, in 1793, the Company's commerce was removed thither; yet still many rich na-

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tives reside here, and the trade is considerable. It is seated at the mouth of a river, 43 m wsw Calicut. Lon. 75 38 E, lat. 11 48 N.

Teltow, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, on a lake of the same name, 7 m ssw Berlin.

Teltzsch, a town of Moravia, on the frontiers of Bohemia, at the source of the Teya, 16 m s Iglaui.

Tembleque, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 28 m ese Toledo, and 43 s by s Madrid.

Temendefust, a town of the kingdom of Algiers, seated on the Mediterranean, 10 m E Algiers.

Temeswar, a strong town of Hungary, capital of a territory called the Bannat of Temeswar. It stands on the river Bega, which forms a morass round it; and the fortress requires a garrison of 14,000 men. This place formerly passed for impregnable; but it was taken by Prince Eugene, in a dry season, in 1716. It is 80 m nns Belgrade, and 160 se Buda. Lon. 21 40 E, lat. 45 53 N.

Temiscamin, a lake of Canada, 45 m long and 15 broad, which with its outlet the river Utawas form part of the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada.

Temissa, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan. Here the caravans from Tombuctoo, Bornou, &c. which travel by way of Cairo to Mecca, usually provide the stores of corn, dates, dried meat, and other necessities requisite for their dreary passage. It is 120 m ene Mourzook.

Tempelborg, a town of Further Pomerania, on the s side of a lake and on the frontiers of Poland, 43 m E by N New Stargard.

Templemore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, where much wool is sold annually in July. It is 13 m s by w Roscrea, and 21 N Cashel.

Templin, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, which has a great trade in timber. It was totally consumed by fire in 1735, but has been rebuilt in a beautiful manner. It stands between the Bodensee and Dolgensee, 18 m sw Prenzlau, and 42 N by E Berlin.

Tenasserim, a town of Siam, capital of a province. It is situate on a river of the same name, 47 m se Mergui. Lon. 98 50 w, lat. 11 35 N.

Tenbury, or *Tembury*, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the Teme, 15 m w by N Worcester, and 133 wnw London.

Tenby, a seaport in Pembrokeshire, governed by a market on Wednesday. Its castle was demolished in the wars. The principal occupation and it is a place of bathing. Four m w are the massive remains of a castle. Tenby is a rock projecting into the sea, between Pembroke, and 23 m N. 4 40 w, lat. 51 44 N.

Tenda, a town of France, fortified castle on a hill, 28 m nns Nice, and 40 m w by s the Roia, at the inf.

Tenday; see *Samoa*.

Tenedos, an island in the Aegean sea, on the coast of Natolia, in the strait of Gallipoli. It is 6 broad, inhabited by Greeks, and its music is the best in all the Levant. It is the town, at the mouth of the strait, with a harbour, de.

Lon. 25 38 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Tenen, or *Knin*, a town of Croatia, on the borders of Bosnia.

It has been several times taken by the Turks and Venetians. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 45 30 N.

Teneriff, one of the Canary islands, the most considerable in size and population. It is 20 m long and 10 m broad, and abounds in wine, sugar, and game. One part of the island is surrounded by mountains, the highest, called the Teide, is 12,138 feet above the sea, and the distance to the port of Oratava, on the N side, is above 10 m.

It is subject to earthquakes, and one destroyed several thousand people. In this island are cows, oxen and mules, and reserved for the Hawks and parrots, and also swallows, and black lizards, locusts, and other insects. It is named after Christophé de Las Casas, but the governor is called the governor of Teneriff.

Teneriff, a town in the province of Seville, in the Madalena, 100 m N. Lon. 74 15 W, lat. 37 15 N.

Tenez, or *Tenis*, a town in the province of Mitylene, in the district of its name. Its chief export is cotton.

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Tenby, a seaport of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Its castle was demolished in the civil wars. The principal trade is in coal, and it is a place of great resort for bathing. Four m wsw, on the seacoast, are the massive remains of Manorbier castle. Tenby is seated on a narrow rock projecting into the sea, 10 m E Pembroke, and 253 w London. Lon. 4 40 w, lat. 51 44 N.

Tenda, a town of Piedmont, with a fortified castle on a rock. It stands on the Roia, at the influx of the Brogna, 28 m NNE Nice, and 65 s Turin.

Tenday; see Samar.

Tenedos, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Asia, 14 m s of the strait of Gallipoli. It is 9 m long and 6 broad, inhabited almost wholly by Greeks, and its muscadine wine is the best in all the Levant. On the NE side is the town, at the foot of a mountain, with a harbour, defended by a castle. Lon. 25 58 E, lat. 39 48 N.

Tenen, or **Kuin**, a town of Dalmatia, on the borders of Bosnia, and a bishop's see. It has been several times taken by the Turks and Venetians, and is 48 m s Bihać. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 44 5 N.

Teneriff, one of the Canary islands, and the most considerable for riches, trade, and population. It lies w of the Grand Canary, is 70 m long and 22 broad, and abounds in wine, fruit, cattle, and game. One part of this island is surrounded by mountains, and one in particular, called the Pike of Teneriff, is 12,138 feet above the level of the sea: and the distance to the Pike from the port of Oratava, at the base of the mountain, is above 11 m. This island is subject to earthquakes; and, in 1704, one destroyed several towns, and many thousand people. The laborious works in this island are chiefly performed by oxen and mules, horses being scarce, and reserved for the use of the officers. Hawks and parrots are natives of the island, as also swallows, seagulls, partridges, and blackbirds. There are also lizards, locusts, and dragonflies. St. Christophé de Laguna is the capital, but the governor resides at St. Cruz.

Teneriff, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of St. Martha, seated on the Madalena, 100 m s by w St. Martha. Lon. 74 15 w, lat. 9 45 N.

Tenez, or **Tenis**, a town of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, capital of a district of its name, with a fort. The chief export is corn; but here is no

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harbour, and the road is exposed to the N and W winds. It is seated on a river, 4 m from the sea, and 85 wsw Algiers. Lon. 1 14 E, lat. 36 26 N.

Tengau, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, 550 m s by w Peking. Lon. 113 21 E, lat. 31 20 N.

Tennessee, one of the United States of America, lying between the parallels of 35 and 36½ degrees latitude; bounded on the s by Georgia, w by the Mississippi, N by Kentucky and Virginia, and E by the Iron and Bald mountains, which separate it from N Carolina. It is 410 m in length and 104 in breadth; and divided into three districts, Washington, Mero, and Hamilton, which are subdivided into 14 counties. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, and Holston, and it is watered by other rivers and creeks. The Cumberland mountains, a lofty ridge near 30 m broad, cut the state into the eastern and western divisions, which were originally known by the names of the establishments of Holston and Cumberland; but the latter is much the largest part. The climate, soil, and produce of Tennessee are nearly the same as the adjoining state of Kentucky; but W Tennessee, or Cumberland, is less salubrious, having a warmer and more humid temperature. In 1810 the number of inhabitants was 261,727. Knoxville is the capital.

Tennessee, a river of the United States, formerly called the Cherokee river, and the largest of all those which flow into the Ohio. Its commencement is formed in the state to which it gives name, by the junction of the Holston and Broad rivers, at fort Grainger, 35 m below Knoxville. It flows sw, on the E side of Cumberland mountains, into the Mississippi territory, where it makes a circuit to the w, called the Great Bend; it then reenters the state of Tennessee, which it passes quite through into that of Kentucky, where it enters the Ohio, 50 m above the conflux of that river with the Mississippi. The Tennessee is 600 yards broad at its mouth, and thence navigable by vessels of great burden for 260 m, to the Muscle Shoals, in the Great Bend; here the river widens to between 2 and 3 m, for nearly 30 m; and these shoals can only be passed in small boats: hence it may be navigated, by boats of 20 tons burden, 400 m further to its commencement.

Tennis, a town of Egypt, situate on an island in a lake of the same name, 28 m SE Damietta.

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Tenifou; see *Mobile*.

Tenist, a river of Morocco, which rises in the Atlas, 2 of Morocco, passes 3 m N of that city, and enters the ocean 15 m S of Saffy.

Tenstadt, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, 10 m NE Langenlitz.

Ten-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chang tong, with a good port, and a strong garrison. It is seated on the N side of a peninsula of the Yellow sea, 250 m SE Peking. Lon. 120 30 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Tenterden, a town in Kent, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. The steeple of the church is very lofty, and at the time of the Spanish invasion, in 1588, was made use of as a beacon. It is 24 m SW Canterbury, and 36 E by S London.

Tentugal, a town of Portugal, in Beira, 8 m WNW Coimbra.

Tepeaca, a town of New Spain, in Tlascala, built by Cortes, and then called Segura de la Frontera. In the principal square is a fort, now in a dilapidated state, a beautiful church, and a magnificent convent. It has several manufactures of woollen cloth, and is 17 m SSE Puebla.

Tepellene, a town of European Turkey, in Albania, with a palace of the pacha of Janina, where he sometimes holds his court. It is seated on the Vouissia, 12 m N Argiro Castro, and 60 WNW Janina.

Tepic, a town of New Spain, in Guadalupe, capital of a district that extends to the seacoast. It is seated on the summit of a mountain, 110 m W by N Guadalupe. Lon. 104 45 W, lat. 21 36 N.

Teponcolula, a town of New Spain, in Tlascala, capital of a district fertile in corn, cotton, and cochineal. It has manufactures of cotton stuffs and chamois, and is situate amid mountains, 160 m S Puebla. Lon. 97 51 W, lat. 17 16 S.

Tequila, a town of New Granada, in the district of Tunja, which has a great trade in sugar, sweetmeats, and the produce of a rich country. It is 32 m SSW Pamplona, and 100 NNE Tunja.

Terra, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, at the conflux of the Viciola and Tordino, 25 m NE Aquila.

Terrasso, the ancient Tarfus, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Mediterranean, 100 m W by N Alexandretta. Lon. 35 15 E, lat. 37 4 N.

Terrera, one of the Azores, of a circular form, about 55 m in circumfer-

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ence, and very fertile. It contains several towns and villages, with a number of forts. Angra is the capital, and the seat of government for all the islands.

Terschiz, or *Tershin*, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasán, 120 m WNW Herat. Lon. 57 35 E, lat. 35 5 N.

Terek, or *Terkh*, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, near the frontier of Georgia. It is seated on a river of the same name, near the Caspian sea, 180 m S Astracan. Lon. 47 30 E, lat. 43 22 N.

Terga, a town of Morocco, seated on the Omirabi, 90 m N Morocco.

Tergovist, or *Tervis*, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia. Here is a fine palace, belonging to the hospodar, or reigning prince; but he chiefly resides at Bucharest. It is seated on the Jalonitz, 35 m WNW Bucharest. Lon. 25 48 E, lat. 45 28 N.

Tergouan; see *Gouda*.

Termed, a town of Usbec Tartary, capital of a district in Bokharia; seated in an angle formed by the union of two rivers, 150 m S Samarcand. Lon. 65 35 E, lat. 37 15 N.

Termini, a town on the N coast of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a strong castle, warm baths, and the remains of a fine aqueduct. Here is a royal depot for the export of corn, oil, olives, and other productions; and it has a very large fishery. It stands near the mouth of a river of the same name, 20 m SSE Palermo.

Termoli, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, seated near the sea, 32 m SE Lanciano.

Ternate, the most northern and important island of the proper Moluccas, though not above 25 m in circumference. It is mountainous, and has a great number of woods that furnish much game; but it produces a great quantity of cloves, and other fruits proper to the climate. The chief quadrupeds are goats, deer, and hogs; and the birds are of distinguished beauty, particularly the kingfisher, of a scarlet and mazarine blue. The Boa-serpent is sometimes found here, of the length of thirty feet, and is reported sometimes to swallow even small deer. Ternate is governed by a sultan, who also controls Michian, Motir, and Mortay, with the N part of Gilolo, and even some Celebian isles, and part of Papua, whence he receives a tribute of gold, amber, and birds of paradise. In 1638 the Dutch formed an alliance with the sultan of Ternate and the lesser princes, which

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has been repeatedly renewed. The island lies a little to the N of the island of Sallu. Lon. 126 38 E, lat. 1 10 N.

Terneuse, a town and city in Flanders, of the Scheldt, called Terneuse, was taken by the French in 1794. It is 8 m N Sas van Ghelbe. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 10 N.

Terni, a town of Italy, in the province of Spoleto, seated on the left bank of the Velino, with a cataract a mile from the town. It is the birthplace of the emperor Adrian. It is 15 m SSW Rome.

Terneva, a town of Bulgaria, in the province of Sofia. It was formerly a principality, and the fortifications are seated on a mountain, 60 m WNW Adrianople, and 10 m SSW Sofia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 43 1 N.

Terneva, a town of Italy, in the province of Calabria, and a bishopric, seated on the Salempria, 10 m SSW Terneva.

Terodant; see *Tarud*.

Terouene, a town of the department of Pas de Calais, 6 m S St. Omer.

Terra di Bari, *Lavora*, &c. see *Bari*, &c.

Terra del Espiritu Santo, a western and largest island of the Hebrides, in the Pacific Ocean, 10 leagues in circuit. The hills are very high and mountainous, and in many places the hills rise to the sea. Except the cliffs, every part is covered with sugar-cane, and laid out in plantations. It is the seat of St. Philip and St. James. The isles which lie to the N of it, the isles which lie to the S of it, form several good harbours. Lon. 167 E, lat. 10 S.

Terra Firma, a countess, bounded on the N by the Atlantic, on the E by Amazonia, and on the S by the Pacific ocean. It is the seat of Darien, which last century was discovered in America. Its length is 1300 m; its greatest breadth is 180. It is divided into several provinces of Terra Firma, Carthagenia, St. Helena, Caracas, Cumanayagua, &c. The subject to the viceroy of Peru. In 1811, a spirit

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has been repeatedly renewed. In 1813 it was taken by the English. This island lies a little to the w of Ollolo. Lon. 246 38 E, lat. 1 20 N.

Terneuse, a town and fort of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the w branch of the Scheldt, called the Hondt. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is 8 m N Sas van Ghent, and 25 W W Antwerp.

Terni, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on the Nera, near the influx of the Velino, which has a famous cataract a mile from the town. Terni is the birthplace of Tacitus the historian. It is 15 m SW Spoleto, and 46 N Rome.

Ternova, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It was formerly the seat of the princes of Bulgaria, and a strong place, but the fortifications are ruined. It is seated on a mountain, near the Jenera, 80 m W Adrianople, and 97 N E Sofia. Lon. 26 2 E, lat. 43 1 N.

Ternova, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, and a bishop's see, seated on the Salempria, 10 m W W Larissa.

Terodant; see *Tarudant*.

Terouene, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, seated on the Lis, 6 m S St. Omer.

Terra di Bari, Lavoro, and Otranto, see Bari, &c.

Terra del Espíritu Santo, the most western and largest island of the New Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean, being 40 leagues in circuit. The land is exceedingly high and mountainous, and in many places the hills rise directly from the sea. Except the cliffs and beaches, every part is covered with wood, or laid out in plantations. Beside the bay of St. Philip and St. Jago, on the W side of it, the isles which lie along the S and E coast form several good bays and harbours. Lon. 167 W, lat. 15 S.

Terra Firma, a country of S America, bounded on the N by the Caribbean sea, N E by the Atlantic, S E by Guayana and Amazonia, S by New Granada, and W by the Pacific ocean and the isthmus of Darien, which last separates it from America. Its length, from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, is upward of 1300 m; its greatest breadth is 450, and in some places, toward the Oronoko, it is above 180. It is divided into the provinces of Terra Firma Proper, or Guayana, Cartagena, St. Martha, Venezuela, Caracas, Cumana, Paria, and Guayana. The whole country was subject to the viceroy of New Granada. In 1811, a spirit of revolt broke

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out, the provinces assembled a general congress, styled the Confederation of Venezuela, and they endeavoured to become an independent empire. But, in 1812, when multitudes were assembled in the churches to celebrate Maundy Thursday, a sudden and terrible convulsion of nature happened, and extended over a great part of the country; many thousands of human beings were lost; rocks and mountains split, and rolled into valleys; rivers lost, or their courses changed; some towns swallowed up, some totally, others nearly destroyed, and many very much injured. The surviving inhabitants deemed this a heavy judgment for recent transgressions, and their revolutionary principles subsided.

Terra del Fuego, a large island, separated from the southern extremity of America, by the strait of Magellan, and so called from the volcanos observed on it. The sea intersects it into several islands; all of them barren and mountainous; but on the lower grounds are found several sorts of trees and plants, and a variety of birds. The natives are short in stature, not exceeding five feet six inches; their heads large, their faces broad, their cheek bones prominent, and their noses flat. They have little brown eyes, without life; their hair is black and lank, hanging about their heads in disorder, and besmeared with trainoil. On the chin they have a few short hairs instead of a beard. They have no other clothing than a small piece of seal-skin, hanging from their shoulders to the middle of the back, being fastened round the neck with a string. Their natural colour seems to be an olive brown, but they paint themselves with various colours. Their arms are bows and arrows, and darts; and their instruments for fishing are a kind of fishgigs. They live chiefly on seals' flesh, and like the fat oily part most. There is no appearance of any subordination among them; and their whole character is a strange compound of stupidity, indifference, and inactivity.

Terracina, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, with a castle on a rock. It is the ancient Auxur, the capital of the Volsci, and the cathedral was originally a temple of Jupiter. Pope Pius VI built a palace and resided here during the spring and autumn, in order to urge on his noble undertaking of draining the Pomptine marshes, which he begun in 1778 and effectually completed in ten years. Terracina is seated among orange and citron groves, near the sea, on the

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frontiers of Naples, 34 m SSE Rome. Lon. 13 13 E, lat. 41 24 N.

Terranova, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Noto, famous for the export of sulphur; seated near the mouth of a river of the same name, 46 m WNW Noto. Lon. 14 25 E, lat. 37 5 N.

Terranova, a seaport of Sardinia, on a bay on the NE coast, 61 m SSE Sassari. Lon. 9 35 E, lat. 41 3 N.

Terrasson, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, seated on the Vézère, 25 m E Périgueux.

Terrénate, a town of New Spain, in the province of Sonora, 60 m N Arispe.

Terridon, Loch, an inlet of the sea, on the W coast of Scotland, in Ross-shire, between Gairloch and Applecross. It has many creeks and bays.

Terris, a strong town and fortress of Hindooistan, in the Carnatic, 25 m N Trichinopoly.

Terbiz, or *Turkibiz*, a city of Persia, in Chorasan, containing about 20,000 inhabitants. The chief trade is in iron, wrought in thick plates; in indigo and other drugs brought from the W, and wool, cloths, and rice from Herat. It is 180 m WNW Herat, and 180 S by E Meshed.

Teruel, a city of Spain, in Aragon, and a bishop's see, with a citadel. It is seated in a fertile plain, at the conflux of the Guadalquivir and Alhambra, 75 m SW Saragossa, and 112 E Madrid. Lon. 0 56 W, lat. 40 33 N.

Terveere, or *Vere*, a fortified seaport of Holland, in Zealand, on the NE coast of the isle of Walcheren. It has a good harbour, and a fine arsenal, 4 m N by E Middleburg, with which it communicates by a canal. Lon. 3 43 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Teschén, a town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name. It is surrounded by a wall, and at a little distance is the old castle, on an eminence, where the ancient dukes resided. The inhabitants carry on a trade in leather, woollen stuffs, and wine; and make excellent fire-arms. This town was taken by the Prussians in 1757, and restored in 1763. In 1779, a treaty of peace was concluded here between the emperor of Germany and the king of Prussia. It is seated in a morass, near the river Elsa, 36 m SSE Troppau, and 60 E by N Olmutz. Lon. 18 32 E, lat. 49 43 N.

Tesgedelt, a town of Morocco, seated on a craggy rock, said to be impregnable, at the mouth of the Techubit, 140 m WNW Morocco.

Tesloo Loomboe, the capital of Tibet,

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or of that part which is immediately subject to the Teshoo lama, who is sovereign of the country during the minority of the grand lama. The temples and mausoleums, with their numerous gilded canopies and turrets, and the palace of the lama, render it a magnificent place. It stands at the N end of a plain, upon a rocky eminence, at the entrance of a narrow defile, through which the river Painom-tchicu flows, and soon joins the Burrampooter. It is 220 m SW Lassa, and 470 W by E Calcutta. Lon. 89 7 E, lat. 29 4 N.

Tessin, a new canton of Switzerland, to the W of the canton of Grisons, and almost encircled by Italy. It is rich in pastures and cattle. Bellinzona is the capital.

Tesino, or *Tesin*, a river that has its source in Switzerland, on the S side of St. Gothard, flows through the canton of Tesin into the lake Maggiore, then passes to Pavia, in Milanese, and a little after joins the Po.

Tesino, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, 25 m SSE Trent.

Tesjet, a town of Zahara, capital of a district of the same name. It is 350 m SW Taflet. Lon. 5 45 W, lat. 35 54 N.

Tessin, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, on the river Rakenitz, 12 m SE Rostock.

Tessoua, a town of Fezzan, seated near a river, 90 m SSE Mourzouk.

Tess, or *Tese*, a river in Hampshire, which rises near Whitechurch, flows by Stockbridge and Rumsey, and enters the head of the bay of Southampton, at Redbridge.

Tetbury, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday, and a trade in yarn and wool. It is 25 m NE Bristol, and 99 W London.

Tetschen, or *Tetzen*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leimeritz, with a castle on a rock; seated on the Elbe, 29 m SE Dresden.

Tettanang, a town of Suabia, in a lake of the same name, 8 m N Lindau.

Tetuan, a city of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, and a convenient harbour. The houses are two stories high, built at the top, and whitewashed; they have only little holes toward the street, which are very narrow; and the windows are on the other side, facing the courtyard, in which is generally a fountain. Some of the women scarcely ever take the air, excepting on the flat roofs; and the inhabitants dancing, and take all their amusements from them, having hence a regular com-

nection between Jewish town is full of the Moors; but between them is, covered with a row of houses on each side, the appearance of suburban inhabitants are evident, four of which are very considerable; the fashions are silk, The environs abound with gardens, and the soil is more fertile than in any other empire. This city was taken by several European empires, in 1790, when the longer permit them to be seated on the river Mediterranean, 140 m SW, lat. 35 37 N.

Tevrona, a river of Anio, which rises 12 m above Tivoli, and till it comes near the hills, covered with vineyards, supposed to be the sibyl Albunea, to which here was dedicated with augmented rays is confined, at last precipice; and the sounds through the Tivoli. Having a good soon afterward reaches the lake Solfatara, Tiber, near Rome.

Teviot, a river rises in the mountain ofburghshire, and passes county, unites with above Kelfo. The it flows takes in the county, that the shire Teviotaldale.

Teukera, a seaport of the island of Derna, on a bay of the same name, 32 25 N.

Tenpitz, a town of the Middle mark, 25 m S by E Berlin.

Teschintz, a town of the principality of Culmbach, 17 m N Culmbach.

Tessing, a town of the circle of Pilsen, 30 m N Pilsen.

Tewkesbury, a town of Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It has a monastery, and one of the noblest in the kingdom. It

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nication between the houses. The Jewish town is quite distinct from that of the Moors; but the only difference between them is, that the streets are covered with a roof extending from the houses on each side, and have the appearance of subterranean passages. The inhabitants are estimated at 80,000, one fourth of which are Jews. The trade is very considerable; and the chief manufactures are silk, carpets, and mats. The environs abound in vineyards and gardens, and the fruits here are better nurtured than in any other part of the empire. This city was the residence of several European consuls, till the year 1770, when the emperor would no longer permit them to remain. It is seated on the river St. Martin, near the Mediterranean, 140 m NNW Fez. Lon. 5 23 W, lat. 35 37 N.

Teverone, a river of Italy, the ancient Anio, which rises in the Apennines, 50 m above Tivoli, glides through a plain till it comes near the town, when it is confined for a short space between two hills, covered with groves. These were supposed to be the residence of the sibyl Albunea, to whom an elegant temple here was dedicated. The river moving with augmented rapidity, as its channel is confined, at last rushes over a lofty precipice; and the noise of its fall resounds through the hills and groves of Tivoli. Having gained the plain, it soon afterward receives the waters of the lake Solfatara, and then joins the Tiber, near Rome. See *Solfatara*.

Teviot, a river of Scotland, which rises in the mountains in the SW of Roxburghshire, and passing NE through the county, unites with the Tweed a little above Kells. The dale through which it flows takes in so great a part of the county, that the shire itself is often called Teviotdale.

Teukera, a seaport of Barbary, in Barba, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 120 m WSW Derna. Lon. 19 40 E, lat. 32 25 N.

Teupitz, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, with a castle in a lake, 25 m S by E Berlin.

Teuschintz, a town and castle of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, 17 m N Culmbach.

Tesing, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, 30 m NW Pilsen.

Tewkesbury, a borough in Gloucestershire, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. Here are the remains of a monastery, and its church now forms one of the noblest parish churches in the kingdom. In 1471, Edward IV

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gained here a decisive victory over the Lancastrians. Tewkesbury has manufactures of nails, cotton stockings, and mustard, and a considerable trade in malt. It is seated on the Avon, near its union with the Severn, 10 m W Gloucester, and 103 WNW London.

Texas, a large province of New Spain, in the audience of Mexico; bounded on the W and E by Louisiana, S by the gulf of Mexico and New Leon, and W by Cohahuila. Its extent is about 700 m to WNW and 200 in breadth; is inhabited by infinite nations of Indians, and at present has but few settlements. It is well watered and woody, and abounds with wild horses. The capital is St. Antonio.

Texel, an island of N Holland, separated from the continent by a narrow channel of the same name, defended by a strong fort on the mainland, called the Helder. This channel is the best and most southern entrance into the Zuider zee, and through it most of the ships pass that are bound to Amsterdam. In 1799, the fort was taken by the English; and the whole of the Dutch fleet, lying within the channel, surrendered to them; but the English abandoned the fort soon afterward. Lon. 4 59 E, lat. 53 10 N.

Teya, a river of Germany, which rises near Teltzsch, in Moravia, flows E, by Znaim, on the borders of Austria, and enters the Moraw, on the confines of Hungary.

Teyn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, seated on the Muldau, 10 m SE Piseck.

Tezar, a town of the kingdom of Fez, capital of the province of Cuzil. Here is a mosque half a mile in circumference. It is seated on a small river, 45 m E Fez. Lon. 4 15 W, lat. 33 40 N.

Tezeuco, a city of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, formerly one of the most populous and celebrated, and still has some magnificent buildings. Here Cortez caused a canal to be dug, and built 18 brigantines to carry on the siege of Mexico. It has woollen and cotton manufactures, and stands on the river and near the lake of its name, 16 m ENE Mexico. See *Mexico*.

Tezela, a town of Algiers, in the province of Maicara, with a castle, 15 m SW Oran.

Tezout, a town of the kingdom of Fez, seated on the point of a rock, 15 m S Melilla.

Tezzoute, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantia. Its ruins extend 10 m in circumference, among which are magnificent remains of city

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gates, an amphitheatre, a temple dedicated to Eiculapius, and other elegant structures. It is 90 m s w Constantia.

Thaince, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, near the mouth of a river of the same name; 120 m s Tunis. Lon. 10 15 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Thame, or *Tame*, a river that rises near Tring in Hertfordshire, crosses Buckinghamshire to the N of Ailesbury, enters Oxfordshire at the town of Thame, whence it is navigable for barges to Dorchester, where it joins the Thames.

Thame, or *Tame*, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Tuesday, seated on the river of the same name, 12 m E Oxford, and 44 W by N London.

Thames, the finest river in Great Britain, which has its two sources, the *Churn* and *Isis*, in Gloucestershire, and form their junction in Wiltshire, 2 m to the W of Cricklade. Some writers have continued the name of *Isis* to the Thames till it arrives at Dorchester and receives the *Thame*; but this is an impropriety, being contrary to ancient and unquestionable authorities. The *Thames* proceeds to Cricklade, where it receives several rivulets, which cause it to widen considerably in its course to Lechlade; and being there joined by the *Coln* and *Lech*, at the distance of 138 m from London, it becomes navigable for vessels of 50 tons. At Oxford (in whose academic groves its poetical name of *Isis* has been so often invoked) it is joined by the *Charwel*; at Abingdon, by the *Ock*; and at Dorchester by the *Thame*. Passing by Wallingford to Reading, it there receives the *Kennet*; and thence proceeds by Henley, Marlow, Maidenhead, Windsor, Staines, Chertsey, Kingston, and Brentford, in its course to London; during which it receives the *Loddon*, *Coln*, *Wey*, *Mole*, *Brent*, and *Wandle*. From Lechlade to London it forms a boundary to Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Surry, and Middlesex. From London the river proceeds by Greenwich, Woolwich, Grays-Thurrock, Gravesend, and Leigh, to the German ocean, in which course it parts *Essex* from *Kent*, and receives the *Lea*, *Roding*, *Darent*, and *Medway*. Though the *Thames* is said to be navigable 138 m above London Bridge, there are so many flats, that, in summer, the navigation westward would be stopped, were it not for a number of locks; but the first lock is 52 m above that bridge. The plan of new cuts has been adopted, in some places, to shorten

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the navigation; there is one near Lechlade, and another a mile from Abingdon. A still more important undertaking was effected in 1789; the junction of this river with the *Severn*. A canal had been made from the *Severn* to *Stroud*; which canal is now continued thence to Lechlade, where it joins the *Thames*; a distance of above 30 m. A communication between this river and the *Trent* and *Mersey* has likewise been effected, by a canal from Oxford to Coventry; and another canal extends from this, at Braunston, to the *Thames* at Brentford, called the Grand Junction Canal.

Thames, a river of Connecticut, formed of two principal branches, the *Shetucket* and the *Quinabaug*, which have their junction at Norwich. From this place the *Thames* is navigable 14 m to Long island sound, which it enters below New London, forming the fine harbour of that town.

Thambruck, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the river *Unstrut*, 3 m N Langenthal.

Thanet, an island comprising the E angle of Kent, being separated from the mainland by the two branches of the *Stour*. It produces much corn, and the S part is a rich tract of marsh land. It contains the towns of Margate and Ramsgate, and several villages.

Thanhausen, a town of Suabia, on the river *Mindel*, 14 m N *Mindelheim*.

Thasos, an island of the Archipelago, on the coast of Macedonia, at the entrance of the gulf of *Contessa*. It is 12 m long and 8 broad, and abounds in all the necessities of life. The fruits and wine are very delicate; and there are mines of gold and silver, beside quarries of fine marble. The chief town of the same name, has a harbour frequented by merchants. Lon. 24 32 E, lat. 40 59 N.

Thaxted, a town in Essex, with a market on Friday. It has a large and beautiful church, and is seated near the source of the *Chelmer*, 20 m N by W Chelmsford, and 44 N N London.

Theaki, an island in the Mediterranean sea, 24 m long and 7 broad, separated from the NE part of that of *Cefalonia* by a narrow channel. It is the ancient *Ithaca*, celebrated as the birthplace and kingdom of *Ulysses*. It forms part of the republic of *Seven Islands*, and the chief town is *Valthi*, which has a spacious harbour. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 38 25 N.

Thebaid, a country of Upper Egypt, now called *Said*. It is the least fertile, and the thinnest of people of any

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province in Egypt, fertile; but celebrated for a great number of cities here in a solitary region inhabited by Arabs, profession.

Thebes, the name of Upper Egypt, for having 100 gates, many tombs and monuments of antiquity. *Theracarnack*, *Luxor*, seated among its ruins, called the antiquities of *Luxor*.

Thebes, in Turkey, *Themar*, a town of county of Henneberg, *Werra*, 10 m SE *Meiningen*.

Thengen, a town of a princely county of the landgraviate of Hesse, situate on the *Heggen* haufen.

Theodosia; see *Cape*.

Thermia, an island of the gulf of *Engia*, 12 m from the coast. The soil is good and it has a great principal town, of the residence of a Greek prince. 59 E, lat. 37 31 N.

Thesaly, a province of Turkey, bounded on the N by *Armadia*, and W by *Albania* to exuberance, and lemons, citrons, peaches, figs and melons, almonds, chestnuts, &c. &c.

Thetford, a borough governed by a mayor on Saturday. It is seated on the *Ouse*, which here divides *Norfolk*, and is navigable. It has two parishes, on the *Suffolk* side considerable manufactures of cloth and paper. The county are held by *John de Lincolne*, and 80 N, lat. 52 28 N.

Theux, a village of the territory of *Luxembourg*, where the French defeated the Austrians, in 1794. It is seated on the *Willeux*.

Thiel, or *Tiel*, a town in Gelderland, in 1794. It is seated on the *Willeux*.

Thielt, a town in Flanders, 10 m N of *Brussels*.

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province in Egypt, being full of deserts; but celebrated for the retreat of a great number of Christians, who lived here in a solitary manner. It is now inhabited by Arabs, who are robbers by profession.

Thebes, the name of an ancient city of Upper Egypt. It was celebrated for having 100 gates, and there are many tombs and magnificent remains of antiquity. Three villages, named Carnack, Luxor, and Gournou, are seated among its ruins, which are hence called the antiquities of Carnack and Luxor.

Thebes, in Turkey; see *Thiva*.

Themar, a town of Franconia, in the county of Henneberg, near the river Werra, 10 m SE Meiningen.

Thengen, a town of Suabia, capital of a princely county of the same name, in the landgraviate of Nellenburg. It is situate on the Hegau, 8 m N Schaffhausen.

Theodasia; see *Cassa*.

Thermia, an island of the Archipelago, S of the island of Zia, and near the gulf of Engia, 12 m long and 5 broad. The soil is good and well cultivated, and it has a great deal of silk. The principal town, of the same name, is the residence of a Greek bishop. Lon. 24 59 E, lat. 37 31 N.

Thesaly, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the N by Macedonia, E by the Archipelago, S by Lavadia, and W by Albania. It is fertile to exuberance, and produces oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, grapes of an uncommon sweetness, excellent figs and melons, almonds, olives, cotton, chestnuts, &c. Larissa is the capital.

Thetford, a borough in Norfolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated on the Little Ouse, which here divides Suffolk from Norfolk, and is navigable from Lynn. It has two parish-churches (one of them on the Suffolk side of the river) and a considerable manufacture of woollen cloth and paper. The spring affizes for the county are held here. It is 30 m SSE Lynn, and 80 NE London. Lon. 0 50 E, lat. 52 28 N.

Theux, a village of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, 3 m NW Spa, where the French obtained a victory over the Austrians, in 1794.

Thiel, or *Tiel*, a strong town of Holland, in Gelderland, taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Waal, 18 m W Nimeguen.

Thielt, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, 10 m N Courtray.

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Thiengen, a town of Suabia, on the river Wuttuch, 13 m W Schaffhausen.

Thiers, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, with manufactures of paper, thread, and cutlery; seated on the side of a hill, 21 m E by N Clermont.

Thionville, a strong town of France, in the department of Moselle. The Austrians bombarded it in 1792, but were obliged to raise the siege. It is seated on the Moselle, over which is a bridge defended by a hornwork, 14 m N Metz, and 33 SW Treves.

Thirlmere; see *Leathes-water*.

Thirsk, a borough in N Yorkshire, with a market on Monday, and manufactures of coarse linens, facking, &c. The church was erected out of the ruins of its strong castle, destroyed by Henry II. It is 24 m NW York, and 220 N by W London.

Thiva, or *Thebes*, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, and a bishop's see. It is 4 m in circuit, but so full of ruins that it does not contain above 4000 Turks and Christians. The only part now inhabited was originally the castle, called Cadmea, from Cadmus, the founder. It is famous for a fine sort of white clay, of which bowls for pipes are made, that dry naturally and become as hard as stone. Here are two mosques, and several Greek churches. It is seated between two rivers, 28 m NW Athens.

Thiviers, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 18 m WNE Perigueux.

Thomas, St. an island in the Atlantic, lying under the equator, near the W coast of Guinea, discovered in 1640 by the Portuguese, to whom it belongs. It is almost round, about 30 m in diameter; and consists chiefly of hills, intermixed with valleys, which are often filled with a thick fog. The soil is fertile, and produces plenty of sugar-canes, rice, and millet. On the same vine are blossoms and green and ripe grapes all the year round. The climate is unwholesome to the Portuguese, and few live to a great age; but it agrees well with the original natives, and also with the cattle, which are larger and finer here than on the coast of Guinea. In 1641, this island was taken by the Dutch; but they soon relinquished it through the inclemency of the climate. Pavaosan is the capital.

Thomas, St. one of the Virgin islands, in the W Indies, with a harbour, a town, and a fort. It is 15 m in circuit, and the trade is considerable, particu-

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larly in times of peace. It belongs to the Danes, but they surrendered it to the English in 1807. Lon. 65 26 W, lat. 18 22 N.

Thomas, St. the capital of the Spanish part of Guayana, seated at the foot of a hill, on the right bank of the Oronoko, where that river begins to form its delta of mouths. It is fortified, and the central and protecting point of the trade carried on in these waters. A governor resides here, who is dependent on that of Caracas, and also a bishop. Lon. 62 55 W, lat. 8 7 N.

Thomas, St. a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, formerly a powerful city. It is inhabited by weavers and diers, and noted for making the best coloured stuffs in India. It is 3 m S Madras.

Thomastown, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, with a castle, and a bridge over the river Noire, 10 m SSE Kilkenny.

Thomastown, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, with a trade in lumber and lime; seated on the W side of Penobscot bay, 30 m E by N Wiscasset.

Thonon, a town of Savoy, with a palace and several convents; seated on the lake of Geneva, at the influx of the river Drama, 13 m SW Lausanne, and 16 NE Geneva.

Thorn, a city of W Prussia, formerly a hanseatic town. In the church of St. John is the epitaph of the famous Copernicus, who was born here. It is divided into the old and new town, and has a celebrated protestant academy. In 1703 it was taken by the Swedes, who demolished the fortifications. Between 1708 and 1710 it was visited by the plague. In 1724 a tumult happened here, between the Roman catholics and protestants, on account of the students of the jesuits; and the Poles sent judges to try the magistrates for not suppressing the riot, who condemned the president and nine citizens to be beheaded. In 1793, the king of Prussia forcibly took possession of this town, and annexed it to his dominions. It is seated on the Vistula, over which is a long wooden bridge, 67 m S Dantzic, and 105 NW Warsaw. Lon. 18 42 E, lat. 53 6 N.

Thorn, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, situate in a marshy soil near the river Don, 10 m NE Doncaster, and 165 N by W London.

Thornbury, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a mar-

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ket on Saturday. It is 24 m SW Gloucester, and 122 W London.

Thorney, a village in Cambridgeshire, 6 m NE Peterborough. Near it was a mitred abbey, and the nave of the church is still remaining.

Thorney, a small island in a bay of the English channel, near the coast of Sussex, with a village of the same name, at the mouth of the Lavant, 7 m SW Chichester.

Thornhill, a town of Scotland, in Dumfriesshire, with manufactures of coarse linen and woollen cloth, situate near the river Nith, 15 m NNW Dumfries.

Thouars, a town of France, in the department of Deux Sevres. The castle of its ancient dukes is on a rock, surrounded by walls 120 feet high, built of white stone. It is seated on a hill, by the river Thoue, 32 m SE Angers, and 162 SW Paris.

Thrapston, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Nen, 20 m SW Peterborough, and 73 NNW London.

Three Hills Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S Pacific ocean, 12 m in circuit, lying to the S of Macillo.

Three Rivers, a town of Lower Canada, formerly the capital of that country, when it belonged to the French. It is situate on a river of the same name, which, before its junction with the St. Lawrence, is divided by two islands into three channels. It has two churches, a convent, a fort, and an hospital. Nine m up the river are considerable iron-works. It is 70 m WSW Quebec. Lon. 72 27 W, lat. 46 24 N.

Thuin, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, seated on the Sambre, 8 m SW Charleroy, and 15 SE Mons.

Thule; see *Fula*.

Thun, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Bern, with a castle. It is seated on a lake of the same name (14 m long and 3 broad) where the river Aar issues from it, 15 m S by E Bern.

Thur, a river of Switzerland, which rises in the S part of the county of Toggenburg, and flows into the Rhine, 7 m to the SSW of Schaffhausen.

Thurgau, a new canton of Switzerland, lying along the river Thur; bounded on the S by the canton of St. Gall, W by that of Zurich, and N and E by the lake and territory of Constance. It is extremely populous, and the most pleasant and fertile part of Switzerland,

though somewhat the south. One t are catholics, and vinites. Fraufen

Thuringia, a p in the circle of Up on the E by Miss by Hesse and E duchy of Brunsw of Anhalt. It is as much broad fruit, and wood duke of Saxony reigns. Erfurt a chief towns.

Thurles, a to county of Tip into two equal 13 m N by E kenny.

Thurso, a bo Caithness, at t Thurso, on the bay. It has a corn and fish, woollen and li NW Wick, and 3 18 W, lat. 58

Tiagar, a to Carnatic, 50 m 75 S Arcot.

Tiano, a tow Lavoro, with a mineral spring.

Tiber, a rivi from the Apen through the E go, St. Sepu Orto, and Ro enters the M Ostia and Por

Tiberias, o in Palestine, its name, cal and the Lake rounded by eminence, ar called the H mile to the baths of E roned by lo nences; and seen the re hewn in th Some found yet to be tra salem.

Tibet, a c the NW and Tartary, B Birmah, an and Bootar the highest the elevate

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though somewhat mountainous toward the south. One third of the inhabitants are catholics, and the others are Calvinists. Frauenfeld is the capital.

Thuringia, a province of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony; bounded on the *E* by Misnia, *S* by Franconia, *W* by Hesse and Eichfeld, and *N* by the duchy of Brunswick and the principality of Anhalt. It is 73 m long and nearly as much broad, abounding in corn, fruit, and wood. It belongs to the duke of Saxony and several petty sovereigns. Erfurt and Langensalza are the chief towns.

Thurles, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, divided nearly into two equal parts by the river Suir, 13 m *N* by *E* Cashel, and 25 *W* Kilkenny.

Thurso, a borough of Scotland, in Caithness, at the mouth of the river Thurso, on the *SW* side of a spacious bay. It has a considerable trade in corn and fish, and manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. It is 20 m *NW* Wick, and 56 *NE* Dornoch. Lon. 3 18 *W*, lat. 58 36 *N*.

Tiagar, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 50 m *WSW* Pondicherry, and 75 *S* Arcot.

Tiano, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, with a famous nunnery, and a mineral spring, 15 m *NW* Capua.

Tiber, a river of Italy, which issues from the Apennines, in Florentino, flows through the Ecclesiastical State by Borgo, St. Sepulchro, Citta di Castella, Orto, and Rome, 10 m below which it enters the Mediterranean sea, between Ostia and Porto.

Tiberias, or *Tabaria*, a town of Syria, in Palestine, on the *W* side of a lake of its name, called also the Sea of Galilee and the Lake of Genesareth. It is surrounded by walls, has a castle on an eminence, and a very ancient church, called the House of Peter. About a mile to the *S* are the celebrated hot baths of Rammas. The lake is environed by lofty and precipitous eminences; and along its borders are to be seen the remains of ancient tombs, hewn in the rocks facing the water. Some foundations of the old city are yet to be traced. It is 64 m *NNE* Jerusalem.

Tibet, a country of Asia, bounded on the *NW* and *N* by the desert of Kobi, in Tartary, *E* by China, *S* by Affam and Birmah, and *SW* and *W* by Hindoostan and Bootan. This country is deemed the highest in Asia; it being a part of the elevated tract that gives rise not

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only to the rivers of India and China, but also to those of Siberia and Tartary. The length from *E* to *W* cannot be less than 1400 m. the breadth about 500, but is very unequal. It is divided into three parts, Upper, Middle, and Lower Tibet. The Upper lies toward the sources of the Ganges and Burrampooter; the Middle is that in which Lassa, the capital, is seated; and the Lower, that which borders on China. Little Tibet lies between Upper Tibet and Cashgur. Notwithstanding the very rough and sterile state of Tibet, and the severity of the climate, from its wonderful elevation, the inhabitants are in a high state of civilization; their houses lofty and built of stone; and the useful manufactures in some degree of improvement. The principal exports are gold dust, diamonds, pearls, lamb skins, shawls, woollen cloths, rock salt, musk, and tincal or crude borax. The nature of the soil prohibits the progress of agriculture; but wheat, peas, and barley are cultivated. Here are many beasts of prey, and great abundance and variety of wild fowl and game; with numerous flocks of sheep and goats, and herds of cattle, of a diminutive size, as well as small horses. The Tibetians are governed by the grand lama, who is not only submitted to, and adored by them, but is also the great object of adoration for the various tribes of pagan Tartars, who walk through the vast tract of continent that stretches from the river Volga to Corea. He is not only the sovereign pontiff, the vicegerent of the deity on earth, but by the more remote Tartars is absolutely regarded as the deity himself. Even the emperor of China, who is of a Tartar race, does not fail to acknowledge the lama, in his religious capacity, although, as a temporal sovereign, the lama himself is tributary to that emperor. The opinion of the most orthodox Tibetians is, that when the grand lama seems to die, either of old age or infirmity, his soul, in reality, only quits a crazy habitation, to look for another younger or better; and it is discovered again in the body of some child, by certain tokens known only to the lamas or priests, in which order he always appears. In 1774, the grand lama was an infant, who had been discovered some time before by the Teshoo lama, who, in authority and sanctity of character, is next to the grand lama, and, during his minority, acts as chief. The lamas, who form the greatest and most powerful body in the state, have the priesthood entirely in their

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hands. At the head of their hierarchy are three lamas: the Dalai lama, who resides at Lassa; the Teshoo lama, who lives at Teshoo Loomboo; and the Taranat lama, whose seat is Kharcha, in the north. The priests constitute many monastic orders, which are held in great veneration among them. The most numerous sect are called Gylongs, who are exempt from labour, enjoined temperance, and interdicted all intercourse with the female sex: they abound over all Tibet and Bootan, notwithstanding the severity of discipline; since every family consisting of more than four boys is obliged to contribute one of them to this order; and it is also encouraged by ambition, as the officers of state are usually selected from this sect. Beside the religious influence and authority of the grand lama, he is possessed of unlimited power throughout his dominions. His residence is at a vast palace on the mountain Putala, 7 m from Lassa. In 1774, the English E India Company made a treaty with the grand lama. The religion of Tibet, though, in many respects, it differs from that of the Indian bramins, yet, in others, has a great affinity to it. The practice of polyandry is universally prevalent in Tibet; and one female associates with all the brothers of a family, without any restriction of age or number: the choice of the female is the privilege of the elder brother. This extraordinary custom, and the celibacy of the priests, may have been intended to guard against too numerous a population in an unfertile country. The Tibetians preserve entire the mortal remains of their sovereign lamas only; every other corpse is either consumed by fire, or exposed to be the promiscuous food of beasts and birds of prey. They have a great veneration for the cow, and highly respect the waters of the Ganges, the source of which they believe to be in heaven. The sunniasses, or Indian pilgrims, often visit Tibet as a holy place; and the grand lama always maintains a body of near 300 of them in his pay. See *Palte*.

Tiburon, a cape at the most western extremity of St. Domingo, with a town and fort, on an open road, opposite Port Antonio in Jamaica. It was taken by the English and the French royalists in 1794, but retaken by the French republicans the next year. Lon. 74 32 W, lat. 18 25 N.

Tickety, a town of Hindoostan, in the circle of Cicacole, 30 miles NE Cicacole, and 70 SW Ganjam.

TIL

Tickill, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It had a castle and fortifications, demolished in the civil wars, of which some ruins remain. It is 5 m S Doncaster, and 154 N by W London.

Ticonderoga, a fort of the state of New York, built by the French in 1736, on the narrow passage between the lakes George and Champlain. It was taken in 1759 by general Amherst, and in 1777 by general Burgoyne, but evacuated soon after the convention of Saratoga. It had all the advantages that art or nature could give it; but is now in ruins, and forms an appendage to a farm. It is 14 m S Crown Point.

Tidewell, a town in Derbyshire, on the S confines of the Peak, with a market on Wednesday. Here is a well that ebbs and flows two or three times in an hour after great rains; the water gushing from several cavities at once, for the space of five minutes: the well is three feet deep and broad, and the water rises and falls two feet. It is deemed one of the wonders of the Peak. Tidewell is 24 miles NW Derby, and 160 NNW London.

Tidore, an island, one of the Moluccas, 16 m to the S of Ternate. It is 20 m in circuit, and produces cloves and flax. The woods, and the rocks that surround it, render it a place of defence. It is governed by a sultan, who possesses also the S part of Gilolo, and claims tribute from Mysol. Lon. 126 40 E, lat. 10 N.

Tiel; see *Thiel*.

Tien-sing, a city of China, in Pe-tcheli, which has a great trade in salt. It is seated on the Pei-ho (at the influx of the Eu-ho) 90 m from its mouth, and 90 SE Peking.

Tiefs; see *Teiffe*.

Tiftis; see *Teffis*.

Tigre, a province in the NE part of Abyssinia, 200 m long and 120 broad, through which passes all the merchandise of the kingdom, destined to cross the Red sea for Arabia. Auzen is the capital.

Tigris, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which has its source in the mountain Tchilder, in Diarbek. It flows by Diarbekir, Gezira, Mosul, and Tecrit, in which course it separates Diarbek from Curdistan; then enters Irak Arabi, where it passes by Bagdad and Corna, and soon after joins the Euphrates, 35 m above Bassora.

Tilbury, East, a village in Essex, near the mouth of the Thames, E of Tilbury Fort. In this parish is a field, called

Cave Field, in passage to one in the neighbour Dr. Derham m considerable of depth of one to the third 80 f remote for inv

Tilbury, We the N of Tilbur the see of bish who converted the Spanish archannel, in 15 a camp here, visible. In 172 discovered near

Tilbury Fort ate on the Thar It has a double which is 180 strength on the able to lay the On the side n curtain, and a the bastion number of gu London.

Tilliers, a to partment of E and 12 W Dreu

Tilist, a town thuanian depar has a considerab butter, cheese, 1757, it was t soon abandon by the French treasies of pea France and Russia, the thr in person. It 50 m NE Konitau. Lon. 22

Timana, a to Popayan, capit in cotton, ho seated on a ri payan. Lon

Timbuctoo;

Timerycott, Hindoostan, in in the district SE Hyderabad, pily. Lon. 7

Timon, or T coast of the p in circuit. It is and produces rice. Lon. 10

Timor, an ill to the W of th land. It is 20 and abounds in

T I M

Cave Field, in which is a horizontal passage to one of the spacious caverns in the neighbouring parish of Chadwell. Dr. Derham measured three of the most considerable of them, and found the depth of one to be 50, another 70, and the third 80 feet. Their origin is too remote for investigation.

Tilbury, West, a village in Essex, to the N of Tilbury Fort. In 630, it was the see of bishop Cedda, or St. Chad, who converted the East Saxons. When the Spanish armada was in the English channel, in 1588, queen Elizabeth had a camp here, and some traces of it are visible. In 1727, a medicinal spring was discovered near this village.

Tilbury Fort, a fortress in Essex, situated on the Thames, opposite Gravesend. It has a double moat, the innermost of which is 180 feet broad; and its chief strength on the land side consists in being able to lay the whole level under water. On the side next the river is a strong curtain, and a platform; on both which, and the bastions, are planted a great number of guns. It is 23 m E by S London.

Tilliers, a town of France, in the department of Eure, six m NE Verneuil, and 12 W Dreux.

Tilsit, a town of Prussia, in the Lithuanian department, with a castle. It has a considerable trade in corn, linseed, butter, cheese, and other provisions. In 1757, it was taken by the Russians, but soon abandoned. In 1807, it was taken by the French; soon after which two treaties of peace were signed, between France and Prussia, and France and Russia, the three sovereigns being here in person. It is situated on the Memel, 50 m NE Konigsberg, and 95 SSW Mitau. Lon. 22 8 E, lat. 55 8 N.

Timana, a town of New Granada, in Popayan, capital of a district abounding in cotton, honey, and cattle. It is seated on a river, 100 miles SSE Popayan. Lon. 75 12 W, lat. 2 14 N.

Timbuctoo; see *Tombuctoo*.

Timerycottia, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, chief place in the district of Palnaud. It is 72 m SE Hyderabad, and 81 W by S Condapilly. Lon. 79 26 E, lat. 16 20 N.

Timon, or *Timoan*, an island on the E coast of the peninsula of Malaya, 30 m in circuit. It is mountainous and woody, and produces plenty of cocoa-nuts and rice. Lon. 104 25 E, lat. 3 0 N.

Timor, an island in the Indian ocean, to the W of the NW point of New Holland. It is 200 m long and 60 broad, and abounds in sandal wood, wax, and

T I N

honey. The Dutch have a fort here, from which they expelled the Portuguese, in 1613. It is situated at Cupan, the principal town, on the SW point of the island. Lon. 124 0 E, lat. 10 23 S.

Timorlaut, an island in the Indian ocean, between Timor and New Guinea. It is 60 m in circuit, and the S point is in lon. 131 54 E, lat. 8 15 S.

Tina, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the river Tis, 37 miles NW Spalatro.

Tinchaly, a town of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, 15 miles N Ferns, and 21 SW Wicklow.

Tinevelly, or *Palameotta*, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the province of Tinevelly, at the S extremity of the Carnatic. It is seated on a river, which flows into the gulf of Manara, 85 m SSW Madura. Lon. 77 46 E, lat. 8 42 N.

Ting-tcheon, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fo-kien. It is 980 m S Peking. Lon. 116 30 E, lat. 25 48 N.

Tinian, an island in the Pacific ocean, one of the Ladronea, 12 m long and 6 broad. The soil is dry, and somewhat sandy. Here are many cattle, abundance of fowls, and plenty of wild hogs. It affords abundance of cocoa-nuts, papaws, guavas, limes, four oranges, and bread-fruit; also much cotton and indigo. There are no streams; and the water of a well, supposed to be the same at which Anson filled his casks in 1742, was found by Byron, in 1765, to be brackish and full of worms. Both these officers experienced that the fish caught here were unwholesome. The principal inconvenience arises from the number of muskitoes, and other kinds of flies; and there are likewise many venomous insects, centipedes, and scorpions. The road is dangerous, for the bottom consists of hard sand and large coral rocks. Lon. 146 0 E, lat. 15 0 N.

Tino, the ancient Tenos, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of Andros, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. It is 15 m long and 8 broad, and subject to the Turks. This island produces abundance of silk, and the stockings made of it are very good, but nothing can equal the gloves which are knit here for the ladies. The fortress stands on a rock; and here is a bishop's see of the Latin church, though the Greeks have 200 papas or priests. The capital is of the same name. Lon. 25 10 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Tintagel, a village in Cornwall, a mile W of Bossiney. It is noted for the splendid remain of a castle, on a bold promontory in the Bristol channel, said

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to have been the birthplace of king Arthur, and the seat of the ancient dukes of Cornwall.

Tintern, a village in Monmouthshire, on the river Wye, 5 m N by E Chepstow. It has a manufacture of iron wire, also the venerable remains of an abbey, which is a beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture.

Tinto, a river of Spain, which rises in the province of Seville, and has its name from the water being tinged of a yellow colour. Near its springs it has a petrifying quality, no fish will live in it, nor any plants grow on its banks; these properties continue till other rivulets enter and alter its nature; for when it passes by Niebla it is not different from other rivers, and 18 m below it enters the bay of Cadiz, at Huelva.

Tinzeda, a town of Barbary, in the county of Dara, on the river Dras. Lon. 6 13 W, lat. 27 30 N.

Tjorn, an island on the W coast of Sweden, 25 m in circuit, and abounding in excellent pasture. Lon. 21 29 E, lat. 58 0 N.

Tipera, or *Tipra*, a country of Hindoostan, in Bengal, on the borders of Birmah. The chief town is Comillah.

Tipperary, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 60 m long and 40 broad; bounded on the N by King county, E by Queen county and Kilkenny, S by Waterford, and W by Galway, Clare, Limerick, and Cork. It is divided into 147 parishes, contains about 170,000 inhabitants, and sends four members to parliament. The S part is fertile; but the N is rather barren, and terminates in a row of 12 mountains, the highest in Ireland, called Phelem-dhe-Madina. The river Sure runs through it from N to S. Clonmel is the capital.

Tipperary, a town of Ireland, in the county of the same name, 13 m W by S Cashel.

Tipia; see *Tebesta*.

Tirano, a town of Switzerland, capital of a district in Valteline. It contains several handsome buildings, but from the narrowness of the streets, and many ruinous houses, the general appearance is desolate. There are some remains of its walls and fortrefs, built by Ludovico Sforza, as a defence against the Grisons, who destroyed them when they acquired possession of Valteline. The staple commerce consists in the exportation of wine and silk. Near the town is the magnificent church of the Madona, much visited by catholic pilgrims. The massacre of the protestants of Valteline,

TIT

in 1620, began in this town. It is seated on the Adda, 12 m SW Bormio. Lon. 9 58 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Tireh, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, situate on the Meinder, 32 m SSE Smyrna.

Tirey, an island of Scotland, one of the Hebrides, lying to the W of Mull. It is 16 m long and 2 broad. The surface in general is low and even, and it is noted for its marble quarry, and a handsome breed of little horses.

Tirlemont, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, formerly one of the most considerable cities in that duchy, but ruined by the wars, and by a great fire in 1701. Near this place the Austrians were defeated in 1792 by the French, who the year following were routed by the former. It is seated on the river Geet, 10 m ESE Louvain.

Tirnau, a town of Hungary, in the country of Neitra, seated on the Tirna, 26 m NE Presburg.

Tirfchenreid, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, seated on a lake, 10 m S Egra.

Titeri, the middle or southern province of the kingdom of Algiers, in which is a lake of the same name, formed by the river Shellif, near its source. Toward the N it is mountainous and narrow, and to the S it extends far into the desert. The Anwall mountains on the river Isser rise to a great height; but to the SE are some of the highest in the whole kingdom, called Jurjura and Felizia. The latter are a rocky ridge, extending about 20 m, and in most places inaccessible. Here dwell the Cabyls, an independent tribe, who have never been subdued by the Algerines. This province is the smallest and least important. The principal town is Belida.

Titicaca, or *Chucuito*, a lake of Peru, in the audience of Charcas, of an oval figure; 240 m in circuit. Many streams enter into it, but the water is so muddy and nauseous as not to be drank. It contains several islands, and on the largest, called Titicaca, the most splendid temple in the empire was erected by Manco Capac, the first inca.

Titchfield, a village in Hampshire, on the river Aire, 3 m W Fareham. It had formerly an abbey; and on its site are the remains of a mansion where Charles I was concealed in his flight from Hampton court, in 1647.

Titlisberg, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, 11 m to the SSW of Altorf.

Titschirn, Nezu, a town of Moravia,

in the circle of Pre defended by walls,

Tittmaring, a town duchy of Salzburg, 20 m NNW Salzburg.

Titul, a town of the Teisse, near the Danube, 23 m SSE 24 NNW Belgrade.

Tiverton, a borough governed by a mayor Tuesday. It has a woollen manufacture. Here are two schools (founded by town) that has a maintenance of 4, and 4 at Cambridge church is the remains which now forms the Tiverton has suffered fire, the last time in of inhabitants was 6732 in 1811. It is Ex, 14 m NNE Ex London. Lon. 3 3

Tiumen, a town province of Tobolsk at the influx of the Tobolsk.

Tivoli, a town of di Roma, and a beautiful now poor, it boasts than Rome, being which was founded lony. It was the f dence of the ancient cati is of the mode of St. Lawrence co that martyr. In t two images of oric senting the Egypt adjacent country Near Tivoli is the cent villa built by celebrated cascade and another of the famous villa called the remarkable lake is seated on an em river Teverone, 15

Tiz, a town of situate at the head at the end of a v hills, 16 m NW Kidge.

Tizzano, a town of Parma, 13 m S

Tlaxcala, a province bounded on the N gulf of Mexico, S Pacific ocean, and the W side there is for the space of 55

TLA

in the circle of Prerau, well built and defended by walls, 28 m N by N Prerau.

Tiltmaring, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, seated on the Salza, 20 m NNW Salzburg.

Tirul, a town of Hungary, seated on the Teiss, near its conflux with the Danube, 23 m ESE Peterwardein, and 44 NNW Belgrade.

Tiverton, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It has long been noted for woollen manufactures, particularly kerseys. Here are two churches; also a free-school (founded by a clothier of the town) that has an endowment for the maintenance of 4 scholars at Oxford, and 4 at Cambridge. Near the old church is the remain of a castle, part of which now forms the offices of a farm. Tiverton has suffered very severely by fire, the last time in 1731. The number of inhabitants was 6505 in 1801, and 6732 in 1811. It is seated on the river Ex, 14 m NNE Exeter, and 161 W by S London. Lon. 3 38 W, lat. 50 54 N.

Tiumen, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, on the river Tura, at the influx of the Pischma, 170 m SW Tobolsk.

Tivoli, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma, and a bishop's see. Though now poor, it boasts of greater antiquity than Rome, being the ancient Tibur, which was founded by a Grecian colony. It was the favorite country residence of the ancient Romans, as Fregati is of the moderns. The cathedral of St. Lawrence contains the shrine of that martyr. In the market-place are two images of oriental granite, representing the Egyptian deity Isis. The adjacent country yields excellent oil. Near Tivoli is the ruin of the magnificent villa built by emperor Adrian, a celebrated cascade, a temple of Vesta and another of the sybil Albunea, a famous villa called the Villa Esteme, and the remarkable lake of Solfatara. Tivoli is seated on an eminence, and on the river Teverone, 15 m ENE Rome.

Tiz, a town of Persia, in Mekran, situate at the head of Churbar bay, and at the end of a valley, surrounded by hills, 16 m NW Churbar, and 80 SW Kidge.

Tizzano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma, 13 m S Parma.

Tlascala, a province of New Spain; bounded on the N by Panuco, E by the gulf of Mexico, S by Guaxaca and the Pacific ocean, and W by Mexico. On the W side there is a chain of mountains for the space of 55 m, well cultivated;

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and the W part is an immense plain, elevated more than 6000 feet above the level of the sea. It is so eminently fertile in fruit, wheat, and maize, that hence it had the name of Tlascala, the Land of Bread. The S part is less fertile, but well adapted for the cultivation of sugar, cotton, and tobacco. This province contains three remarkable summits, the Popocatepetl, the Pike of Orizaba, and the Coffre of Perote; the first two are the most elevated mountains in New Spain, and the other is a seamark. Puebla is the capital.

Tlascala, a town of New Spain, formerly a populous city and the capital of the province of the same name. It has manufactures of woollen and cotton articles, and is seated on a river, 18 m N by S Puebla.

Tlemsan; see *Tremesan*.

Tobago, the most southern of the islands in the W Indies, and the most eastern except Barbados. It is 32 m long and 10 broad; and near the NE extremity is Little Tobago, which is 2 m long. The climate is not so hot as might be expected from its situation so near the equator; nor is it visited by such dreadful hurricanes as frequently desolate the other islands. It is diversified with hills and vales, and equal in richness of produce to any island in these seas. In 1748, it was declared a neutral island, but in 1763 was ceded to the English. It was taken by the French in 1781, and confirmed to them in 1783; but it was taken by the English in 1793, restored in 1802, and again taken in 1803. The principal place is Scarborough.

Tobermory, a town of Scotland, in the island of Mull, with a good harbour, and a customhouse; seated on a fine bay, near the NW end of the sound of Mull. Lon. 5 59 W, lat. 56 46 N.

Tobolsk, a government of the Russian empire, which comprehends the greatest part of western Siberia. It is divided into the two provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk.

Tobolsk, a city of Siberia, capital of the government of Tobolsk (formerly of all Siberia) and an archbishop's see. It is seated on the Irtysh, opposite the influx of the Tobol, and divided into the upper and lower town. The upper town, which is properly the city, stands on a hill, on the E side of the fort, and is enclosed with an earthen rampart. It has three wooden churches and a convent; and in the fort are the governor's house, the archbishop's palace, the exchange, and two churches, which are all stone buildings. The lower town

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stands on a plain, between the city and river. Most of the houses being constructed of wood, it was nearly consumed by a fire about 1786; but it is now rebuilt, and chiefly of stone. Tobolsk contains 15,000 inhabitants, and almost the fourth part are Tartars, who drive a great trade on the river Irtysh, and carry their goods to China. There are also a great number of Kalmyks. The rest of the inhabitants are Russians, whose ancestors were banished hither for their crimes, or such as are exiles themselves. All the Chinese caravans are obliged to pass through this town; and all the furs furnished by Siberia are brought into a warehouse here, and thence forwarded to the Siberian chancery, at Moscow. Here are many artificers, who want neither tools nor materials to carry on their trades; but from the cheapness of all the necessaries of life, indolence and sloth prevail to such a degree, that it is difficult to get any thing made. Tobolsk is 1100 m E by N Moscow, and 1200 E by S Petersburg. Lon. 63 35 E, lat. 58 12 N.

Tocantin, a large river of Brasil, which flows in a N direction above 900 m, and enters the estuary of the Para, above the city of Para.

Tocat, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum. The houses are handsomely built, and the streets paved, which is uncommon in these parts; but the town makes a very old appearance, being built on uneven ground. There are two rugged perpendicular rocks of marble, with an old castle on each; and so many streams, that each house has a fountain. The inhabitants are computed at 90,000. There are 12 mosques, and a vast number of chapels; the Armenians have 7 churches, and the Greeks only one. The chief trade is in copper vessels, but much yellow leather and silk is manufactured. Tocat may be considered as the centre of trade in Turkey; for caravans come hither from several parts. The vicinity abounds in fruit and excellent wine. It is seated on the Tozzan, 55 m N by W Sivas. Lon. 36 38 E, lat. 39 55 N.

Tocayma, a town of New Granada, in a country abounding in fruit and sugarcanes. Here are hot baths between two cold springs; and near the town is a volcano. It is seated on the Pati, near its entrance into the Madalena, 34 m W St. Fe. Lon. 73 58 W, lat. 4 5 N.

Tocurur, a kingdom of Negroland, lying to the E of Tombuctoo, on both sides the Niger. The capital is of the

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same name, seated on the S side of the Niger, 320 m E Tombuctoo. Lon. 6 18 W, lat. 16 38 N.

Todi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, near the Tiber, 22 m E Spoleto.

Toggenburg, a county of Switzerland, lying between the cantons of Zurich and Appenzel, and now included in the canton of St. Gall. It is a narrow country, full of fertile mountains, and abounding in cattle.

Tolfe, a town of France, in the department of Ain, with a college; seated near the conflux of the Saone and Charone, 15 m N Trevoux.

Tokay, a town of Hungary, with a castle. It is celebrated for wine, which is preferred to all others in Hungary; and near it are large salt-works. It stands at the conflux of the Bodrog with the Teisse, 105 m ENE Buda. Lon. 21 15 E, lat. 48 8 N.

Tolaga Bay, a bay on the NE coast of the northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 178 34 E, lat. 38 21 S.

Toledo, a city of Spain, in New Castile, of which it was formerly the capital, and the see of an archbishop, who is primate of Spain. It stands on a conical hill, which is nearly surrounded by the river Tajo; and on the land side is an ancient wall, flanked with 100 towers. There are a great number of superb structures, beside 17 public squares, where the markets are kept. The cathedral is the richest in Spain; the Segrario, or principal chapel, contains 15 large cabinets let into the wall, full of gold and silver vessels, and other works. Here are 38 religious houses, with a great number of churches belonging to 27 parishes, and some hospitals. The inhabitants, once estimated at 200,000, are now reduced to 25,000. Without the town are the remains of an amphitheatre, and other antiquities. It has a royal castle, a famous university, and several manufactures of arms, silk, and wool. It is 37 m S Madrid. Lon. 3 20 W, lat. 39 50 N.

Tolen, a fortified town of Holland, in Zealand, in an island of the same name, separated by a narrow channel from Brabant. On the Brabant side it has a fort called Schlyckenburg, 5 m NW Bergen op Zoom. Lon. 4 20 E, lat. 51 30 N.

Tolentino, a town of Italy, in the marquise of Ancona, where the relics of St. Nicolas are kept. It is seated on the Chiento, 12 m SW Macerata.

Tolzburg, a seaport of Russia, in the government of Riga, seated on the gulf

of Finland, 60 m E, lat. 59 38 N.

Tolfa, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, seated on a hill, near the Tiber, 22 m E Spoleto.

Tolhuys, a town of the Netherlands, seated on the river Maas, 15 m N Nimeguen.

Tolland, a town of the county of Down, in the hilly district, but is 18 m NE Rathfriland.

Tolmezzo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Carniola, seated on a hill, near the Tago, 14 m N Trieste.

Tolmino, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Carniola, seated on a hill, near the Tago, 14 m N Trieste.

Tolna, a town of Hungary, seated on a hill, near the Tago, 14 m N Trieste.

Tolosa, a town of France, in the department of Haute Garonne, seated on a hill, near the Tago, 14 m N Trieste.

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Tolosa, a town of France, in the department of Haute Garonne, seated on a hill, near the Tago, 14 m N Trieste.

Tolu, a seaport of the government of the Philippines, seated on a hill, near the Tago, 14 m N Trieste.

Toluca, a town of Mexico, seated on a hill, near the Tago, 14 m N Trieste.

Tomar, a town of Portugal, seated on a hill, near the Tago, 14 m N Trieste.

Tombuctoo, a town of Africa, seated on a hill, near the Tago, 14 m N Trieste.

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T O M

of Finland, 60 m w Narva. Lon. 26 4
E, lat. 59 38 N.

Tolfa, a town of Italy, in the patri-
mony of St. Peter. In the environs are
warm baths, mines of alum and iron,
and quarries of alabaster and lapis lazuli.
It is 4 m NE Civita Vecchia.

Tolhuys, a town of Holland, in Gel-
derland, seated on the Rhine, 8 m E
Nimeguen.

Tolland, a town of Connecticut, chief
of the county of its name, which is a
hilly district, but good for grazing. It
is 18 m NE Hartford.

Tolmezzo, a town of Italy, in Friuli,
with a castle. Near it is an extensive
linen manufacture. It stands on the
Tagliamento, 14 m NW Udina.

Tolmino, a town of Germany, in the
duchy of Carniola, 12 m N Goritz.

Tolna, a town of Hungary, capital of
a county of the same name, producing
excellent wine. It is seated on the Da-
nube, 63 m S Buda. Lon. 19 15 E, lat.
46 30 N.

Tolnani, a town of Hindoostan, in
the country of Baglana, 70 m W Bur-
hampour, and 124 E Surat. Lon. 75 3
E, lat. 21 15 N.

Tolometa, a seaport of Barbary, in
Barca, anciently called Ptolemais; seated
on the Mediterranean, 80 m W by N
Derna. Lon. 20 40 E, lat. 32 52 N.

Tolosa, a town of Spain, in Biscay,
capital of the district of Guipuscoa, ce-
lebrated for its steel manufactures, par-
ticularly of sword-blades. It was taken
by the French in 1794. It is seated in
a valley, between the Araxis and Oria,
36 m E Bilbao. Lon. 2 5 W, lat. 43
12 N.

Tolu, a seaport of Terra Firma, in
the government of Cartagena; famous
for its balsam, produced from a tree
like a pine. It is seated on a bay, 70
m S Cartagena. Lon. 75 26 W, lat.
9 32 N.

Toluca, a town of New Spain, in the
province of Mexico, at the foot of a
mountain, in a valley abounding in
corn, 25 m WSW Mexico.

Tomar, a town of Portugal, in Estre-
madura, on the river Nabooan, at the
foot of the mountains, where there is a
castle belonging to the knights of Christ.
This town was burnt by the French, on
their retreat, in 1811. It is 40 m S by
E Coimbra, and 65 NE Lisbon.

Tombuctoo, or *Timbuctoo*, a kingdom
of Negroland, which lies to the W of
Bambara, and E of Toccur. It produces
plenty of corn, coffee, indigo, cattle,
milk, butter, honey, and wax. The
king is despotic, and has 3000 horsemen,

T O N

beside a great number of foot, who fre-
quently take captives, and sell them to
the merchants for slaves. The houses
are built like bells, with walls of hur-
dles plastered with clay, and covered
with reeds. The better sort of women
have their faces covered, their religion
being Mohamedanism. Both men and
women are fond of dancing, and spend
a great part of the night in that ex-
ercise.

Tombuctoo, the capital of the kingdom
of the same name, with a stately mosque
built of stone, and a royal palace. It
is said to be 12 m in circuit; but the
houses being spacious, and having for
the most part no upper apartments, the
population is not proportionally great.
Here are many cotton-weavers, and in-
genious mechanics. Cloth and other
European merchandize are brought by
caravans from Barbary; these are ex-
changed for ivory, slaves, sena, gold-dust,
dates, ostriches feathers, &c. brought
from the interior and more maritime
parts of Africa. This city is subject to
a well regulated police, and the inhabit-
ants are in general rich. It stands in a
plain, surrounded by sandy eminences,
12 m N of the Niger, and 290 ENE
Sego. Lon. 1 38 W, lat. 16 35 N.

Tomina, a town of Peru, in the pro-
vince of Charcas, 60 m NE Plata.

Tomini, a town on the E coast of Ce-
lebes, on a bay to which it gives name.
Lon. 119 0 E, lat. 0 45 S.

Tomsk, a town of Siberia, in the go-
vernment of Tobolsk. On the highest
part stands a wooden castle, defended
by cannon; and in it are a cathedral
built of wood, the chancery, and an
arsenal. The inhabitants carry on a
great trade, this town lying on the great
road through all the E and W parts of
Siberia. Here are all kinds of artificers
and tradesmen, but they are indolent
and slothful. It contains above 2000
houses, and is seated on the river Tom,
560 m E by S Tobolsk. Lon. 84 19 E,
lat. 57 4 N.

Tondern, a town of Denmark, in the
duchy of Sleswick, which is well built,
and has a considerable trade in corn,
cattle, silk, and fine lace. An old pa-
lace, which was formerly fortified, is
now dismantled and in ruins. It is seat-
ed on the river Widaw, and on a bay
of the German ocean, 28 m S by E
Ripen, and 40 NW Sleswick. Lon. 9 40
E, lat. 54 58 N.

Tongataboo, one of the Friendly islands,
60 m in circuit. It was discovered by
Tasman, who called it New Amster-
dam, and visited by Cook in 1773 and

TON

Toungku, a kingdom of Asia, bounded on the N by China, E by China and the gulf of *Toungku*, S by *Cochinchina*, and W by *Lao*. It is 450 m in length, and 380 in breadth in the N, but narrows to 70 as it approaches the S. Toward China is a large tract of desert, and a chain of mountains, through which there is only one passage, defended by a wall; yet it is one of the finest countries of the east, for population, fertility, and trade. The extremes of heat and cold are never felt; for periodical rains, the vicinity of the sea, the number of rivers and canals, and the wide-spreading irrigations necessary for the cultivation of rice, all tend to maintain a moderate temperature, which, while it is grateful to the human species, is singularly favorable to vegetation. Rice is the principal produce, of which two abundant crops are reaped in the year; and sometimes between these, a crop of pulse will be raised in three weeks. Maize and Turkey corn are successfully cultivated. Potatoes, yams, and other farinaceous and nutritive plants are plentiful, and a great variety of excellent herbs grow spontaneously in the woods. The ox and buffalo are used both in agriculture and for food. Horses are small and of little utility. There are no camels, sheep, nor asses; but goats and hogs are in abundance. The chief commodities are gold, musk, silks, calicos, drugs of many sorts, woods for

Tongutians, or Tonguts, a people who inhabit the E part of Siberia, and are subject to the Russians. They are pagans, and chiefly subsist by grazing, and hunting of fables. They live in huts, which they take down when they change their place of dwelling. These huts are made of wooden poles, covered over with hair and rubbish, except a hole at the top to let out the smoke. The fire is in the middle, and they sit round it upon turfs. Both sexes are very strong, and broad faced, and they all ride on horseback, not excepting the girls. The men and women dress alike in a sort of frock, with boots of skins on their legs; and their common drink is water.

dying, lackered, anified, and worn ware is never inferior. The commerce is limited to a coast of government, in course with other foreign ships at harbours. The permitted to afford but they are not, nor are they all. The Tonquinese, ture, and clean complexion; the tish, their noses tioned, and the coarse. They did their lips of a br ferous, active, a more aptitude for tion; and they most of the co late and acceler tions. Silks and factures in wh pre-eminent, and chiefly employe number of peop employment, for t but when foreign garments are ma ton; but the pe wear only cotton, and children of seven. Both turbans, and go consequence on doors. Their ha and the walls ei daubed over wit a ground floor, titions, and each to let in the l benches, and ch a table is a little pots thereon, w The country of which consist of rounded by tre are banks to ke flowing their g oranges, betel, salad herbs. In May to August one house to a through the wa have boats. T are courteous to men are haug soldiers insulen They buy all t great men hav to addicted to

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dying, lackered and earthen wares, salt, aniseed, and worm-seed. The lackered ware is not inferior to that of Japan. The commerce of Tonquin is almost limited to a coasting trade; the jealousy of government prohibiting a free intercourse with other nations, and keeping foreign ships at a distance from their harbours. The Chinese, indeed, are permitted to ascend some of the rivers; but they are not suffered to remain long, nor are they allowed any fixed habitation. The Tonquinese are of a middling stature, and clean limbed, with a tawny complexion; their faces oval and flat-tiled, their noses and lips well proportioned, and their hair black, long, and coarse. They die their teeth black, and their lips of a bright red. They are dexterous, active, and ingenious, but have more aptitude for imitation than invention; and they are unacquainted with most of the contrivances that facilitate and accelerate mechanical operations. Silks and cottons are the manufactures in which their skill appears pre-eminent, and in these women are chiefly employed; but there is such a number of people, that many want employment, for they seldom go to work but when foreign ships arrive. Their garments are made either of silk or cotton; but the poor people and soldiers wear only cotton of a dark tawny colour, and children go naked till the age of seven. Both men and women wear turbans, and go barefooted; persons of consequence only wear sandals within doors. Their houses are small and low, and the walls either of mud, or hurdles daubed with clay. They have only a ground floor, with two or three partitions, and each room has a square hole to let in the light. They have stools, benches, and chairs; and on the side of a table is a little altar, with two incense pots thereon, which no house is without. The country abounds with villages, which consist of 30 or 40 houses, surrounded by trees; and in some places are banks to keep the water from overflowing their gardens, where they have oranges, betels, pumpkins, melons, and salad herbs. In the rainy season, from May to August, they cannot pass from one house to another, without wading through the water, but sometimes they have boats. The Tonquinese in general are courteous to strangers; but the great men are haughty and ambitious, the soldiers insolent, and the poor thievish. They buy all their wives, of which the great men have several. The men are so addicted to gaming, that when every

TOP

thing else is lost, they will stake their wives and children; and in hard times they will sell them to buy rice to maintain themselves. The first new moon that happens after the middle of January is a great festival, when they rejoice for ten days together; and they have another great feast in May or June, when their first harvest is got in. Their religion is paganism, and yet they own a Supreme Being. Their idols have human shapes, but in very different forms; they have like wife some resembling elephants and horses, placed in small low temples built of timber. The language is very guttural, and some of the words are pronounced through the teeth: it has a great resemblance to the Chinese, and the characters are the same; and like them they write with a hair pencil. This kingdom about the beginning of the present century became subject to Cochin-China. Cachao is the capital.

Tonberg, a seaport of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuys. It has some commerce in timber; and near it is Widloe, the most considerable saltwork in the kingdom. It is seated on a bay, 46 m s Christiana. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 58 50 N.

Tonuru, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, formerly a city of great extent, as appears by some ruins of the walls. Here are three temples in good preservation; and near it is an immense tank, or reservoir of water, between two rocky hills. It is 10 m s Sezapattam.

Toobonai, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Cook. It is not, in any direction, above 6 m over, but there are hills in it of a considerable elevation, covered with herbage, except a few rocky cliffs, with patches of trees interspersed to their summits. It is plentifully stocked with hogs and fowls, and produces various fruits and roots. Lon. 149 23 W, lat. 23 25 S.

Toongabee, a town of New S Wales, seated at the head of the harbour of Port Jackson, 15 m w by n Sydney.

Topel, or *Topl*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilsen, at the source of a rivulet of the same name, 25 m n W Pilsen.

Topetina, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mechocan, at the mouth of a river, near the Pacific ocean, 55 m n W Zacatula.

Toplitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leutmeritz, celebrated for its warm baths. Near this place the Austrians defeated the Prussians in 1762. It is 16 m n W Leutmeritz.

TOR

Topolizza, a town of European Turkey, in Moldavia, 13 m sw Nlemez.

Topoltsan, a town of Hungary, 60 m sw Presburg.

Topsham, a seaport in Devonshire, with a market on Saturday. Here is a spacious and convenient quay, belonging to the city of Exeter, of which this town is the port. Most of the inhabitants are employed in the shipping business. It is seated at the head of the estuary of the Ex, 5 m sw Exeter, and 170 sw London.

Tor, a seaport of Arabia, with a good harbour defended by a castle. Here is a Greek convent, in the gardens of which are fountains of bitter water, pretended to be those that Moses rendered sweet, by throwing in a piece of wood. It stands on the w side of the peninsula formed by the two arms of the Red sea, 150 m sw Suez. Lon. 33 40 E, lat. 28 30 N.

Torbay, a bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire, to the E of Dartmouth, formed by two capes, called Berry Head and Bob Nole. Here the prince of Orange landed in 1688, when he came from Holland, to preserve the country from popery and arbitrary power. The s point, Berry head, is in lon. 3 28 W, lat. 50 24 N.

Torbia, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice. Here is an ancient Gothic tower, and in the environs are many remains of Roman monuments. It is 7 m E Nice.

Torbolo, a town of Italy, in Trentino, 14 m SE Trent.

Torcello, a town of Italy, on a small island of the same name, in the gulf of Venice. It has several churches, and an elegant nunnery; and is 7 m N Venice.

Torda, or **Torenborg**, a town of Transylvania, famous for its salt-works, 15 m wnw Clausenburg, and 48 nw Hermannstadt.

Tordeillas, a town of Spain, in Leon, with a palace, where queen Joan, mother of Charles V, ended her melancholy days. It is seated on the Douro, 15 m sw Valladolid, and 75 sw Leon.

Toree, a town of Hindoostan, capital of a circar in Bengal. It is 235 m wnw Calcutta. Lon. 84 55 E, lat. 23 38 N.

Torella, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, where a battle was gained by the French over the Spaniards, in 1794. It is seated near the mouth of the Ter, 19 m E by s Gironna, and 60 NE Barcelona.

Torgau, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. It is noted for

TOR

excellent beer, and has manufactures of silk and cloth. Here the king of Prussia obtained a great victory over the Austrians in 1760. It stands among groves and lakes, on the river Elbe, 22 m sse Wittenberg, and 28 nww Meissen. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 51 32 N.

Torigny, a town of France, in the department of Manche, with a castle, 7 m SE St. Lo.

Tormes, a river of Spain, which rises in the mountains of Avila, in Castile, passes by Alva, Tormes, and Salamanca, and joins the Douro, below Miranda de Douro.

Torna, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on an eminence, by the river Sayo, 22 m W Cassovia. Lon. 20 43 E, lat. 48 50 N.

Tornea, a river of Sweden, which rises on the borders of Norway, forms a lake of the same name, and flows SE into the gulf of Bothnia, at Tornea.

Tornea, a seaport of Sweden, in W Bothnia, with a good harbour. It is a place of some trade, for the Laplanders in those parts come and exchange their skins and other articles for what they want. The houses are low, and the cold so severe, that sometimes people lose their fingers and toes. In the vicinity is an entire mountain of iron ore. It is seated on the river Tornea, at the N extremity of the gulf of Bothnia, 165 m NE Uma. Lon. 24 12 E, lat. 65 51 N.

Toro, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on a hill, by the river Douro, over which is a bridge, 20 m sse Zamora, and 30 NNE Salamanca.

Toron, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situate on a neck of land between the gulfs of Monte Santo and Cassandra, 90 m SE Salonica. Lon. 24 10 E, lat. 39 58 N.

Torquay, a village in Devonshire, near the N side of Torbay, 7 m SE Newton Rushel. It has a neat range of buildings for summer visitors, who may here enjoy convenient bathing and a romantic situation. Near it is a singular cavern called Kents-hole, which is full 20 yards long, and in no part more than 20 feet high.

Torquemada, a town of Spain, in Leon, seated on the Arlanza, 14 m E by N Palencia.

Torre del Greco, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro. It was destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius in 1631; and by another in 1794. It stands on the lava that covers the former habitations, and on the bay of Naples, 5 m SE of that city.

Torre de Moncel, a town of Portugal, in Tra los by a wall, and d and a castle, 27 m ssw Braganza.

Torre de las Sal, in Valencia, near the Mediterranean, where trade in salt, pre lake formed by the the most consider Spain. It is 20 m ssw Carthagena.

Torrejo, a town of Castile, 15 m E Ma

Torremachos, a town of Extremadura, 10 m E

Torres, a town of Castile, seated on the Med Granada.

Torres Novas, in Extremadura, in a fertile plain, s

Torres Vedras, in Extremadura, with ed near the Atlant

Torresimeno, a town of Calabria, 9 m W by

Torridge, a river of Devonshire, rises on the summit within a few yards of Tamar, not far from Tamar. It flows SE receiving the Oak turns short to the Torrington and Bristol channel, at

Torrighia, a town of Genoa, 14 m NE C

Torrington, a town governed by a mayor Saturday. It has a manufacture of stuff of a castle. It is seated 21 m S by W Barnst London.

Torshuk, a town of Tver, chiefly subsist by articles made of Russian leather.

Tverza, 38 m NW

Torshalla, a town of Germany, on the lake Hielmar its entrance into the Stockholm.

Tortola, the principal island, in the West Indies, 7 broad. It belongs to a strong fort were expelled by it produces excell

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Torre de Montorvo, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, surrounded by a wall, and defended by a bastion and a castle, 27 m s Mirandela, and 4 s s w Braganza.

Torre de las Salinas, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, which carries on a great trade in salt, procured from a small lake formed by saline springs. This is the most considerable salt-work in all Spain. It is 20 m s e Origuella, and 37 m s e Cartagena.

Torrejo, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 15 m s Madrid.

Torremacha, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, 10 m s by w Merida.

Torres, a town of Spain, in Granada, seated on the Mediterranean, 45 m s w Granada.

Torres Novas, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle; seated in a fertile plain, 36 m n by s Santarem.

Torres Vedras, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a castle; strongly seated near the Atlantic, 27 m n Lisbon.

Torresimeno, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 9 m w by n Jaen.

Torridge, a river in Devonshire, which rises on the summit of a high moor, within a few yards of the source of the Tamar, not far from the Bristol channel. It flows s e to Hatherly, and then receiving the Oak from Oakhampton, turns short to the n, and passing by Torrington and Biddeford, enters the Bristol channel, at Barnstable bay.

Torriglia, a town of the territory of Genoa, 14 m n e Genoa.

Torrington, a town in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It has two churches, a manufacture of stuffs, and some remains of a castle. It is seated on the Torridge, 21 m s by w Barnstable, and 194 w by s London.

Torshek, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. The inhabitants chiefly subsist by the sale of very neat articles made of red, yellow, and green Turkey leather. It is seated on the Tverza, 38 m n w Tver.

Torsballa, a town of Sweden, in Sudermania, on the river that flows from the lake Hielmar to the Maelar, near its entrance into the latter, 53 m w by w Stockholm.

Tortola, the principal of the Virgin islands, in the W Indies, 18 m long and 7 broad. It belonged to the Dutch, who built a strong fort, from which they were expelled by the English in 1666. It produces excellent cotton, sugar, and

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rum. The harbour is at the s end of the island. Lon. 63 o w, lat. 28 33 n.

Tortona, a town of Italy, in Milanese, with a good citadel on an eminence. It was taken by the allies in 1744, by the Spaniards in 1745, by the French in 1796, by the Russians and Austrians in 1799, and regained by the French the same year. It is seated on the Scrivia, 42 m s by w Milan. Lon. 8 58 e, lat. 44 54 n.

Tortorella, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, 3 m n e Pollicastro.

Tortorella, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, 13 m s w Patti.

Tortosa, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see, with a university and a citadel. It is divided into the old and new town, both surrounded by modern fortifications. The entrance is over a large bridge of boats, on the river Ebro, whose head is fortified. It has a great number of churches and religious houses; among which the cathedral, the royal college of Dominicans, and the convent of the Carmelites, are the most remarkable. It is situated in a country fertile in corn and fruit, and abounding with quarries and mines of silver, iron, alabaster, jasper of divers colours, and stones with veins of gold. Here is a great deal of silk and oil, and very fine potters ware, which resembles porcelain. In 1811 it surrendered to the French. It is seated partly on a plain, and partly on a hill, 48 m s w Tarragona, and 96 s e Saragossa. Lon. 0 35 e, lat. 40 48 n.

Tortosa, a town of Syria, with a castle. It is surrounded by lofty walls, and stands near the Mediterranean, 35 m n n e Tripoli.

Tortue, or *Tortuga*, an island of the W Indies, near the n coast of Hispaniola, so named from the great number of tortoises found on and near it. Here the French bucaniers used to fortify themselves. It is 20 m long and 4 broad; the n side is mountainous, and abounds in wild boars, but the s is very fertile. The chief place is Cayona, defended by a fort; and it has a safe harbour, fit for large vessels. Lon. 72 44 w, lat. 20 4 n.

Tortuga, or *Sal Tortuga*, an uninhabited island near the coast of Terra Firma, 60 m w of the island of Margareta, and about 26 in circuit. There are a few goats on it; and the tortoises come upon the sandy banks to lay their eggs. At the s end is a large salt pond, where the salt begins to kern in April; and for some months after ships come here

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to lade salt. At the w end is a small harbour with fresh water. Lon. 65 26 w, lat. 11 6 N.

Tofa, a seaport of Spain, in Catalonia, on a bay that forms a good harbour. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a steep hill that projects into the sea. On the top of the hill is a strong citadel, with other fortifications. It is 57 m NE Barcelona. Lon. 2 54 E, lat. 41 42 N.

Toscanella, a town of Italy, in the patrimony of St. Peter, 35 m N Rome.

Tofena, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, 20 m WNW Uddevalla.

Tojia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Nátolia, with several handsome mosques; seated on the side of a hill, 85 m NE Angura.

Tojfo, a town of Sweden, in W Goth-
land, 42 m NNE Uddevalla.

Tost, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, with a castle, 15 m NSE Oppeln.

Tajer, or *Sufjer*, a city of Persia, capital of Kufistan, on the river Karoon. It was once a celebrated city, where the kings of Persia had a magnificent palace. In scripture it is called Shushan, and the river is named Ulai. The houses are good, and principally built of stone, but the streets are narrow and dirty. The inhabitants, Persians and Arabs, exceed 15,000; and they have manufactures of silks, stuffs, and rich cloths. It is 190 m wsw Ispahan. Lon. 48 58 E, lat. 31 40 N.

Totness, a borough in Devonshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of serges, &c. It had formerly a castle and walls, and two gateways are yet standing. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Dart, 27 m SW Exeter, and 196 w by s London.

Tottenham, a village in Middlesex, 5 m N London. Here are three almshouses; one of them founded in 1596 by Baltazar Zanches, who was confectioner to Philip II of Spain, and the first who exercised that art in this country.

Tottington, a town in Lancashire, noted for its trade and manufactures. The inhabitants were 5917 in 1811. It is 4 m wnw Bury.

Toul, a fortified town of France, in the department of Meurthe, and lately a bishop's sec. The cathedral and late episcopal palace are handsome structures. It is seated on the Moselle, in a plain almost surrounded by mountains, 33 m w by s Nancy, and 34 waw Metz.

T O U

Toulomba, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the province of Moultan; seated on the Rauvee, some 2 NE Moultag.

Toulon, a fortified city and seaport of France, capital of the department of Var, and lately an episcopal see. It is divided into the old and new quarters: the first, which is ill built, has nothing remarkable in it but the Rue aux Arbres (a kind of mall) and the townhouse; the other contains the magnificent works constructed by Lewis XIV, many fine houses, and a grand oblong square, lined with trees, and serving as a parade. The old and new harbours communicate with each other by means of a canal. The old haven has a noble quay, on which is the townhouse, and it is protected by two moles, begun by Henry IV. The new haven was constructed by Lewis XIV, as were the fortifications: it contains an arsenal, a rope-walk, a park of artillery, dock-yards, basins, and every thing to be expected in the second port for men of war in this country. The galleys, transferred from Marseilles some years ago, occupy a basin in the new port. Many of the galley-slaves are artisans, and some merchants: they no longer sleep on board the galleys, but are accommodated on shore, in a vast building erected for the purpose. Both the old and new port have an outlet into the outer road or harbour, which is 10 m in circuit, surrounded by hills, and the entrance defended by a fort and batteries. Toulon is the only mart in the Mediterranean for the re-exportation of the products of the E Indies. In 1706 it was bombarded by the allies both by land and sea, by which almost the whole town was demolished, and several ships burned; but they were at last obliged to raise the siege. In 1721 it experienced the dreadful ravages of a pestilence. In 1793 it capitulated, in the name of Lewis XVII, to the British, who, not finding the place tenable, evacuated it the same year. Toulon is seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 37 m SE Marseilles, and 517 SSE Paris. Lon. 155 E, lat. 43 7 N.

Toulouse, a city of France, capital of the department of Upper Garonne, and an archbishop's see. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and is the most considerable city in France, next to Paris and Bourdeaux, though the population bears no proportion to its extent. It was the capital of the Tectosages, who made so many conquests in Asia and Greece. It was next a Roman colony, and suc-

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Tour, a town in the department of Pu
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the department
Perigueux.

Tour du Pin
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cessively the capital of the Visigoths (who destroyed the superb amphitheatre, of which there are still some remains, the capitol, and other Roman monuments) and that of Aquitaine. The walls of the city, as well as the houses, are built with brick. St. Stephen's, the metropolitan church, would be incomparable, if the nave was equal to the choir; and the archbishop's palace is magnificent. The townhouse, a modern structure, forms a perfect square of 324 feet, and is 66 high: the principal front occupies an entire side of the grand square, called the Place Royale. In the great hall, called the Hall of illustrious Men, is the statue of the chevalier Laure, and the busts of all the great men to whom the town has given birth. Toulouse, communicating with the Atlantic by the river Garonne, and with the Mediterranean by the canal of Languedoc, might have been a very commercial city; but the taste of the inhabitants has been principally for the sciences and belles lettres. The little commerce they have consists in leather, wool, drapery, blankets, miglionets, oil, iron, mercery, hardware, and books; and near it is a manufacture of indigo, from the woad plant. The bridge over the Garonne, equal to that of Tours, forms a communication with the suburb of St. Cyprian. Toulouse is 125 m SE Bourdeaux, and 350 s by w Paris. Lon. 1° 26' E, lat. 43° 36' N.

Tour, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, 22 m s Clermont.

Tour la Blanche, a town of France, in the department of Dordogne, 15 m NW Perigueux.

Tour du Pin, a town of France, in the department of Isere, on a river of the same name, 24 m s Vienne.

Tour de Rouffillon, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, on a hill near the river Tet, 3 m E Perpignan.

Tour la Ville, a town of France, in the department of La Manche, celebrated for its manufacture of glass. It is separated from Cherbourg by a river.

Touraine, a late province of France, bounded on the N by Maine, S by Orleanois, S by Berry, and W by Anjou and Poitou. The river Loire runs through the middle; and it is, in general, a pleasant and fertile country. It now forms the department of Indre and Loire.

Tourancourchy, a town of Hindoo-stan, in the Carnatic, 35 m SSW Trichinopoly.

TOW

Tournan, a town of France, in the department of Seine and Marne, 20 m ESE Paris.

Tournay, a city of the Netherlands, in Flanders, and a bishop's see, with a strong castle. It has several fine manufactures, and is particularly famous for good stockings. The cathedral, and the abbey of St. Martin, are very magnificent. It was taken by the allies in 1709, and ceded to the house of Austria by the treaty of Utrecht; but the Dutch were allowed to place a garrison in it, as one of the barrier towns. It was taken in 1745 by the French, who demolished the fortifications, but restored it in 1748. In 1781, the emperor obliged the Dutch to withdraw their garrison. It was again taken, in 1792, by the French, who were obliged to abandon it in 1793, but re-entered it again, on the final conquest of Flanders, in 1794. It is seated on both sides the Scheldt, over which is a bridge, 14 m ESE Lille, and 30 SSW Ghent. Lon. 3° 44' E, lat. 50° 33' N.

Tournehem, a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, 9 m NW St. Omer.

Tournon, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, with a fine college, and a castle; seated on the side of a mountain, by the river Rhone, 38 m N Vivers, and 48 s Lyon.

Tournus, a town of France, in the department of Saone and Loire, on the river Saone, 15 m s Chalons.

Tours, a city of France, capital of the department of Indre and Loire, and an archiepiscopal see. It is seated on the Loire, and near the Cher. Over the former is one of the finest bridges in Europe, consisting of 15 elliptic arches, each 75 feet in diameter. The principal church is remarkable for the delicacy of its structure, curious clock, mosaic pavement, and rich library of manuscripts. Under the ministry of cardinal Richelieu, 27,000 persons were here employed in the silk manufacture; and now the whole number of inhabitants is about 33,000. The red wines of Tours are much esteemed. In one of the suburbs is the abbey of Marmoutier, reputed the most ancient in the west. Near the city is Pleffis-les-Tours, a palace built by the profligate and superstitious Lewis XI, who died here, in 1483. Tours is 52 m NNE Poitiers, and 127 SW Paris. Lon. 0° 42' E, lat. 47° 24' N.

Toujra, a town of Barbary, in Biledulgerid, dependent on Tunis. Lon. 10° 55' E, lat. 32° 30' N.

Toucester, a town in Northampton-

T R A

shire, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of lace and silk. It was once strongly fortified, and the Roman Watling-street passes through the town. It is seated on the Weedon, 9 m ssw Northampton, and 60 n W London.

Towton, a village in W Yorkshire, 3 m s E Tadcaster. It is famous for the battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, so fatal to the latter, on Palm-Sunday, 1461.

Towy, a river of Wales, which rises in Cardiganshire, enters Carmarthenshire at its s E extremity, and flows by Llanymddoory, Llandilovawr, and Carmarthen, into the Bristol channel.

Towyn, a town of Wales, in Merionethshire, on the river Dwyfn, at its entrance into St. George channel, 11 m s Barmouth, and 218 n W London.

Tra los Montes, a province of Portugal, beyond the mountains, with regard to the other provinces of this kingdom, whence it had its name. It is bounded on the N by Galicia, w by Entre Douro e Minho, sw and s by Beira, and E by Leon. It abounds in wine, oil, and cattle; and the Douro divides it into two parts. Miranda is the capital.

Trachenberg, a town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, abounding in corn, cattle, and timber. It has a fine castle, and is seated on the Bartch, 26 m n W Breslau. Lon. 16 56 E, lat. 51 27 N.

Trafalgar, a promontory of Spain, in Andalusia, at the entrance of the strait of Gibraltar. Off this cape, in 1805, admiral lord Nelson, with 27 sail of the line, engaged the combined fleet of France and Spain, consisting of 33 sail of the line, 19 of which were taken, sunk, or destroyed, and the French commander in chief, admiral Villeneuve, and two Spanish admirals made prisoners: this unparalleled victory was obtained without the loss of one British ship; but the noble commander fell, by a musket-ball, near the close of the engagement. This cape is 30 m s E Cadiz. Lon. 6 2 W, lat. 36 11 N.

Tragonara, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, 20 m n W Lucera.

Trajanopoli, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, and a Greek archbishop's see, though a small place and thin of people. It is seated on the Marissa. 40 m s Adrianople, and 135 w by N Constantinople.

Travetto, a town of Naples, in Terra di Lavoro, built on the site of the ancient Minturna. Here are the ruins of an amphitheatre and aqueduct. It is seated near the mouth of the Gariglia-

T R A

no, in the Mediterranean, 25 m n W Capua. Lon. 14 4 E, lat. 41 20 N.

Train, a town of Bavaria, on the river Ambs, 5 m s Abensperg, and 20 E Ingolstadt.

Traina, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, seated on a mountain, at the source of the river Traina, 39 m W Taormina.

Tralee, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of Kerry. It sends a member to parliament; and in the vicinity is a chalybeate spring. It stands on the river Lee, which flows into Tralee bay, 60 m sw Limerick. Lon. 10 0 W, lat. 52 4 N.

Tralleborg, a seaport of Sweden, in Schonen, near the Baltic, 19 m s Lund. Lon. 12 58 E, lat. 55 20 N.

Tramore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, much frequented for sea-bathing; seated on a bay of its name, 6 m s Waterford.

Trancofo, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, with a castle, 9 m w by s Pinhel.

Tranent, a town of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, 6 m w by s Haddington, and 10 E Edinburgh.

Trani, a city of Naples, in Terra di Bari, the see of an archbishop, and the usual residence of the governor of the province, which is sometimes called Terra di Trani. It is much decayed since the harbour has been choked up, and stands on the gulf of Venice, 26 m w by N Bari, and 125 N by E Naples. Lon. 16 36 E, lat. 41 18 N.

Tranquebar, a seaport of Hindoostan, in the country of Tanjore, with a fort and factory belonging to the Danes, who pay an annual rent to the rajah. The town is surrounded by a wall and bastions; and contains three Christian churches, a large mosque for the Mohammedans, and several pagodas for the Gentoos. In 1807, it was taken by the English. It is seated at the mouth of the Cavery, 165 m s Madras. Lon. 79 53 E, lat. 11 1 N.

Transylvania, a country of Europe, formerly annexed to Hungary; bounded on the N by Hungary, E by Moldavia, S by Walachia, and W by Hungary. It is 160 m long and 150 broad, and surrounded by high mountains, which, however, are not barren. It produces as much corn and wine as is wanted, and there are rich mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, quicksilver, and alum. It has undergone various revolutions, and now belongs to the house of Austria. The inhabitants are of various religions, as Roman catholics, Lutherans, Calvin-

T R

ists, Socinians, Armies, Mohammedans. Theocratical; and, rendered hereditary princesses of the house of Austria is the capital.

Trapani, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Mafo, fort. It has an excellent form of a sickle, name Drepanum; and famous for salt-water tunnies and coral. zara, and 56 W Palermo, lat. 38 10 N.

Trarbach, a town of the department of Rhineland, in Germany, in the Rhine. It has a fort which was taken by it is seated on the Mentz. Lon. 7 6 E.

Trasnaur, a town of Ireland, seated on the flux with the Danu.

Trau, a strong fort and a bishop's see. gulf of Venice, in the to the mainland wood, and to the of stone, 27 m s E, lat. 44 0 N.

Travancore, a peninsula of Hindoostan, coast of Malabar to the province length, by 70 in breadth, and contracted point. It is subject to an ally to the English.

Travancore, a capital of the province. It is surrounded by extensive lines, and 230 s E Calicut. 8 25 N.

Trave, a river of the duchy of Holstein, Segeberg, Oldesloe, enters the Baltic, at

Travemunde, a town of Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, on the Baltic. It is the seat of a bishop, and it belongs to that city.

Travers, a town of the territory of Neuchatel.

Traunstein, a town of Bavaria. Great quantities of water here, from the mountains, by pipes, from Re-

TRA

its, Socinians, Arminians, Greeks, and Mohamedans. The government is aristocratical; and, since the year 1722, rendered hereditary to the princes and princesses of the house of Austria. Hermandstadt is the capital.

Trapani, a seaport on the *sw* point of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with a strong fort. It has an excellent harbour in the form of a sickle, whence its ancient name Drepanum; and is a trading place, famous for salt-works, and fisheries of tunnies and coral. It is 28 m *N* Mazara, and 56 w Palermo. Lon. 12 38 E, lat. 38 10 N.

Trarbach, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine. It has a fortress on a mountain, which was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the Moselle, 47 m w by s Mentz. Lon. 7 6 E, lat. 49 58 N.

Trasnaur, a town and castle of Austria, seated on the Traisen, near its conflux with the Danube, 12 m w Tulln.

Trau, a strong seaport of Dalmatia, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the gulf of Venice, in a small island, joined to the mainland by a long bridge of wood, and to the isle of Bua by another of stone, 27 m *SE* Sebenico. Lon. 17 52 E, lat. 44 0 N.

Travancore, a province of the peninsula of Hindoostan, extending along the coast of Malabar from Cape Comorin to the province of Cochin, 140 m in length, by 70 in breadth at the *N* extremity, and contracting gradually to the *s* point. It is subject to a rajah, who is an ally to the English.

Travancore, a town of Hindoostan, capital of the province of the same name. It is surrounded by strong and extensive lines, 110 m *SSW* Madura, and 230 *SESE* Calicut. Lon. 77 15 E, lat. 8 25 N.

Trave, a river of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, which flows by Segeberg, Oldeslo, and Lubec, and enters the Baltic, at Travemunde.

Travemunde, a strong town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, seated on the Baltic, at the mouth of the Trave. It is the port of Lubec, to which it belongs, and is 12 m *NE* of that city.

Travers, a town of Switzerland, in the territory of Neuchatel, 11 m w Neuchatel.

Traunstein, a town and castle of Bavaria. Great quantities of salt are made here, from water brought 14 m over mountains, by means of engines and pipes, from Reichenhall. It is seated

TRE

on the river Traun, 16 m *WW* Salzburg.

Trautenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Koniggratz, 21 m *N* Koniggratz.

Trayguera, a town of Spain, in Valencia, 30 m *SW* Tortosa.

Trebbin, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 22 m *SSW* Berlin.

Trebia, a river of Italy, which rises in the territory of Genoa, flows by Bobio in Milanese, and joins the Po, above Placentia.

Trebigna, a town of Turkish Dalmatia, and a bishop's see; seated on the gulf of Venice, at the mouth of the Trebenska, 14 m *N* Ragusa.

Trebisaccia, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, on the gulf of Tarento, 10 m *ENE* Cassano.

Trebisond, a seaport of Asiatic Turkey, in Roum, and a Greek archbishop's see. The walls are square and high, with battlements; and are built with the ruins of ancient structures, on which are inscriptions not legible. The town is not populous, for it includes many gardens, and the houses are but one story high. The castle is seated on a flat rock, with ditches cut in it. The harbour is at the *E* end of the town, and the mole built by the Genoese is almost destroyed. It stands at the foot of a very steep hill, on the Black sea, 104 m *NW* Erzerum, and 160 *ENE* Tocat. Lon. 39 30 E, lat. 41 0 N.

Trebitz, a town of Moravia, with manufactures of cloth, iron, and glass; seated on the Igla, 21 m *SE* Igla.

Trebnitz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oels, with a Cistercian nunnery, 12 m *N* Breslau.

Trebsen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, seated on the Mulda, 14 m *E* by s Leipzig.

Treffurt, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with a castle, seated on a hill, near the Werra, 36 m *ENE* Cassel.

Tregaron, a town of Wales, in Cardiganhire, with a market on Thursday; seated on a branch of the Tyvy, 15 m *S* by *E* Aberystwith, and 204 w by *N* London.

Tregony, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Fale, 6 m *E* Truro, and 253 w by s London.

Treguier, a seaport of France, in the department of Cotes du Nord, and lately the see of a bishop. It is seated on a peninsula, near the English channel, 22 m *NW* St. Brieuc. Lon. 3 13 W, lat. 48 47 N.

T R E

Trelleborg, a town of Sweden, in Schonen, seated on the Baltic, 26 m s Lund.

Tremesan, or *Tlemfan*, a city of Algiers, in the province of Mascara, surrounded by strong walls, and inhabited by poor Arabs, Moors, and Jews. In the time of the Arabs, it was the residence of powerful princes; but is now dwindled to a fifth part of the ancient city. Its once flourishing manufactures of carpets and woollen coverlets are in a state of decay; and the former masterpieces of architecture have disappeared, for there is not a single building of excellence now to be seen. It is 100 m ssw Oran. Lon. 1 12 w, lat. 34 56 n.

Tremiti, three islands of Naples, in the gulf of Venice, 15 m from the n coast of Capitanata. They are called Tremiti or St. Nicolo, St. Domino, and Capraria. The first, which is the principal, has a Benedictine convent and a castle. Lon. 15 30 e, lat. 42 10 n.

Tremouille, a town of France, in the department of Vienne, seated on the Bennaile, 35 m e by s Poitiers.

Tremp, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Noguera Pallaresa, 20 m n Balaguer.

Trenschin, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of its name, with an ancient castle on a rock. It has celebrated hot baths, and is seated near the Waag, 70 m nne Presburg. Lon. 18 0 e, lat. 48 58 n.

Trent, a principality of Germany, lately a bishopric, in the s part of Tyrol, among the Alps, bounded by Tyrol Proper, and the territories of Venice. It produces excellent wine.

Trent, a fortified city, capital of the principality of Trent, with a handsome castle, a cathedral, three parish-churches, a college, and some convents. It is famous in church history for a celebrated council, which was held from 1545 to 1563. This city was several times in the hands of the French during the late war. It is situate between two mountains, on the river Adige, 67 m nw Venice. Lon. 10 55 e, lat. 46 2 n.

Trent, a river that rises in Staffordshire, from three springs to the w of Leek, and flows se through the county to the sw borders of Derbyshire, where it receives the Tame. It then takes a ne direction, between the two counties, till it receives the Dove, when it enters Derbyshire, crosses the s angle, and forming, for a short space, its separation from the counties of Leicester and Nottingham, it enters the latter county at the sw extremity; thence crossing ob-

T R E

liquely to the e, it flows along the whole eastern side, forming, toward the n part, the boundary between that county and Lincolnshire, a corner of which it crosses, and, below Gainsborough, meets the Ouse on the borders of Yorkshire, where their united stream forms the Humber. This river is of itself navigable from Burton in Staffordshire; and by canals it has a communication with the Mersey, the Severn, and the Thames.

Trent, a river of N Carolina, which runs into the Neus, at Newbern, where it is three quarters of a mile broad.

Trehton, a town of New Jersey, in Hunterdon county, and the capital of the state. Here are four edifices for public worship, and a flourishing academy. It is seated on the Delaware, opposite the falls of that river, 34 m ne Philadelphia. Lon. 74 50 w, lat. 40 15 n.

Trenton, a town of N Carolina, chief of Jones county. It stands on the river Trent, 18 m sw Newbern.

Trenton, a town of the district of Main, in Hancock county, opposite the n end of Mount Desert island, 30 m ene Castine.

Treport, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, seated on the English channel, at the mouth of the Bresle. It is the port for the town of Eu, nearly 1 m distant, and is 17 m ne Dieppe.

Trepto, a town and castle of Hither Pomerania, in the duchy of Stettin, on the river Tollensee, and frontiers of Mecklenburg, 25 m n New Strelitz.

Trepto, New, a town of Further Pomerania, with manufactures of stockings and woollen stuffs, seated on the Rega, near its mouth in the Baltic, 16 m ene Camin.

Trebanish Isles, four fertile islands on the w coast of Scotland, between the islands of Coll and Mull.

Treuenbrietzen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 20 m s Brandenburg.

Treves, or *Triers*, a late archbishopric and electorate of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine; bounded on the n by the electorate of Cologne, e by Weteravia, s by the palatinate of the Rhine and Lorrain, and w by Luxemburg. It is 100 m in length, but the breadth is very different. There are many mountains and forests; but near the Rhine and Moselle the soil is fruitful, abounding in corn and wine. A small part of this territory lies on the e side of the Rhine, and in 1800 was given as an indemnity to the prince of Nassau-Weilburg; but the principal part, w of

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the Rhine, was annexed to Prussia, and is included in the department of Moselle, and Saarlouis.

Treves, or *Trier*, capital of the department of Moselle, a bishop's see; lately and capital of an electorate. It has a numerous remains many fine churches, but has greatly suffered neither large nor poor on the Moselle (over some bridge) between emburg, and 55 m b 6 42 e, lat. 49 47 n.

Trevi, a town of Spoleto, 12 m n

Trevico, a town of cipato Ultra, 25 m

Trevier de Cour, France, in the department of m nsw Bourg en

Trevier en Dom, France, in the department of m sw Bourg en Br

Treviglio, a town of 17 m ene Milan.

Trevino, a town with a citadel, seated on the river Aguda, 10 m

Trevignano, a province of Venice, by Vicentino, n by lunese, e by Friuli of Venice, Dogado soil is fertile, and and wood; and the silk, and woollen capital.

Trevise, or *Treviso*, of Italy, capital of an archbishop's see. university, which Padua. It is the noble families, and at the influx of nsw Venice. 44 n.

Trevoux, a town of department of A revolution the cap of Dombes. buildings are the parliament house and the printing celebrated for composed by the of Louis le Grand on the side of a 12 m n Lyon. Lon. 4 51 e, lat. 46 51 n.

Treyja, a town

TRE

the Rhine, was annexed to France, and is included in the departments of Rhine and Moselle, and Sarre.

Treves, or *Trier*, a city of France, capital of the department of Sarre, and a bishop's see; lately a city of Germany, and capital of an archbishopric of the same name. It has a castle, a university, numerous remains of antiquities, and many fine churches and palaces; but has greatly suffered by war, and is now neither large nor populous. It is seated on the Moselle (over which is a handsome bridge) between two mountains, covered with vineyards, 20 m NE Luxembourg, and 55 s by E Cologne. Lon. 6 43 E, lat. 49 47 N.

Trevi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, 12 m N by W Spoleto.

Trevico, a town of Naples, in Principato Ultra, 25 m E Benevento.

Trevier de Courtes, St. a town of France, in the department of Ain, 20 m NNW Bourg en Bresse.

Trevier en Dombes, St. a town of France, in the department of Aine, 18 m SW Bourg en Bresse.

Treviglio, a town of Italy, in Milanese, 17 m ENE Milan.

Trevino, a town of Spain, in Biscay, with a citadel, seated on a hill, near the river Aguda, 10 m S Vittoria.

Trevigano, a province of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the W by Vicentino, N by Feltrino and Bellunese, E by Friuli, and S by the gulf of Venice, Dogado, and Paduano. The soil is fertile, and produces corn, wine, and wood; and the exports are cattle, silk, and woollen cloth. Treviso is the capital.

Treviso, or *Trevigio*, a fortified city of Italy, capital of Trevisano, and an archbishop's see. It had formerly a university, which was transferred to Padua. It is the residence of many noble families, and seated on the Sile, at the influx of the Plavesella, 18 m NNW Venice. Lon. 12 18 E, lat. 45 44 N.

Trevoux, a town of France, in the department of Ain, and before the revolution the capital of the principality of Dombes. The most remarkable buildings are the ancient mint, the late parliament house, the governor's house, and the printing-office. The latter is celebrated for the Literary Journals composed by the Jesuits of the college of Louis le Grand. Trevoux is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Saone, 12 m N Lyon, and 188 S by E Paris. Lon. 4 51 E, lat. 45 54 N.

Treyja, a town of Germany, in Up-

TRI

per Hesse, seated on a hill, near the river Schwalm, 16 m ENE Marburg.

Trezzo, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on the Adda, on the frontiers of Bergamasco, 18 m NE Milan.

Triana; see *Rancagua*.

Tribau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 30 m NW Olmutz.

Triberg, a town of Suabia, in Briggau, situate on the Guttach, 15 m NE Freiburg.

Tribsee, a town of Hither Pomerania, with a castle, which commands the pass into Mecklenburg. It is seated on the Trebel, 22 m SW Stralsund, and 18 ENE Rostock.

Tribstadt, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, 16 m ENE Deux Ponts.

Tricala, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, seated on the Strimon, 50 m ENE Salonica.

Tricala, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, seated near the Salembria, 36 m W by S Larissa.

Tricarico, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, 13 m SE Acerenza, and 21 SW Matera.

Triceto, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, 14 m SE Scalea.

Tricolore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where Tippoo Sultaun was defeated by the British in 1790. It is 44 m W Pondicherry.

Triers; see *Treves*.

Triest, a seaport of Germany, in Carniola, and a bishop's see. The harbour is spacious, screened by a wall fortified with a bastion. The houses stand on the side of mountain, extending themselves quite to the sea; and on the top of the mountain is a castle, in which the governor of the town and its territories resides. On the NW side of the town, where formerly were salt-pits, a beautiful suburb has been built. The fixed inhabitants, estimated at 30,000, have a good trade in salt, oil, almonds, iron, copper, &c. brought from Laubach; and they make good white wines. Triest was taken by the French in 1797, and evacuated in the same year; and in 1809 it was ceded by Austria to France. It stands on a gulf of its name, which is the NE part of the gulf of Venice, 12 m N Capo d'Istria, and 36 SW Laubach. Lon. 14 3 E, lat. 45 51 N.

Trim, a borough of Ireland, capital of Meath. It is seated on the Boyne, 27 m NW Dublin. Lon. 6 48 W, lat. 53 32 N.

Trincmale, a seaport on the E coast of Ceylon, with a harbour reckoned the

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finest in the E Indies, but situate in the most barren part of the island. The nearest farm villages are upward of 12 m, from which the inhabitants are supplied with provisions. The harbour is defended by two forts, Trincomale and Ockenburg, the last built upon a cliff, projecting 1500 paces into the sea. The town occupies more ground than Colombo, but contains a much smaller number of houses, and of an inferior appearance. The circumference within the walls is about 3 m, but in this space is included a rising point, immediately over the sea, covered with thick jungle. Trincomale was taken from the Dutch, by the English, in 1782; retaken by the French the same year; restored to the Dutch by the peace of 1783; and again taken by the English in 1795. It stands on a spacious bay of the same name, 100 m NNE Candy. Lon. 81 25 E, lat. 8 32 N.

Tring, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Friday, seated near the Grand Junction canal, 22 m W Hertford, and 31 WNW London.

Trinidad, an island on the NE coast of Terra Firma, separated from Paria on the S, by a channel about 10 m wide, and from Cumana on the W, by the gulf of Paria. It is 80 m long and 50 broad; produces sugar, cotton, maize, fine tobacco, cocoa, indigo, and fruit; and has abundance of fine timber trees. Many trees brought from the E Indies and Otaheite also flourish here; and cinnamon is become abundant. The lake Brea, or of pitch, is a wonderful phenomenon; it covers about 150 acres, and is capable of supplying all the dockyards of Great Britain. This island was taken, in 1595, by sir Walter Raleigh, and in 1676, by the French, who plundered and left it. In 1797, it was captured by the English, and afterward ceded to them by the treaty of Amiens. The capital is St. Joseph.

Trinidad, a city of New Spain, in the province of Guatemala, near the head of a bay of the Pacific ocean. It is a place of great trade, its port, called Acajutla, being the nearest landing to Guatemala, for all merchandise that comes from Mexico and Peru. The city is 4 m from the port, and 110 SSE Guatemala. Lon. 90 20 W, lat. 13 46 N.

Trinidad, a town of New Spain, in Veragua, near the mouth of a river that enters the Caribbean sea, 20 m SSE Conception. Lon. 81 23 W, lat. 8 40 N.

Trinidad, a seaport of Cuba, in a bay on the S part of the island. In 1812 the town was almost destroyed by a hurri-

T R I

cane; several ships in the harbour were sunk, and others driven on shore. It is 40 m SW Spiritu Santo. Lon. 80 1 W, lat. 11 48 N.

Trinidad, a town of New Granada, seated on the Magdalena, 38 m NW St. Fé.

Trinidad, three rocky islets in the Atlantic ocean, 100 leagues E Spiritu Santo, in Brasil. The largest is not 3 m in circuit, and the Portuguese keep a small garrison here to prevent a contraband trade with the Brasils. Lon. 29 35 W, lat. 20 30 S.

Trinity, a seaport on the N side of Martinico, with a spacious and safe harbour, and a considerable trade. Lon. 61 8 W, lat. 14 53 N.

Trino, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat, formerly a strong place, but the fortifications are for the most part demolished. It is 8 m NW Casal.

Trinomaly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, near which the troops of Hyder Ally were defeated by the British in 1768. It is 45 m SSW Arcot, and 52 WNW Pondicherry.

Tripatore, a town of Hindoostan, in Marawar, 36 m ENE Madura, and 38 SW Tanjore.

Tripoli, a country of Barbary, extending along the coast of the Mediterranean from the gulf of Cades to the S extremity of the gulf of Sidra, and bounded on the E by Barca, S by Fezzan, and W by Biledulgerid and Tunis. There are numerous harbours on the coast, some of them capacious, and surrounded by a fine country; but the interior is not very fertile, and the E part is quite a desert. It has the title of a kingdom, but is governed by a bashaw, who is nominally subject to the Porte.

Tripoli, a city and seaport of Barbary, capital of a country of the same name, with a castle and a fort. It was taken by emperor Charles V, who settled the knights of Rhodes here; but they were expelled by the Turks in 1551. The principal mosque fronts the bashaw's castle, and is a very elegant structure. The houses of the different consuls and the higher classes of the inhabitants are usually built of stone, and whitewashed: those of the lower orders are fabricated of earth, small stones, and mortar; and are all of a square form, with a court in the centre, and only one story high, with a flat roof and no windows to the street. Bazars occupy a considerable portion of the city, and are kept in excellent order. The streets are remarkably clean; and acts of violence are rarely committed in them.

T R I

The harbour, defended by batteries, is capable of containing a large fleet of merchant ships, and the water may ride in it. The inhabitants are estimated at 100,000, whom are many Moors, who carry on all the commerce of the place, and make all the ornaments for the women. The chief articles of trade are drugs, barilla, skins, feathers, gold dust, and dates. Some articles, are brought from Morocco, Fez, and other parts. Tripoli is situated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by six bastions, Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 32 30 N.

Tripoli, a town of the Mediterranean, defended by a strong wall. There is one hand of all the houses have a balcony to them. Before it is a large square, which increases so much, that it chokes up the harbour of the town, and takes a piece of land, uniting it by an isthmus. On the N side of the town, there is a work to defend the residence of a bashaw, the territory about which is a great number of other fruits. The country consists almost wholly of which is made use of for m NW Damascus, and Lon. 36 20 E, lat. 32 30 N.

Tripolizza, a town of the key, capital of Moravia, town, encompassed by a wall, with bastions, and a fort on an eminence. There are large mosques, and a palace of the drangular building, and a spacious court in the round the four sides. Morea also resides here, and trade is in corn, wheat, and is Lerna. It is 10 m from Tegea, beneath the mountain Mætra. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 37 30 N.

Tripura, a town of the province of Cochin, at a little distance from the Noyraporam.

Triß, an island of the coast of Tabasco, very peachy, separated from the E, from

TRI

The harbour, defended by a mole and batteries, is capable of containing a large fleet of merchant ships; and frigates not drawing more than 18 feet water may ride in safety. The inhabitants are estimated at 25,000; among whom are many Moors and Jews: the latter carry on all the traffic of the place, and make all the gold and silver ornaments for the Moorish and Arab women. The chief exports are wool, drugs, barilla, skins, salt, trona, ostriches feathers, gold dust, ivory, dried fruit, and dates. Some of these, and other articles, are brought hither by caravans from Morocco, Fezzan, and other interior parts. Tripoli is seated on the Mediterranean, surrounded by a wall with six bastions, 275 m ssw Tunis. Lon. 13 5 E, lat. 32 5 N.

Tripoli, a town of Syria, on the Mediterranean, defended by a citadel. There is one handsome mosque, and all the houses have fountains belonging to them. Before it is a sandbank, which increases so much, that it is expected to choke up the harbour, which is 2 m w of the town, and formed by a round piece of land, united to the mainland by an isthmus. On each side is a bulwark to defend the entrance. It is the residence of a bashaw, who also governs the territory about it, where there is a great number of mulberry-trees, and other fruits. The commerce of Tripoli consists almost wholly in coarse silk, which is made use of for laces. It is 90 m NW Damascus, and 120 s Scanderoon. Lon. 36 20 E, lat. 34 50 N.

Tripolizza, a town of European Turkey, capital of Morea. It is a modern town, encompassed by a strong stone wall, with bastions, and has a square fort on an eminence. Here are four large mosques, and six Greek churches. The palace of the pacha is a large quadrangular building of wood, with a spacious court in the centre, and galleries round the four sides. The patriarch of Morea also resides here. The chief trade is in corn, wool, &c. and its port is Lesna. It is seated in the valley of Tegea, beneath one of the summits of the mountain Mænalion, 30 m N Mifitra. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 37 40 N.

Tripura, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Coimbatore, with a fort at a little distance, called Palar. It is seated on the Noyelar, 27 m NNW Daporam.

Triff, an island of New Spain, on the coast of Tabasco, in the bay of Campeachy, separated by a narrow channel, on the E, from the isle of Port Royal.

TRO

It is 18 m in circuit. Lon. 92 45 W, lat. 18 15 N.

Tristan d'Acunha, an island in the Atlantic ocean, 15 m in circuit. The land is extremely high, and rises gradually toward the centre of the island (where there is a lofty conical mountain) in ridges, covered with trees of a moderate size and height. The coast is frequented by sealions, seals, penguins, and albatrosses. Lon. 15 30 W, lat. 37 9 S.

Trichinopoly, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, surrounded by a double wall, flanked with towers, and encompassed by a ditch. It was taken by the English in 1751. It is 30 m W Tanjore, and 208 ssw Madras. Lon. 78 46 E, lat. 10 49 N.

Triuvadi, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. The pagoda forms a citadel. It is 26 m SW Pondicherry.

Trivento, a town of Naples, in the county of Molise, seated on a hill, near the river Trigno, 11 m N Molise.

Trochtelfingen, a town of Suabia, situate on the Smeicha, 16 m NW Buchau, and 29 s Stutgard.

Trogen, a town of Switzerland, and the chief place of the protestant part of the canton of Appenzel. It has manufactures of cloth, and in the vicinity is a mineral spring. It is 7 m NNE Appenzel.

Troja, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, on the river Chilario, 32 m ENE Benevento, and 60 NW Naples.

Troina, a town of Sicily, in Val di Demona, noted for woods of fine timber, 40 m W Taormina.

Troki, a town of Lithuania, capital of a palatinate of the same name. It is seated among lakes, 18 m W Wilna, and 85 NNE Grodno. Lon. 25 13 E, lat. 54 38 N.

Trolhatta, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, seated on the Gotha, which here has four cascades that fall 100 feet in the space of two miles. A canal for vessels to pass by these falls is cut through the midst of rocks. It is 45 m NNE Gotheburg.

Tron, St. a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege, with a Benedictine abbey, 21 m NW Liege.

Tropea, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, seated on a high rock, on the gulf of St. Eufemia, 10 m NW Nicotera.

Tropex, St. a seaport of France, in the department of Var, with a citadel, seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 38 m ENE Toulon. Lon. 6 40 E, lat. 43 16 N.

Troppan, a strong town of Silesia, ca-

TRU

Trutina, a principality of the same name, which belongs partly to Austria and partly to Prussia. Here is an ancient palace, three churches, a college, four convents, and a commandery of the order of St. John. It was taken by the Prussians in 1741 and 1756, but restored to Austria by a treaty after each capture; and it is the seat of regency for all the Bohemian part of Silesia. In 1758, the greatest part of the town was destroyed by fire. It stands in a fruitful country, on the river Oppa, 40 m NE Olmutz, and 90 SE Breslau. Lon. 17 54 E, lat. 49 52 N.

Troja, a seaport of Sweden, in Sudermania, seated on the Baltic, 35 m SW Stockholm. Lon. 17 29 E, lat. 59 0 N.

Troubridge, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, and considerable manufactures of broad cloth and kerseymere. The number of inhabitants was 5799 in 1801, and 6075 in 1811. It is seated on a hill, by the river Were, 23 m SW Marlborough, and 99 W London.

Troy, a town of New York, the largest in Renislaer county, and a place of considerable trade. It stands on the E side of the Hudson, 3 m S Lanfinsburg.

Troyes, a city of France, capital of the department of Aube, and a bishop's see, with a cattle, in which the ancient counts of Champagne resided. It is surrounded by good walls; but almost all the houses are of wood, and good water is wanting. The commerce, once very flourishing, now consists only in some linens, dimities, fustians, wax-candlers, candles, and wine. It is seated on the Seine, 28 m E by N Sens, and 8 SE Paris. Lon. 4 5 E, lat. 48 18 N.

Trunz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, seated on the Rhine, 7 m W Ilantz.

Truro, a borough in Cornwall, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The summer assizes are held here and at Bodmin alternately. It is a stannary town, and the chief business is in shipping tin and copper ore, found in abundance in its neighbourhood. Here, after the battle of Naseby, the forces of Charles I, under lord Hopeton, surrendered to general Fairfax. Truro is seated between the rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, at the head of Falmouth haven, 10 m N Falmouth, and 257 W by S London.

Truro, a town of Nova Scotia, in Halifax county, at the head of a narrow gulf in the bay of Fundy, 40 m N by W Halifax.

Truro, a fishing town of Massachusetts,

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in Barnstable county, on the W part of the peninsula of Cape Cod, 9 m S Provincetown.

Truxillo, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a citadel on the top of a hill. It is the birthplace of the noted Francis Pizarro, and situate on the side of a hill, near the river Magasca, 70 m NE Badajoz, and 90 SW Toledo. Lon. 5 43 W, lat. 39 26 N.

Truxillo, a city and seaport of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and the see of a bishop. It was built by Pizarro, in 1558, and its territory abounds in corn, wine, olives, and sugar. It is surrounded by a wall, and seated in a fine plain, on a small river, near the Pacific ocean, 300 m NW Lima. Lon. 78 53 W, lat. 8 8 S.

Truxillo, a seaport of New Spain, in Honduras, on the gulf of that name. It stands 3 m from the sea, between two rivers, the mouths of which, and some islands before them, form the harbour, which is the principal one on this coast. It is 140 m NE Valladolid. Lon. 86 30 W, lat. 15 46 N.

Truxillo, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, with a trade in goat and sheep skins, cheeses, and wool. It is situate on a river that flows to the lake Maracaybo, 130 m S by E Venezuela. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 8 35 N.

Tjanad, a town of Hungary, on the river Maros, 23 m E by S Segedin.

Tjcherkassk, the capital of the territory of the Don Cossacs, with a gymnasium or university. It is situate on an island formed by the Don, and so intersected by the river and numerous canals, as to bear some resemblance to Venice. Here are four churches of stone, and three of wood; one of the latter belongs to the Tartars, who have a district of the town peculiar to themselves. The first church erected here was founded by Peter the great, and in it are kept the rich standards, flags, lances, &c. presented from different sovereigns. The other public edifices, and the houses, are of wood; most of the latter built on piles, to avoid the inundations which commonly last from April to June. In most of the streets are lofty wooden bridges that run along the middle of them, and to which a smaller bridge leads from the door of each house; but where this is not the case, the inhabitants are obliged to use boats during the inundation. The shops are numerous, containing the produce of Turkey and Greece; and there are two public baths. The principal exports are fish, iron, cavare, and wine. The inhabitants, estimated at 15,000, are a mixture of va-

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rious nations. Their majestic appearance, their persons and attire, hospitable, generous. The common dress jacket turned up with coat and trowsers of dress of the women costumes of Russia, vested in a cap, the mitre of a Greek of married women cap, which is covered gold, or adorned girls wear a silk t fastened by a girdle low boots, and an I the head. Both sex intoxication, but this as they are ashamed being publicly seen. the N side of the map 40 m ENE Asoph, ronetz. Lon. 39 5 Tjchernahora, a the circle of Brin. mountain, 13 m N Tjchernemi, a to Carniola, with a mandery of the T SE Laubach.

Tjchirne, a town, principality of Glogau, and good cloth man Glogau.

Tjchopau, a town in Mislin, celebrated for its wine; seated on name, 7 m SE Che-

Tjhetben; see R

Tjampa; see C

Tj-nan, a city Chang-tong. It was of a long series of rising on the neighbor afford a beautiful on the river Tsi s by E Peking. 46 N.

Tj-ning, a city cond rank, in C the Grand canal, 116 24 E, lat. 35

Tj-scheou, a city rank, in Chang-to Lon. 119 2 E, lat.

Tjong-ming, an long and 10 broad of the Kian-ku, a province of Kian-nel, 13 m broad nue arises from such abundance, island, that it c

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nious nations. The Cossacs have a majestic appearance; are cleanly in their persons and apparel, polite, sincere, hospitable, generous, and humane. The common dress of the men is a blue jacket turned up with red, and a waistcoat and trowsers of white dimity. The dress of the women differs from all the costumes of Russia; and its grandeur is vested in a cap, somewhat resembling the mitre of a Greek bishop; the hair of married women is tucked under this cap, which is covered with pearls and gold, or adorned with flowers. The girls wear a silk tunic, with trowsers fastened by a girdle of solid silver, yellow boots, and an Indian kerchief round the head. Both sexes are addicted to intoxication, but this is generally at home, as they are ashamed of its consequences being publicly seen. The town stands on the N side of the main stream of the river, 40 m ENE Asoph, and 340 s by E Voronez. Lon. 39 56 E, lat. 47 4 N.

Tjchernahora, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brin, with a castle on a mountain, 13 m NNW Brin.

Tjchernemi, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle, and a commandery of the Teutonic order, 33 m SE Laubach.

Tjchirne, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, with a castle, and good cloth manufactures, 22 m ENE Glogau.

Tjchopau, a town of Upper Saxony in Misnia, celebrated for its blue manufacture; seated on a river of the same name, 7 m SE Chemnitz.

Tjhetben; see *Kijfi*.

Thampa; see *Ciampa*.

Tj-nan, a city of China, capital of Chang-tong. It was once the residence of a long series of kings, whose tombs, rising on the neighbouring mountains, afford a beautiful prospect. It is seated on the river Tsi or Tsing-ho, 230 m S by E Peking. Lon. 117 25 E, lat. 36 46 N.

Tj-ning, a city of China, of the second rank, in Chang-tong, situate on the Grand canal, 275 m S Peking. Lon. 116 24 E, lat. 35 24 N.

Tjin-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chang-tong, 250 m SSE Peking. Lon. 119 2 E, lat. 36 40 N.

Tjong-ming, an island of China, 15 m long and 10 broad, lying at the mouth of the Kian-ku, and separated from the province of Kiang-nan by two channels, 13 m broad. The principal revenue arises from salt, which is made in such abundance, on the N side of the island, that it can supply most of the

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neighbouring countries. It contains only one city, of the third class, but villages are very numerous. The country is delightful, and intersected by many canals. The city, of the same name, is situate at the SE end. Lon. 121 55 E, lat. 30 15 N.

Tjongrad, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name; seated on the Teisse, opposite the influx of the Koros, 26 m N Segedin.

Tuam, a city of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and an archbishop's see, though now a small place. The cathedral serves as a parish church. It is 20 m NNE Galway. Lon. 9 16 W, lat. 53 26 N.

Tuban, one of the strongest towns of Java, with a harbour, and a king of its own. It is seated on the N side of the island. Lon. 111 51 E, lat. 6 0 S.

Tubingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a celebrated university, and a fortified castle on a mountain. Here are good stuff manufactures; and in the townhouse is a curious clock. It is seated on the Neckar, in a country abounding in corn and wine, 20 m S Stuttgard, and 50 E by S Straßburg. Lon. 9 10 E, lat. 48 32 N.

Tucuman, an extensive country of S America, lying E of the Andes, between Peru and Chili on the W, and Chaco and Paraguay on the E. It is 1000 m in length, and 400 where broadest.—Many rivers water this country, all which, with the exception of two, after having run many leagues, disappear, forming lakes or losing themselves in the earth. The N part is intermixed with mountains, plains, and vallies, producing abundance of seeds, plants, and fruits of all kinds; also tobacco, cotton, and fine timber, the last of which is a great article of trade to Peru and Paraguay. The S part is an immense plain, almost without a tree; the soil a deep fertile mould, watered by many streams from the Andes, and clothed in perpetual verdure. In this rich pasturage, the horses and cattle imported from Europe have multiplied to an almost incredible degree; and hence Peru is supplied with cattle, horses, and mules, and immense numbers of hides are exported to Europe. This country is in the jurisdiction of the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. St. Michael is the capital.

Tucuyo, a town of Terra Firma, in Venezuela, on a river of the same name, 60 m E Truxillo.

Tudela, a town of Spain, in Navarre, with a castle. A battle was fought here,

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in 1808, between the Spaniards and French, in which the latter were victorious. It is seated in a country that produces good wine, on the river Ebro, 44 m s Pamplona, and 100 s Burgos. Lon. 1 38 w, lat. 41 12 n.

Tver, a government of Russia, formerly a province in the government of Novogorod. It was the first province modelled according to the code of Catherine II. The country produces abundantly all kinds of corn and vegetables. The forests yield valuable timber. The quadrupeds, and the feathered race, are the same as in all the n of Europe. Beside the fishes common to most lakes and rivers, there is one called the sterlet, a species of sturgeon, highly esteemed for its flavour; and of its roe the finest caviare is made.

Tver, a city of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a fortress. It is a place of considerable commerce, being seated at the conflux of the Iverza and Volga, along which is conveyed all the merchandise sent by water from Siberia, and the s provinces, toward Petersburg. It is divided into the old and new town: the former, situate on the right bank of the Volga, consists almost entirely of wooden cottages; the latter having been destroyed by a conflagration, in 1763, has risen with lustre from its ashes. Catherine II, at her own expense, raised the governor's house, the episcopal palace, the courts of justice, the exchange, the prison, and some other public edifices. The streets are broad and long; extending, in straight lines, from an octagon in the centre: the houses of this octagon, and of the principal streets, are of brick, stuccoed white, and make a magnificent appearance. Here is an ecclesiastical seminary, which admits 600 students. In 1776, the empress founded a school for the instruction of 200 burgers' children; and, in 1779, an academy for the education of 120 of the young nobility of the province.—*Tver* contains upward of 15,000 inhabitants, and is 100 m nww Moscow. Lon. 36 5 e, lat. 56 7 n.

Tuggury, a town of Barbary, capital of a country lying s Algiers. It is 310 m sse Algiers. Lon. 5 50 e, lat. 32 40 n.

Tuggurt, a town of Biledulgerid, capital of a district called Wadrag. It is 260 m wnw Gademis, and 280 sse Algiers. Lon. 6 15 e, lat. 20 35 n.

Tula, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The capital, of the same name,

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has manufactures of fire-arms, hardware, and leather; and in the vicinity are rich iron mines. It is seated on the Upha, 115 m s by w Moscow. Lon. 37 24 e, lat. 54 10 n.

Tula, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, on a river of the same name, 40 m n by w Mexico.

Tulebras, a town of Spain, in Navarre, situate on the Queios, 7 m w Tudela.

Tullamore, a town of Ireland, in King county, on a river of the same name, and near the great canal, 10 m w by s Philpottown.

Tulle, a town of France, capital of the department of Correze, and lately a bishop's see. The cathedral is famous for its high and curious steeple. It is seated at the conflux of the Correze and Solane, in a country surrounded by mountains and precipices, 37 m sst Limoges, and 62 sw Clermont. Lon. 1 42 e, lat. 45 16 n.

Tullovo, a town of Ireland, in the county of Carlow, on the river Slaney, 9 m n by s Carlow.

Tuln, a town of Austria, and a bishop's see; seated near the Danube, 15 m nww Vienna.

Tulsk, a borough of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, 11 m n Roscommon.

Tumbez, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Piura, where the Spaniards first landed in 1526, under Pizarro. It had then a stately temple, and a palace of the Incas of the country. It is seated on a river of the same name, which flows into the bay of Guayaquil, 120 m nne Piura.

Tumcuru, a town of Hindoostan, in Myfore, with a well-built fort, and about 600 houses; seated in a fine open country, 32 m sse Sera.

Tumen, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tobolsk, 150 m wsw Tobolsk.

Tumi, a town of Napaul, with a celebrated temple, 6 m sse Catmandu.

Tunbridge, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday, seated on the Tun, one of the five branches of the Medway, over each of which is a stone bridge. Here are the ruins of a large castle, erected by Richard earl of Clare, natural son of Richard I; and a famous free-school, founded by Sir Andrew Judd, lord-mayor of London, in 1551. It is 12 m wsw Maidstone, and 30 sse London.

Tunbridge Wells, a town in Kent, much resorted to on account of its chalybeate waters, discovered in 1606, by Dudley lord North, who recovered from

a deep consumption. It is seated at the foot of the hills called Mount Sinai, and Mount Pleasant, and has a large garden; and as the climate is wild, the effect of the sea is very salutary, and picturesque. The climate is requisite for the visitors, with a chapel and shops noted for their ware. A mile from Tunbridge are some rock parts are 75 feet high, with surprising clefts between them, that the chance of the hulks of close together. The Tunbridge, and 35.

Tunginokai, a town on the Irkut, 80 m 101 15 e, lat. 51 18 n.

Tunja, a city of pital of a district. Near it are mines of and the country s corn, and fruit; al here are the only m powder in the king seated on an eminence by s St. Fé. Lon.

Tunkat, a town in Turkestan, seated the river Ilak, near Sirt, 100 m sse Tashkent. lat. 43 30 n.

Tunis, a country from n to s, and bounded on the n by the Mediterranean, s by T. gerid, and w by Alg. was formerly a monarchy, it became a republication of the Turks, tribute to the bey w. The soil in the s p. for want of water. the mountains are fruit; but the w p. being watered by productions are wool, bees-wax, t. of fruits. The m. abound in silver, mines; but jealous der them little wealth. In the w. are lions, bisons, o. bucks, hares, pheas. other sorts of birds of government is b. whose president is b. bers of the divan a. The inhabitants are

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a deep consumption by drinking them. It is seated at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleasant, on which are scattered some good houses, orchards, and gardens; and as the country is naturally wild, the effect of the whole is romantic and picturesque. Here are all the buildings requisite for the accommodation of visitors, with a chapel of ease, a market, and shops noted for their elegant turnery ware. A mile and a half from the wells are some rocks, which in some parts are 75 feet high, the mean height 40, with surprising clefts and chasms between them, that they have the appearance of the hulks of men of war, ranged close together. The town is 5 m s Tunbridge, and 35 sse London.

Tunguska, a town of Russia, situate on the Irkut, 80 m sw Irkutsk. Lon. 103 15 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Tunja, a city of New Granada, capital of a district of the same name. Near it are mines of gold and emeralds; and the country abounds in cattle, corn, and fruit; also in saltpetre, that here are the only manufactures of gunpowder in the kingdom. The city is seated on an eminence, in a valley, 90 m n by E St. Fé. Lon. 73 8 W, lat. 5 20 N.

Tunkat, a town of Western Tartary, in Turkestan, seated in a large plain, on the river Ilak, near its conflux with the Sirr, 100 m se Taraz. Lon. 67 40 E, lat. 43 30 N.

Tunis, a country of Barbary, 200 m from N to s, and 120 from E to W; bounded on the N and E by the Mediterranean, s by Tripoli and Biledulgerid, and W by Algiers. This country was formerly a monarchy, but in 1574 it became a republic, under the protection of the Turks, and pays a certain tribute to the bey who resides at Tunis. The soil in the s part is but indifferent, for want of water. Toward the middle, the mountains and valleys abound in fruit; but the W part is the most fertile, being watered by rivers. The chief productions are wheat, barley, oil, wool, bees-wax, tallow, and a variety of fruits. The mountains near Tunis abound in silver, copper, and lead mines; but jealousy and indolence render them little sources of national wealth. In the woods and mountains are lions, bisons, ostriches, monkeys, roebucks, hares, pheasants, partridges, and other sorts of birds and beasts. The form of government is by a divan, or council, whose president is the bey. The members of the divan are chosen by the bey. The inhabitants are a mixture of Moors,

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Turks, Arabs, Jews, and Christians, merchants and slaves; and they carry on a great trade in linen and woollen cloth, Morocco leather, gold dust, lead, horses, oil, soap, and ostriches eggs and feathers. The established religion is Mohammedanism. All public instruments are written in the Arabic tongue, but commerce is usually carried on by that of the Lingua Franca.

Tunis, a city and the capital of the country of the same name, with a citadel on an eminence, and the fortress of Goletta on the side of a canal, which is the greatest naval and military depot belonging to the bey. The city stands on the W side of a shallow lake, 9 m in diameter, which is entered from the port, or bay of Goletta, by a narrow passage between the s point of Cape Carthage and the opposite cape. It is an oblong square, 5 m in circuit, with a lofty wall, five gates, and 35 mosques. The number of inhabitants, including 30,000 Jews, is upward of 130,000. Tunis is built without any regularity; the streets, in general, are narrow and dirty; and there are few buildings of any magnificence, except the great mosque, the bey's palace, and a few others. The houses are all built of stone, though but one story high, and have flat roofs. Near the centre of the city is an extensive piazza, which is said formerly to have contained 3000 tradesmen's shops. The divan, or council of state, assembles in an old palace, where the bey formerly resided. The Mohammedans here have nine colleges for students, and a great number of smaller schools. Tunis is a place of great trade, and has manufactures of velvets, silks, linen and woollen goods, fire-arms, sword cutlery, Morocco leather, and red caps worn by the common people. It is 320 m nsw Tripoli, and 380 m Algiers. Lon. 10 6 E, lat. 36 45 N.

Tunkerstown; see *Ephrata*.

Turcoin, a town of France, in the department of Nord, where the allies, under the duke of York, were defeated by the French in 1794. It is 6 m nne Lille.

Turcomania, a country of Independent Tartary, lying between the Caspian sea and the lake Aral. It is said to be extremely populous, but wholly uncultivated. The Turcomans are *sunnis*, and therefore execrated by the Persians, who deem them infidels. They live in tribes, being subject to no particular governor; but each tribe chooses a nominal chief, who has no further authority among them than that of settling differences and arranging their civil

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economy. As a people, they have no fixed habitations; but carry about the black horse-hair tents in which they live. Their general characteristics are those common to all wandering nations; great hospitality within their own boundaries, and universal depredation abroad. They make incursions into Persia, frequently crossing the wide intervening desert of sand, and surprising and carrying away, from the centre of towns and villages, men, women, and children. Their expeditions are performed on horseback by parties of 20 or 30 with incredible speed and activity; for they are admirably supported by their horses, as, like their riders, they undergo immense fatigue with a small portion of food. Their horses are bought by the neighbouring nations at vast prices, which, with the sale among other tribes of their captives, and of their camels, sheep, &c. supply the chief source of a Turcoman's wealth. The people feel not the want of corn, and live on the flesh of horses, camels, and sheep, and the milk of mares and camels. They excavate a large hole in the ground, in which they make a fire; and, placing the meat in the embers, cover it up until it be baked. To the northward of Turcomania are the Kamchaks, who inhabit a desert, and are reported to be most ferocious and warlike, and hitherto unconquered. All these inhabit the eastern coast of the Caspian sea.

Turenne, a town of France, in the department of Correze, with a castle, 16 m ssw Tulle.

Turin, a fortified city of Piedmont, lately the residence of the king of Sardinia, and an archbishop's see. It is now the capital of the department of Po, and stands in a fertile plain, at the conflux of the Doria with the Po. There are many large squares, among which that of St. Charles is the most spacious: the buildings are handsome, and it has extensive arcades on each side. Most of the streets are well built, uniform, straight, and terminate on some agreeable object: the Strada di Po, the finest and largest, leads to the late royal palace, and is adorned with piazzas, filled with shops; as are various others of the best streets; all of which are kept clean by means of a canal from the Doria, with sluices that flow through them into the Po. The inhabitants are computed to be 80,000. The cathedral is an ancient edifice, in no respect remarkable; but several of the churches are notable for their magnitude or their pillars, or the variety of marbles em-

TUR

ployed in their decoration. The palace consists of two magnificent structures, joined together by a gallery, in which are several pictures, statues, and antiquities of great value. The citadel is a regular pentagon, and deemed the strongest in Europe; it comprehends an extensive arsenal, a cannon foundry, a chymical laboratory, &c. The university is an extensive building with two colleges dependent on it; and here is also an academy. The splendid ramparts and gates of the city, with the beautiful walks and plantations that encircled it, have lately suffered by French spoliation, together with the churches, palaces, &c. Near the city, on the banks of the Po, is the beautiful castle of Valentin, the garden of which is applied to botanical studies. The French besieged this city in 1766; but prince Eugene defeated their army, and compelled them to raise the siege. In 1798, the French republican army took possession of Turin, seized all the strong places of Piedmont, and obliged the king to retire to Sardinia. In 1799, the French were driven out by the Austrians and Russians; but shortly afterward the city and all Piedmont surrendered to the French. Turin is 68 m nw Genoa, and 80 sw Milan. Lon. 7 40 E, lat. 45 4 N.

Turinge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland, 24 m wsw Stockholm.

Turinsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, with a fort, 190 m w by s Tobolsk. Lon. 63 44 E, lat. 58 3 N.

Turivacary, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, consisting of an outer and inner fort, strongly defended by a ditch and mud wall, and an open suburb at a little distance. Here are two small temples of curious workmanship. It is 24 m s Sera, and 30 n Seringapatam.

Turkestan, a country of Western Tartary, bounded on the n and e by the country of the Kalmucs, s by Bokharia, and w by the lake Aral. The chief of this country is generally called the khan of the Karakalpak. The capital is Taraz.

Turkey, a large empire, extended over part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Turkey in Europe is bounded on the n by Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary, Transilvania, and Poland, e by New Russia, the Black sea, the sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago, s by the Mediterranean, and w by that sea and the Venetian and Austrian territories. It contains Moldavia, Bessarabia, Walachia,

Bulgaria, Scythia, and Dalmatia, Albania, &c. These countries are situated on the sea of Asia, and are bounded by the Black sea and the Caspian sea, and the sea of Marmora, and the sea of 27 and 46, and contain Diarbek, Caramania, Nubia, and Tripoli, &c. Their productions (which feed the well shaped, shave their except the and militaries. The white, and thin linen folds. No sume to v clothes are and sleep mattresses manners the English and keep a mosque mount of they put and out table first hastily, beheading gling; t and leave the hand drawing habit is a moderat dispatch principal repast water, fee, an opium chief, or draught coffee sources allowed proper four in kept u Arabic

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Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, part of Croatia and Dalmatia, Romania, Macedonia, Albania, Thessaly, Livadia, and Morea. These countries lie between 27 and 40 \circ lon. and 36 and 49 \circ lat. Turkey in Asia is bounded on the π by the Black sea and Circassia, π by Persia, π by Arabia, and π by the Mediterranean and the sea of Marmora. It lies between 27 and 46 \circ lon. and 28 and 43 \circ lat. and contains the countries of Irak, Diarbeck, Kurdistan, Armenia, Roum, Caramania, Naticolia, and Syria. In Africa, the Turks have Egypt, part of Nubia, and Barca; and the states of Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, are under their protection. Of these countries, (which see respectively) the climate, productions, manners, &c. must be various. The Turks are generally robust, well shaped, and of a good mien. They shave their heads, but wear long beards, except those in the seraglio, or palace, and military men, who wear only whiskers. The turban worn by the men is white, and consists of long pieces of thin linen made up together in several folds. No one but a Turk must presume to wear a white turban. Their clothes are long and full. They sit, eat, and sleep on the floor, on cushions, mattresses, and carpets. Many of their manners and customs are contrary to the English: they pull off their shoes and keep the head covered on entering a mosque; they turn in their toes; they mount on the right side of a horse; they put their guests into a room first, and out of it last; serve themselves at table first; they take the wall, and pass hastily, in sign of respect; they deem beholding more disgraceful than strangling; they cut the hair from the head and leave it on the chin; they invite with the hand, by throwing it backward not drawing it toward them; their mourning habit is white. In general, they are very moderate in eating, and their meals are dispatched with great haste. Their principal food is rice; and the frugal repast is followed by fruit and cold water, which are succeeded by hot coffee, and pipes with tobacco. With opium they procure what they call a *kief*, or placid intoxication. Chess and draughts are favorite games; and the coffeehouses and baths furnish other sources of amusement. Polygamy is allowed among them; but their wives, properly so called, are no more than four in number. The fair sex here are kept under a rigorous confinement: the Arabic word *Harem*, which signifies a

TUR

sacred or prohibited thing, is, in its fullest sense, used both of the habitation of the women, and of the women themselves. The Turks believe in one God, and that his great prophet is Mohamed; they appropriate to themselves the name of Moslems, which has been corrupted into Musselmans, signifying persons professing the doctrine of Mohamed, which he calls Islamism. Drinking wine is prohibited by this prophet in the Koran, yet the Turks make use of it occasionally, without any scruple; though instead of it they generally use sherbet, a liquor made of honey, spices, and the juice of fruits. They expend great sums on fountains, not only in the towns, but in the country, and other solitary places, for the refreshment of travellers and labourers. They are charitable toward strangers, let their religion be what it will; and no nation suffers adversity with greater patience than they. The grand signior is absolute master of the goods and lives of his subjects, inasmuch that they are little better than slaves. The grand vizier is the chief next the emperor; but it is a dangerous place, for he often deposes them, and takes off their heads at his pleasure. Though the grand signior has such prodigious power, he seldom extends it to persons in private life, for these may remain as quiet as in any other part of the world. The nobility among the Turks are the chief military officers, judges, and ecclesiastics. The beglerbegs or viceroys, the bashaws or governors, the sangiaes or deputy-governors, and the officers of state, are, in general, the children of Christian parents, who are commonly taken in war, or purchased. The Turks have always very numerous armies on foot, the chief of which are the janissaries, who have been bred in the seraglio, and have used military discipline from their infancy. Of these they have always 25,000, and there may be 100,000 who have that name. The tributary princes, as the princes of Moldavia and Wallachia, are obliged also to send auxiliaries. The whole Turkish army makes above 300,000 men. Their navy, which is laid up at Constantinople, consists of about 40 large ships, but in time of war auxiliary ships are received from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli; they also buy up or hire merchants ships, and thus raise a fleet of 150 sail, exclusive of gallees. Constantinople is the capital of all Turkey.

T U S

Turkheim; see *Durkheim*.

Turkin, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasia, situate on the Caspian sea, 140 m s Astracan. Lon. 47 15 E, lat. 44 15 N.

Turnagain, Cape, a cape on the E side of the northern island of New Zealand. Lon. 176 36 E, lat. 40 28 S.

Turnau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Buntzlau, on the river Iser, 12 m NNE Jung Buntzlau.

Turnhout, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, near which, in 1596, prince Maurice of Nassau, with only 800 horse, totally defeated the Spaniards, consisting of 6000. It is 24 m NE Antwerp.

Turon, a seaport of Cochinchina, situate on a bay of the same name, which affords a safe retreat for the largest ships in the most tempestuous season. In the vicinity are plantations of sugar-canes and tobacco. Turon is 40 m SE Hue. Lon. 107 40 E, lat. 16 9 N.

Turpa Cala, a town of Turkish Armenia, seated near the foot of a high mountain, on the slope of a conical hill, on the top of which is a strong castle, 100 m ESE Erzerum.

Turshib; see *Terfiz*.

Turfi, an episcopal town of Naples, in Basilicata, on the river Sino, 8 m W of the gulf of Tarento, and 30 s Matera. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 40 25 N.

Tusa, a town on the W coast of Sicily, in Val di Demona, with a strong castle. It is noted for excellent wine and oil, and stands on a high hill, 15 m ESE Cefala.

Tuscany, a country of Italy, lately a grand duchy, belonging to the house of Austria. It is 120 m long and 80 broad; bounded on the N and E by the Ecclesiastical State, S by the Mediterranean, and W by that sea, the territory of Lucca, and Modenese. Beside this, a small part of the duchy, to the NW, is enclosed by the sea and the territories of Genoa, Parma, Modena, and Lucca. Tuscany is divided into three provinces, Florentino, Pisano, and Siennese. It is watered by several rivers, of which the Arno is the chief. There are several mountains, in which are mines of iron, alum, and vitriol; also quarries of marble, alabaster, and porphyry, beside hot baths and mineral waters. Many parts of it are fruitful in corn and wine, and produce plenty of citrons, oranges, pomegranates, and other fruits. Manna is gathered in the marshy lands near the sea, and the salt pits are rich. The inhabitants are distinguished by their attachment to commerce, and have est-

T U Y

ablished various manufactures, particularly of silks, stuffs, earthenware, and gilt leather. They are much visited by foreigners, on account of their politeness, and because the Italian language is here spoken in its greatest purity. John Gaston, the last duke of Tuscany of the house of Medici, died in 1737, without leaving any heirs male. By the treaty of London, 1718, the emperor of Germany, Charles VI, had promised Tuscany, as a fief of the empire, to don Carlos, infant of Spain, as being the nearest male heir; but, in 1735, when the sovereignty of Naples and Sicily was confirmed to that prince, he renounced his right to Tuscany, in favour of Francis, duke of Lorraine, as an equivalent for that duchy, which he had ceded to France. Francis succeeded to the grand duchy in 1735, and he was raised to the dignity of emperor of Germany in 1745, by which means Tuscany became annexed to the house of Austria. In 1801, on the ascendancy of the French in Italy, the Austrian archduke Ferdinand was obliged to give up Tuscany to a prince of Spain, Louis the son of the duke of Parma, to whom the French gave the sovereignty by the name of the kingdom of *Etruria*; and it was ceded to him by the treaty of Luneville. In 1807, this country was formally ceded to France. Florence is the capital.

Tusis, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, seated near the torrent Nolla, 16 m S by W Coire.

Tutbury, a village in Staffordshire, near the river Dove, 4 m NW Burton. It has a considerable cotton manufacture, and formerly had a large castle, of which several towers and a small part of the wall still remain.

Tutacarin, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, where the Dutch had a factory; seated on the gulf of Manara, 20 m E by N Palamcottah, and 67 s Madura.

Tutlingen, a town of Suabia, with a castle on a mountain, belonging to the duchy of Wirtemberg. Near it is the celebrated foundry of Ludwigsthal. It is seated on the Danube, over which is a bridge, 58 m SSW Stutgard. Lon. 8 48 E, lat. 48 2 N.

Tutura, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, situate on the Lena, 160 m N Irkutsk. Lon. 105 40 E, lat. 54 40 N.

Tuxford, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Monday, 13 m NNW Newark, and 137 N by W London.

Tuy, a city of Spain, in Galicia, and

a bishop's see and ramparts artillery, being Portugal. It is the river Min and 260 WNW lat. 42 4 N.

Tuzla, a town of Caramania, at laketo which

Tweed, a river from north part of Peebles. It divides the equal parts, kirkshire and the boundary England, and at Berwick.

Tweedmouth, part of Durham, on the Tyne bridge, suburb to the

Twickenham, seated on the ford. Here are two of the ed: that whence of Pop first weeping land; and St. retreat of the of Orford.

Tycokzin, lachia, seated Bielk.

Tydore, on 10 m to the S

Tynan, a county of Ar

Tyne, a river formed by a Cumberland, on the border uniting a little large river, and enters the mouth.

Tyne, a river in Northshire, which Edinburghshire and enters the of Dunbar.

Tynemouth, land, near which has a castle accessible on that common river; and A bar lies with several Black Mid

T Y N

a bishop's see. It is surrounded by walls and ramparts, and well furnished with artillery, being a frontier town toward Portugal. It stands on a mountain, near the river Minho, 58 m s Compostella, and 260 m w w Madrid. Lon. 8 32 w, lat. 42 4 N.

Tuzla, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, at the western extremity of a lake to which it gives name, 28 m s Cogni.

Tweed, a river of Scotland, which rises from numerous springs in the s part of Peebleshire, called Tweedsmuir. It divides that county almost into two equal parts, crosses the n part of Selkirkshire and Roxburghshire, then forms the boundary between Berwickshire and England, and enters the German ocean, at Berwick.

Tweedmouth, a town in the detached part of Durham called Islandshire, situated on the Tweed, at the s end of Berwick bridge, and may be deemed a suburb to that borough.

Twickenham, a village in Middlesex, seated on the Thames, 3 m ssw Brentford. Here are many handsome villas, and two of them particularly celebrated: that which was the favorite residence of Pope, who here planted the first weeping willow that grew in England; and Strawberry hill, the elegant retreat of the late Horace Walpole, earl of Orford.

Tycokzin, a town of Poland, in Polachia, seated on the Narew, 22 m nw Bielsk.

Tydore, one of the Molucca islands, 10 m to the s of Ternate.

Tynan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, 7 m w Armagh.

Tyne, a river in Northumberland, formed by a branch from the e part of Cumberland, and another from the hills on the borders of Scotland. These uniting a little above Hexham, form a large river, which flows by Newcastle, and enters the German ocean, at Tynemouth.

Tyne, a river of Scotland, in Haddingtonshire, which rises on the borders of Edinburghshire, flows by Haddington, and enters the German ocean to the w of Dunbar.

Tynemouth, a town in Northumberland, near the mouth of the Tyne. It has a castle seated on a high rock, inaccessible on the sea side; a strong fort that commands the entrance of the river; and extensive military barracks. A bar lies across the mouth of the river, with several rocks about it called the Black Middins, to avoid which there

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are lighthouses. Tynemouth has some considerable salt-works; and here, and at Shields, large vessels take in their loading of coal and goods brought from Newcastle. The number of inhabitants was 3856 in 1801, and 5834 in 1811. It is 9 mENE Newcastle, and 277 m by w London.

Tyre; see *Sur*.

Tyrol, a princely county of Germany, in the circle of Austria; bounded on the n by Suabia and Bavaria, s by the duchies of Salzburg and Carinthia, s by Italy, and w by Switzerland. Though a mountainous country, the valleys are fertile in corn and wine, and it has an excellent breed of cattle. It likewise yields salt, all kinds of ores, and various sorts of precious stones. The principal rivers are the Inn, Adige, and Eysach. The country is divided into three parts; Tyrol, properly so called, the principality of Trent, and the principality of Brixen. It belonged to the house of Austria, but was overrun by the French and Bavarians in 1805; and by the treaty of Presburg was ceded to Bavaria. In 1809, it was formally ceded to Italy. Innspruck is the capital.

Tyrone, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster, 46 m long and 37 broad; bounded on the n by Londonderry, s by Armagh and Lough Neagh, sw by Fermanagh, and w by Donegal. It is divided into 35 parishes, contains about 28,700 inhabitants, and sends three members to parliament. It is a rough country, but tolerably fertile. The capital is Dungannon.

Tysted, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, with a citadel; seated on the gulf of Lymford, 46 m w Alburg. Lon. 8 25 E, lat. 56 54 N.

Tywy, or *Feirvy*, a river of Wales, in Cardiganshire, which issues from a lake on the e side of the county, and flows by Tregannon, Llanbeder, Newcastle, and Cardigan, into Cardigan bay.

Tzaritzyn, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratof, seated on the Volga, 120 m nw Astracan. Lon. 45 25 E, lat. 48 0 N.

Tzernitz, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, near the river Tzerna, 32 m nNE Adrianople.

Tzivilsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Kasan, 56 m w Kasan. Lon. 47 25 E, lat. 55 40 N.

Tzuruchatu, *Staroi*, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Argunia, and the borders of China, 160 m sE Nertchinsk. Lon. 119 32 E, lat. 49 18 N.

V A I U. V.

Vaast, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Manche, with a small harbour and some salt-works, 14 m *ENE* Cherbourg.

Vabres, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, lately an episcopal see. It has manufactures of ferges, dimites, and cottons; and stands at the conflux of two small rivers that flow into the Tarn, 30 m *SE* Rodez, and 32 *E* Alby.

Vacha, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, on the river Werra, 40 m *SE* Cassel.

Vache, an island of the *W* Indies, of a triangular form, 24 m in circuit. It is 12 m from the *S* coast of *St.* Domingo, opposite *St.* Louis.

Vachelluse, one of the Lipari islands, 3 m to the *S* of Stromboli.

Vada, a town of Tuscany, at the mouth of the Cecina, 26 m *SE* Leghorn.

Vadacurray, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, with a neat fort on the top of a hill. It is a place of considerable trade, and stands on the seacoast, at the *N* end of a long inland navigation, 12 m *SE* Tellicherry.

Vadagary, a town of Hindoostan, in the province of Madura, 64 m *SSW* Madura.

Vadin, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarbia, situate on the Danube, 92 m *W* Nicopoli.

Vado, a town of the territory of Genoa, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 3 m *S* Savona, and 24 *SW* Genoa.

Vadestein, a town of Sweden, in Gothland, where the kings of Sweden had a palace, now in ruins. It is seated on the lake Wetter, near the river Motala, 32 m *W* Nordkoping.

Vadutz, a town and castle of Suabia, in the principality of Lichtenstein, 26 m *S* Lindau.

Vaena, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Castro, 23 m *SE* Cordova.

Vaigatch; see *Waigatz*.

Vaihend, a town of Persia, in Segestan, on a river of the same name, 40 m *ENE* Arokhae.

Vaihingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Enz, 18 m *NNW* Stutgard.

Vaison, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse; lately a bishop's see, and subject to the pope. It is seated on a mountain, near the river Oreze, and the ruins of ancient Vaison, which was one of the largest cities of the Gauls.

V A L

It is 22 m *NE* Avignon, and 23 *SSW* Montelimar.

Val, a village of the Netherlands, 3 m *W* Maastricht, where, in 1744, marshal Saxe obtained a victory over the duke of Cumberland.

Val di Demona, a province in the *NE* angle of Sicily. It means the valley of demons, and is so called from Mount Etna, which occasioned ignorant and superstitious people, at the time of its fiery eruptions, to believe it was the chimney of hell. The capital is Messina.

Val di Mazara, a province in the *W* angle of Sicily, so called from the town of Mazara. It contains Palermo, the capital of the whole island.

Val di Noto, a province in the *SE* angle of Sicily, so called from the town of Noto, its capital.

Valais, a country in the *SW* part of Switzerland, lately a republic, but now subject to France. It is a valley of 100 m long and 20 broad, between ridges of very high mountains, among which are the Great *St.* Bernard, Simplon, Grimsel, Furca, and others, whose summits are never free from snow. The *S* chain separates it from Milanese, Piedmont, and Savoy; the *N* divides it from the canton of Bern. The country is divided into Upper and Lower Valais. The former reaches from Mount Fulca, its *E* boundary, to the river Morge, below Sion; and the latter from that river to *St.* Gingou, on the lake of Geneva. A country consisting of plains, elevated vallies, and lofty mountains, must necessarily exhibit a great variety of climates and prospects. The productions must vary also according to its singular diversity of climates; for strawberries, cherries, plums, pears, and grapes, in their natural growth, may be tasted in the same day. It has more than sufficient wine and corn for the interior consumption, the soil in the midland and lower districts being exceedingly rich and fertile; but in the more elevated parts, barley is the only grain that can be cultivated with success. The inhabitants profess the Roman catholic religion, and they have no manufactures of any consequence. In 1802, Valais was constituted an independent republic, under the guarantee of France, Switzerland, and Italy; but, in 1810, it was annexed to France, and made a new department called Simplon. Sion is the capital.

Valckowar, a town of Sclavonia, seated on the Walpo, near its conflux with the Danube, 70 m *NNW* Belgrade.

Valdai, a town of the government of Novgorod, on a lake of the same name. The lake has an island in it, and a convent situated on it. The town contains several churches, and the woods are rated at the greatest value. *lat.* 57° 23' 44" *N*, *lon.* 33° 44' *E*.

Valdaynes, a town of Tra los Montes,

Valdeburon, a town of the province of Leon,

Valda, 38 m *NE* L.

Valdeburon, a town of Castile, 10 m *NN* L.

Valdecona, a town of Castile, 15 m *S* by

Valdemoro, a town of Castile, 13 m *S* by

Valdepenas, a town of Castile, 28 m *SE* C.

Valdigem, a town of Beira, near the

Valdivia, a town of the Indian part of

Pedro de Valdivia, a town of Pedro de Valdivia, conquered the country by walls built by several forts.

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VAL

Valdai, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, on the side of a lake of the same name, surrounded by hills. The lake is 20 m in circuit, and has an island in the middle, on which is a convent surrounded by trees. The town contains several brick buildings; and the wooden houses are more decorated than the generality of Russian cottages. *11872 m SE Novogorod. Lon. 33 44 E, lat. 57 50 N.*

Valdaines, a town of Portugal, in Tra los Montes, 9 m ESE Mirandola.

Valdeburon, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, near the source of the Esla, 38 m NE Leon.

Valdecabras, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 10 m NNE Cuenca.

Valdecona, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 15 m S by W Tortosa.

Valdemoro, a town of Spain, in New Castile, 13 m S Madrid.

Valdepenas, a town of Spain, in Mancha, 28 m ESE Ciudad Real.

Valdigem, a town of Portugal, in Beira, near the Douro, 4 m NE Lamego.

Valdivia, a city and seaport in the Indian part of Chili, built in 1552 by Pedro de Valdivia, after he had conquered the country. It is surrounded by walls built of earth, and defended by several forts and batteries; the two entrances of its capacious harbour have also numerous pieces of cannon on each side. The city and its district extends from the ocean about 36 m long and 18 broad, on both sides the river Valdivia, in the midst of the country occupied by the Araucanians. The district abounds in valuable timber and the purest gold dust. The city stands on the S side of the river, 10 m from the Pacific ocean, and 210 S Concepcion. *Lon. 72 20 W, lat. 39 46 N.*

Valence, a city of France, capital of the department of Drome, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a school of artillery. It is surrounded by walls; and the greatest part of the public places, and many private houses, are adorned with fountains. Beside the handsome cathedral, there are many other churches, as well as convents. It is seated on the Rhone, 30 m N by E Viviers, and 335 S by E Paris. *Lon. 4 52 E, lat. 44 55 N.*

Valence, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Garonne, 12 m SE Agen.

Valencia, a province of Spain, formerly a kingdom; bounded on the N by Aragon, NE by Catalonia, E by the Mediterranean, S and SW by Murcia, and W by New Castile. It is 220 m

VAL

long and from 20 to 60 broad, and the most pleasant and populous country in Spain; for here they enjoy a perpetual spring. It is watered by a great number of streams, natural and artificial, and fertile in all the necessities of life, especially rice, fruit, oil, and wine. In the mountains are mines of iron and alum, and quarries of marble, jasper, and lapis calaminaris. Here is also much silk, cotton, and hemp; the manufactures of which are the cause of a considerable population. Notwithstanding all this abundance, the Valencian peasantry are very poor.

Valencia, a city of Spain, capital of a province of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a university. It contains 12,000 houses within the walls, beside those in the suburbs and pleasure gardens around it, which amount to the same number. The cathedral has one side of the choir incrustured with alabaster, and adorned with paintings of scripture history. The palace of the viceroy, that of Ciuta, the monastery of St. Jerom, the exchange, and the arsenal, are all worthy of notice. Here are flourishing manufactures of cloth and silk, and several remains of antiquity. The city was taken by the earl of Peterborough in 1705, and lost again two years after. In 1812, after a bombardment of four days, it surrendered to the French. It is seated on the Guadalquivir, near the Mediterranean, 130 m ESE Madrid. *Lon. 0 27 W, lat. 39 27 N.*

Valencia, a city of Terra Firma, in the province of Caracas. The principal church is on the E side of the great square, and some of the streets are well built, but the houses are in general low and irregular. It was nearly destroyed by the great earthquake in 1812. It is situate in an extensive plain, near the lake Tocurigua, 57 m SW Porto Cabello. *Lon. 68 30 W, lat. 9 50 N.*

Valencia d'Alcantara, a town of Spain, in Extremadura, with an old castle. It is surrounded by walls, and stands on a rock, near the frontiers of Portugal, 28 m SW Alcantara, and 45 NNW Badajoz.

Valenciennes, a city of France, in the department of Nord. The Scheldt flows through it in several branches, and here begins to be navigable. It is large and populous; but the streets are narrow and crooked, and many of the houses are of wood. The citadel and fortifications were constructed by order of Lewis XIV, who took this town from the Spaniards; and it was confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen, in 1678. In 1793, it was taken by the allies,

V A L

after a severe siege; but it surrendered to the French in 1794. This city is noted for the manufactures of lace, woollen stuffs, and cambric. It is 28 m SE Lisle, and 140 m NE Paris. Lon. 3 32 E, lat. 50 21 N.

Valentine, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, 9 m NE St. Bertrand.

Valenza, a town of Italy, in Milanese, capital of Lumelline. It has been often taken; and is seated on a mountain, near the river Po, 12 m SSE Casal, and 35 m SW Milan.

Valenza, a fortified town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, seated on an eminence, near the river Minho, opposite Tuy, in Spain, and 30 m NNW Braga.

Valestra, a town of Italy, in Modenese, 12 m SW Modena.

Valetta, a city of Malta, the capital of that island, and wonderfully strong both by nature and art. It is seated on a peninsula, between two of the finest ports in the world, which are defended by almost impregnable fortifications. That on the SE side of the city is the largest; it runs 2 m inland, and is surrounded by such high grounds, that the largest ships may ride in the most stormy weather, almost without a cable. This basin is divided into five distinct harbours, all equally safe, each capable of containing a vast number of ships. The entrance is scarcely a quarter of a mile broad, and is commanded on each side by strong batteries, fronted by a quadruple battery, one above the other, the largest of which is on a level with the water. The harbour on the N side, though only used for fishing, and as a place of quarantine, is likewise well defended; and in an island in the centre of it, is a castle and a lazaret. Valetta has three gates, and the streets are all paved with flat square stones. The houses are neat, and built of stone; the roofs forming a flat terrace plastered with pozzolana; and most of them have a balcony to the street. The principal buildings are the palace of the grand master, the infirmary, the conservatory, and the magnificent church of St. John. The pavement of this church is composed entirely of sepulchral monuments of the finest marbles, porphyry, lapis lazuli, and a variety of other valuable stones. There are some other churches richly endowed, and several convents. The great source of water that supplies Valetta rises near Citta Vecchia, and is thence conveyed by an aqueduct, erected at the expense of one of the grand

V A L

masters. Notwithstanding the supposed bigotry of the Maltese, here is a mosque, in which the Turkish slaves are permitted to enjoy their religion. The inhabitants are estimated at 50,000, and half of them are said to be foreigners. The Turks besieged this city in 1566; but after many dreadful assaults, were compelled to raise the siege, with the loss of 30,000 men. It surrendered to the French, under Bonaparte, in 1798; and they, in 1800, surrendered it to the British, after a blockade of two years. Valetta is 70 m SE of Cape Passaro, in Sicily. Lon. 15 34 E, lat. 35 54 N.

Valette, a town of France, in the department of Charente, 12 m S by E Angoulême.

Valkenburg, or *Fauquemont*, a town of the Netherlands, in Limburg. In 1672, it was taken by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Geule, 8 m E by N Maestricht.

Valladolid, a city of Spain, in Leon, capital of a principality of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is surrounded by strong walls, has long and broad streets, and is adorned with handsome buildings, squares, and fountains. The marketplace, called El Campo, is 700 paces in circuit, surrounded by a great number of convents. There are 70 monasteries and nunneries, the finest of which is that of the Dominicans, remarkable for its church, which is one of the most magnificent in the city. The kings formerly resided at this place; and the royal palace, which still remains, is of very large extent, though but two stories high. The townhouse takes up the entire side of a square. The house of the inquisition is an odd structure, for there are no windows, but a few holes to let in the light. Here are some woollen manufactures, and many goldsmiths and jewellers; but the number of inhabitants does not exceed 20,000. The environs of the city are covered with gardens, orchards, vineyards, meadows, and fields. It is seated on the Escurva, near the Pisuerga, 74 m SSE Leon, and 100 m NNW Madrid. Lon. 4 47 W, lat. 41 42 N.

Valladolid, a city of New Spain, in Mechoacan. See *Mechoacan*.

Valladolid, or *Comayagua*, a city of New Spain, capital of the province of Honduras, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a plain, 280 m E Guatemala. Lon. 88 20 W, lat. 14 35 N.

Valladolid, a town of New Spain, in the NE part of Yucatan. The environs

produce abundance m E by S Merida.

Vallelonga, a town of Calabria Ultra, 18 m

Vallemnot, or France, in the Seine, 22 m NW

Vallengay, a town of the department of Indre, 28 m W by

Vallengin, a town of a county of its principality of Neuchâtel, on the Seyon, 3

Vallers, a town of the department of Indre, 28 m W by

Vallery, St. a town of the department of Somme, on the river Somme, 100 m N by W

Vallery en Cau, in the department of the sea-coast. W. dy sailed hence, 100 m N by W

Vallier, St. a town of the department of Rhone, 18 m N

Vallona, a sea-key, in Albania, supplies Upper Italy with oil, wool, and tin. It is the gulf of Venice, of Chimera, 70 36 E, lat. 40 48

Valls, a town with a manufactory, Tarragona.

Valogne, a town of the department of Meuse, and leather, 10 m WNW Caen.

Valparaiso, a province of Chile, well-frequented strong fort. It has drawn hither, formerly carried to Callao, which wheat, tallow, dried fruits, the Pacific ocean, 75 19 W, lat. 33

Valperga, a town of Turin.

Valreas, a town of the department of Vaucluse, 10 m W by S

Vals, a town of the department of Vaucluse, 10 m W by S

V A L

produce abundance of cotton. It is 94 m E by S Merida.

Vallenga, a town of Naples, in Calabria Ultra, 18 m ENE Nicotera.

Vallemot, or *Valmont*, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 22 m NW Rouen.

Vallengay, a town of France, in the department of Indre, seated on the Napon, 18 m N by W Chateauroux.

Vallengin, a town of Switzerland, in a county of its name, united to the principality of Neuchatel. It is seated on the Seyon, 3 m NWW Neuchatel.

Vallers, a town of France, in the department of Indre and Loire, noted for mineral water, 4 m NW Tours.

Vallery, St. a town of France, in the department of Somme, at the mouth of the river Somme, whose entrance is dangerous. It is 10 m WNW Abbeville, and 100 N by W Paris.

Vallery en Caux, St. a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, near the seacoast. William duke of Normandy failed hence when he made his descent on England. It is 15 m WSW Dieppe, and 100 NW Paris.

Vallier, St. a town of France, in the department of Drome, near the river Rhone, 18 m N Valence.

Vallona, a seaport of European Turkey, in Albania, and a bishop's see. It supplies Upper Albania with the articles of Italian manufacture; and exports the oil, wool, and timber of the surrounding country. It is seated at the entrance of the gulf of Venice, near the mountains of Chimera, 70 m S Durazzo. Lon. 19 36 E, lat. 40 48 N.

Valls, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with a manufacture of leather, 10 m N Tarragona.

Valogne, a town of France, in the department of Manche, noted for cloth and leather, 10 m SSE Cherbourg, and 50 WNW Caen.

Valparaiso, a seaport of Chili, in the province of Quillota, with a good and well-frequented harbour, defended by a strong fort. Its proximity to St. Jago has drawn hither all the commerce formerly carried on between that city and Callao, which consists principally of wheat, tallow, leather, cordage, and dried fruits. It is seated on a bay of the Pacific ocean, at the foot of a high mountain, 75 m NW St. Jago. Lon. 72 19 W, lat. 33 3 S.

Valperga, a town of Piedmont, 16 m N Turin.

Valreas, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, 18 m NE Orange.

Vals, a town of France, in the de-

V A N

partment of Ardeche, celebrated for mineral springs. It is seated on the Ardeche, 18 m NW Viviers.

Valselina, or *Valle-telino*, a fertile valley of Switzerland, lately subject to the Grisons, but annexed to Italy by the French. It is 50 m long, and from 12 to 15 broad, enclosed between two chains of high mountains; the N chain separates it from the Grisons, the S from the Venetian territories; on the E it is bounded by the county of Bormio, and on the W by that of Chiavenna and the duchy of Milan. The river Adda flows through its whole length into the lake Como; and it is divided into three districts, upper, middle, and lower, of which the chief towns are Tirano, Sondrio, and Morbegno. The inhabitants are all Roman catholics, and have no manufactures; but they export wine, silk, plants, cheese, butter, and cattle. On the 20th of July, 1620, there was a general massacre of the protestants in this valley.

Valva, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, 18 m SSW of Civita di Chieti.

Van, a city of Asiatic Turkey, in Kurdistan, with a strong castle on a mountain, in which the Turks keep a numerous garrison. It is governed by a beglerbeg, and seated near the E end of a circular lake of its name (160 m in circuit) 80 m NE Betlis. Lon. 43 35 E, lat. 38 28 N.

Van Diemen Land, an island in the S Pacific ocean, 160 m long and 80 broad, separated from the S part of New Holland by Bass strait. It was discovered by Tasman in 1642, and till 1799 was deemed the S extremity of New Holland. Cook called here in 1777, for supplies of wood, water, and grass. The natives were entirely naked; of a common stature, but rather slender, the skin black, and the hair woolly, but their lineaments more pleasing than those of Negroes; the hair and beards, and some of the faces, were smeared with red ointment. They seem to prefer birds to all other food. The hovels resemble those of New S Wales; but sometimes large trees are hollowed out by fire to the height of six feet. The land is chiefly high, diversified with hills and vallies, which are well wooded and watered. The forest trees seem to be all of one kind, growing quite straight to a height proper for masts. The low lands produce flowering shrubs, and odoriferous plants. The only quadrupeds seen were opossums and kangaroos; and the birds cannot differ much from those of New Holland, to which there

V A R

is as it were a passage by intermediate isles. In 1804, a British settlement was established on the SE coast, near the mouth of the Derwent, and named Hobart; it has a church, the altar of which is over the vault of colonel Collins, the first lieutenant governor, who died here in 1810. Lon. 148 20 E, lat. 42 30 S.

Vaniam Bady, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, 55 m WSW Arcot, and 130 E Seringapatam.

Vannes, a seaport of France, capital of the department of Morbihan, and a bishop's see. The principal trade is in corn, bar-iron, and fish. It is seated on the gulf of Morbihan, 56 m SW Rennes, and 255 m by S Paris. Lon. 2 46 W, lat. 47 39 N.

Var, a department of France, including part of the late province of Provence. It takes its name from a river which has its source in the county of Nice, and enters the Mediterranean, 4 m W Nice. Toulon is the capital.

Varallo, a strong town of Italy, in Milanese, on the river Sesia, and the frontiers of Piedmont, 33 m E Aosta, and 47 WSW Milan.

Varambon, a town of France, in the department of Ain, on the river Ain, 14 m SSE Bourg en Bresse.

Varasdin, a town of Croatia, with a castle and a citadel; seated near the Drave, 65 m NNE of Carlsstadt. Lon. 16 32 E, lat. 46 25 N.

Vardar, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Mount Scardus, and flows S through Macedonia, into the gulf of Salonica.

Varella, a cape on the E coast of the kingdom of Ciampa. Behind it is a mountain, remarkable for having a high rock, like a tower, on its summit. Lon. 109 17 E, lat. 12 50 N.

Varennes, a town of France, in the department of Allier, seated on an eminence near the river Allier, 20 m S Moulins.

Varennes, a town of France, in the department of Meuse. Here Lewis XVI, his queen, sister, and two children, were arrested, in their flight from the Tuilleries, in 1791, and conducted back to Paris. It is 13 m W by N Verdun.

Varese, a town of Italy, in Milanese, where some of the Milanese nobility reside. It is seated near a lake of its name, and the source of the Olona, 26 m NW Milan. Lon. 8 51 E, lat. 45 48 N.

Varhely, a town of Transylvania, 40 m S Weissenburg.

Varinas, a town of Terra Firma, in

U B E

the province of Venezuela, and the capital of a district of its name, celebrated for chocolate, and abounding in all kinds of fruit. It is 180 m S Venezuela. Lon. 70 0 W, lat. 8 10 N.

Varna, a seaport of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It is seated near the mouth of the Varna, in the Black sea, 22 m N Mesembria, and 145 NW Constantinople. Lon. 28 28 E, lat. 42 44 N.

Varzey, a town of France, in the department of Nièvre, 24 m N Nevers.

Vasil, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod, situate on the Volga, 60 m E Novogorod. Lon. 45 44 E, lat. 56 16 N.

Vassalborough, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, seated on the Kennebec, 9 m N Hallowell.

Vassy, a town of France, in the department of Upper Marne. In 1562, a bloody persecution of the protestants began here, by order of the duke of Guise. It is seated on the Blaise, 10 m NW Joinville.

Vatan, a town of France, in the department of Indre, 8 m NW Issoudun.

Vatica, a seaport of European Turkey, in Morea, situate on a large bay to which it gives name, 44 m SE Mistra. Lon. 23 2 N, lat. 36 38 N.

Vauban, Fort; see *Louis, Fort*.

Vaucluse, a department of France, including the county of Venaissin and territory of Avignon. It takes its name from the fountain of Vaucluse, 12 m E Avignon, celebrated by Petrarch. The chief town is Avignon.

Vaucouleurs, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on the side of a hill, by the river Meuse, 23 m SE Barle Duc.

Vaudemont, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, 18 m S by W Nancy.

Vauville, a town of France, in the department of Manche, on a bay to which it gives name, 9 m W Cherbourg.

Vauxhall, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, 2 m SW London. It is celebrated for its gardens, which, as a place of public entertainment, are the finest in Europe.

Vaypura, a town of Hindoostan, in Malabar, seated at the mouth of a fine river, down which much teak timber is floated. It is seven m S Calicut.

Ubeda, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a strong castle; seated in a fertile country, near the river Guadalquivir, 22 m NE Jaen.

Uberkingen, a village of Suabia, in the territory of Ulm, 2 m WSW Geislin-

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gen. It has baths which are much fre-

Ueberlingen, a town imperial in the county of the principal trade of the principality; and near it is seated on a high of Constance, several

Ubersho, a town circle of Chrudin.

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a strong citadel, defended by three

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Udina, or pital of Friul tains 16,000 on the suppre

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gen. It has baths of mineral water, which are much frequented.

Ubingen, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, in the county of Furstenburg. The principal trade is in corn to Swifeland; and near it are famous baths. It is seated on a high rock, near the lake of Constance, seven m N Constance.

Uberfska, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudin, 10 m ENE Chrudin.

Ubes, *St.* or *Setuval*, a fortified seaport of Portugal, in Estremadura, with a strong citadel, and a good harbour, defended by three forts. It is built on the ruins of the ancient Setobriga, at the head of a bay, near the influx of the Cadaon, and has a good trade, particularly in salt, of which a great quantity is sent to the colonies in America. It stands at the end of a plain, 5 m long, extremely fertile in corn, wine, and fruit; the N end bounded by mountains, covered with pines and other trees, and containing quarries of Jasper of several colours. It is 22 m SE Lisbon. Lon. 8 54 W, lat. 38 22 N.

Ubigan, a town of the duchy of Saxony, seated on the Elster, 28 m SE Wittenberg.

Uby, an island on the E side of the entrance of the gulf of Siam, 20 m in circuit. It yields good water and plenty of wood. Lon. 104 46 E, lat. 8 55 N.

Ucayal; see *Apurimac*.

Ucedo, or *Uzeda*, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle; seated on the Xarama, 32 m NNE Madrid.

Ucker, a river of Germany, which issues from a lake of the same name, near Prenzlo, in the Ucker mark of Brandenburg, flows N into Hither Pomerania, and, being joined by the Rando, enters the Frisch Haff, at Ucker-munde.

Uckermunde, a town of Hither Pomerania, in the duchy of Stettin, seated on the Frisch Haff, at the influx of the Ucker, 82 m NW Stettin.

Uddavalla, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of Bahus, situate on a bay of the Categat. The houses are built of wood painted red and yellow, and the streets are spacious. It has a strong fort, an arsenal, rope-walks, and tar and iron works; also a trade in iron, planks, and herrings. It is 46 m N Gotheburg. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 58 20 N.

Udina, or *Udine*, a city of Italy, capital of Friuli, with a citadel. It contains 16,000 inhabitants, and in 1750, on the suppression of the patriarchate of Aquileia, was made the see of an archbishop. A treaty between the Austrians and French was signed here in 1797. It

VEH

is seated in a large plain, on the river and canal called La Roia, 29 m NW Aquilena, and 65 NE Venice. Lon. 13 3 E, lat. 46 13 N.

Udinskoi, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Selinga, 150 m E Irkutsk. Lon. 108 20 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Udipu, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, near which is a small fort. Here are three temples, placed in a common square, and surrounded by 14 convents. It stands amid rice fields, beautifully intermixed with palm gardens, 2 m from the sea, and 36 NNW Mangalore.

Udskoi, a town of Siberia, in the province of Okotsk, situate on the Ud, 300 m SW Okotsk. Lon. 135 30 E, lat. 55 6 N.

Vecht, a river that rises in Westphalia, near Munster, crosses the counties of Stenfort and Bentheim, and entering Overijssel, passes by Ommen, Hasselt, and Swartsluya, below which it enters the Zuider zee.

Vecht, a river of Holland, which branches off from the old channel of the Rhine, at Utrecht, and enters the Zuider zee, at Muyden.

Vechta, a town and fortress of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, on a river of the same name, 27 m S Oldenburg, and 35 NNE Osnaburg.

Vedenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, situate on the Vokicha, 200 m ESE Archangel. Lon. 46 44 E, lat. 58 45 N.

Veere; see *Tervere*.

Vega, a town of Spain, in Asturias, near the coast, 34 m NW Oviedo.

Vega, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 22 m NNE Leon.—Another, 55 m W Leon.

Vega, a town of St. Domingo, seated in the largest and finest valley in the island, on the river Yaque, 65 m W Samana.

Vegayman, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, 28 m NNE Leon.

Veglia, an island in the gulf of Venice, on the coast of Dalmatia. It is 90 m in circuit, rocky and badly cultivated, but produces wine and silk, and has small horses in high esteem. The town of the same name has a good harbour, a strong citadel, and is the see of a bishop. Lon. 14 56 E, lat. 45 22 N.

Vegliana, a town of Piedmont, on an eminence, near the river Doria, 12 m NW Turin.

Veh, a town of Hindoostan, in Moul-tan, at the junction of the Setledge with the Indus, 63 m SSW Moul-tan. Lon. 70 5 E, lat. 29 8 N.

VEN

Viros, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, seated on the Anhaloura, 10 m *sw* Portalegre.

Vijsenburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Revel, near the gulf of Finland, 56 m *n* Revel.

Vit, *St.* a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with an old castle; seated at the conflux of the Glan and Wunich, 8 m *n* Clagenfurt.

Vit, *St.* in Istria; see *Fiume*.

Vela, a cape on the *n* coast of Terra Firma, 160 m *ENE* *St. Martha*. Lon. 71 25 *w*, lat. 12 30 *n*.

Velay, a late province of France, bounded on the *n* by Forez, *w* by Auvergne, *s* by Gevaudan, and *e* by Vivarez. It is full of high mountains, covered with snow the greater part of the year, but abounds in cattle. It now forms the department of Upper Loire.

Velburg, a town of Bavaria, in the principality of Neuburg, with a decayed castle, 22 m *nw* Ratibon.

Veldentz, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, with a castle. The environs produce excellent Moselle wine. It is seated on the Moselle, 19 m *NE* Treves.

Veletri, a town of Italy, in Campagna di Roma. Here are large squares adorned with fine fountains, and a magnificent palace belonging to the bishop of Ostia. It is seated on an eminence, 18 m *SE* Rome.

Velez de Gomara, a seaport of the kingdom of Fez, with a castle, seated between two high mountains, on the Mediterranean, 120 m *NNE* Fez. Lon. 4 0 *w*, lat. 35 10 *n*.

Velez Malaga, a town of Spain, in Granada, near which is a considerable manufacture of playing cards. It is seated in a rich plain, between two rivers, near the Mediterranean, 13 m *n* by *n* Malaga, and 62 *sw* Granada.

Velika, a town of Slavonia, on the river Bakawa, 10 m *E* Cruetz, and 60 *nw* Fofega.

Velore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, with a large and beautiful fort, which, having been chosen for the residence of the family of the late sultan of Mysore, is strongly garrisoned; but the males of the family have since been removed to Calcutta. The town, which belongs to the nabob, is pretty large, and well built. Above it are three forts on as many hills. It is seated on the Paliar, 14 m *w* Arcot.

Veltzen; see *Ultzen*.

Venafro, a town of Naples, in Terra

VEN

di Lavoro, seated near the Volturra, 25 m *n* by *w* Capua.

Venaisfin, a small but fertile county of France, lately depending on the pope, but now included in the department of Vaucluse. Carpentras was the capital.

Venant, *St.* a town of France, in the department of Pas de Calais, on the river Lis, 6 m *n* by *w* Bethune, and 27 *SE* Dunkirk.

Venafque, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in a valley of the same name, and on the river Eñara, 47 m *NNE* Balbastro.

Venafque, a town of France, in the department of Vaucluse, on the river Nasque, 10 m *ESE* Carpentras, and 10 *ENE* Avignon.

Vencatchery, a town of Hindoostan, in the *n* part of Mysore, ceded to the English by the treaty of Seringapatam. Here are the remains of the rajah's palace, and the ruins of a fort. Near this place iron is smelted from black sand. It is 57 m *w* Arcot, and 58 *E* Bangalore.

Vence, a town of France, in the department of Var; lately a bishop's see. It is 9 m *n* Antibes, and 9 *w* Nice.

Vendee, a department of France, including part of the late province of Poitou. It is so called from a small river of the same name. Fontenay le Comte is the capital.

Venden, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the river Aa, 36 m *ENE* Riga.

Vendome, a town of France, in the department of Loir and Cher, on the river Loir, 30 m *NE* Tours, and 95 *sw* Paris.

Vendrell, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, 25 m *sw* Barcelona.

Veneria, a town of Piedmont, which took its name from a magnificent hunting-seat built by a duke of Savoy. It has manufactures of wool and silk, and stands on the Stura, 8 m *nwn* Turin.

Venezuela, a province of Terra Firma, in the government of Caracas; bounded on the *n* by the Caribbean sea, *e* by Caracas, *s* by New Granada, and *w* by Rio de la Hacha and *St. Martha*. It spreads round a gulf of the same name (which reaches 90 m inland and is 80 broad) and the lake of Maracaybo. When the Spaniards landed here in 1499, they observed some huts built upon piles, in an Indian village named Coro, in order to raise them above the stagnated water that covered the plain; and this induced them to give it the name of Venezuela, or Little Venice. Near the seacoast are high mountains, the tops of which are barren, but the

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lower parts in the vall gold is found in the The province is said to inhabitants, who raise sheep, manufacture and cultivate excellent and sugar. See *Terra*

Venezuela, or *Coro* province of Venezuela and a bishop's see. by the great earthquake stands on a peninsula the gulf of Venezuela caybo. Lon. 70 15 *v*

Venice, a late celebrated Italy, which comprehended, Paduano, Vice Bresciano, Bergamo, C di Rovigo, Trevisano, nese, Cadorino, and Istria. The government before it was subverted was aristocratic, for any share in it but doge was elected by a and the ducal cap v head, with great ceremony church. He held his and his office was to sea, in the name of preside in all assemblies have an eye over all magistracy; and to benefices annexed to Mark. On the other five councils, which power, that he has to be, in habit and authority, a counsellor; soner; and out of it, This constitution, however longer exists. In 1797 happened at Venice, French soldiers were seized the city, and sionary democratic government after, by the Formio, the city and nice, lying to the *n* Adige, was ceded to A in equivalence for the house had lost in the the remainder of the nexted to what the F the Cisalpine republic commenced a short war and France, and by the at Presburg, the duc given up; and the v Venice is now a part of kingdom of Italy. ritories on the continent above (and which, by are sometimes called

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lower parts in the valley are fertile; and gold is found in the sands of the rivers. The province is said to contain 100,000 inhabitants, who raise great numbers of sheep, manufacture some cotton stuffs, and cultivate excellent tobacco, cocoa, and sugar. See *Terra Firma*.

Venezuela, or *Coro*, the capital of the province of Venezuela, in *Terra Firma*, and a bishop's see. This town suffered by the great earthquake in 1812. It stands on a peninsula, on the S side of the gulf of Venezuela, 60 m ENE Maracaybo. Lon. 70 15 W, lat. 10 55 N.

Venice, a late celebrated republic of Italy, which comprehended the Dogado, Paduano, Vicentino, Veronese, Bresciano, Bergamo, Cremaſco, Poleſino di Rovigo, Treviſano, Feltrino, Belluneſe, Cadorino, and part of Friuli and Iſtria. The government of the republic, before it was ſubverted by the French, was ariſtocratic, for none could have any ſhare in it but the nobles. The doge was elected by a plurality of votes, and the ducal cap was placed on his head, with great ceremony, in St. Mark's church. He held his dignity for life; and his office was to marry the Adriatic ſea, in the name of the republic; to preſide in all aſſemblies of the ſtate; to have an eye over all the members of the magiſtracy; and to nominate to all the benefices annexed to the church of St. Mark. On the other hand, there were five councils, which ſo limited his power, that he has been juſtly defined to be, in habit and ſtate, a king; in authority, a counſellor; in the city, a priſoner; and out of it, a private perſon. This conſtitution, however, now no longer exiſts. In 1797, a tumult having happened at Venice, in which ſome French ſoldiers were killed, the French ſeized the city, and inſtituted a proviſionary democratic government: but, ſoon after, by the treaty of Campo Formio, the city and territory of Venice, lying to the N and W of the river Adige, was ceded to Auſtria as a duchy, in equivalence for the dominions that houſe had loſt in the Netherlands; and the remainder of the territory was annexed to what the French then ſtyled the Ciſalpine republic. In 1805 commenced a ſhort war between Auſtria and France, and by the treaty of peace at Preſburg, the duchy of Venice was given up; and the whole territory of Venice is now a part of the newly erected kingdom of Italy. The Venetian territories on the continent, enumerated above (and which, by way of diſtinction, are ſometimes called the *Terra Firma*)

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are deſcribed in their reſpective places. Venice was once one of the moſt powerful commercial and maritime ſtates in Europe. For this it was indebted at firſt, to the monopoly of the commerce of India; the products of that country being conveyed, in the middle ages, up the gulf of Perſia, the Euphrates, and the Tigris, as far as Bagdad; thence by land, acroſs the deſert, to Palmyra; and thence to the Mediterranean ports: and, afterward, the ſupplying of the cruſaders with provisions and military ſtores was an additional ſource of opulence and power. All this declined, however, after the diſcovery of the Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese, in 1486; which, in its conſequences, has reduced Venice from a ſtate of the higheſt ſplendour to comparative inſignificance. The Venetians are lively and ingenious, extravagantly fond of amuſements, with an uncommon reliſh for humour. They are in general tall, well made, and of a ruddy brown colour, with dark eyes. The women are of a fine ſtyle of countenance, with expreſſive features, and a ſkin of a rich carnation: they are of an eaſy addreſs, and have no averſion to cultivate an acquaintance with ſtrangers who are properly recommended. Whatever degree of licentiouſneſs may prevail among them, jealousy, poiſon, and the ſilletto have been long baniſhed from their gallantry. The common people diſplay ſome qualities very rarely to be found in that ſphere of life, being remarkably ſober, obliging to ſtrangers, and gentle in their intercourſe with each other.

Venice, a city of Italy, and a long time the capital of a territory of the ſame name. In the 4th century, when Attila king of the Huns ravaged the N part of Italy, many of the inhabitants abandoned their country, and retired into the iſlands of the Adriatic ſea, now called the gulf of Venice. Theſe iſlands being near each other, they found means to join them, by driving piles on the ſides, and forming the channels into canals, on which they built houſes, and thus the ſuperb city of Venice had its beginning. It is the ſee of a patriarch, and ſtands on 72 little iſlands, about 5 m from the mainland, in a kind of lagoon or lake, ſeparated from the gulf of Venice, by ſome iſlands, at a few miles diſtance. Theſe iſlands, in a great meaſure, break the force of the Adriatic ſtorms, before they reach the lagoon. The number of the inhabitants is computed at 160,000, and they have a flou-

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ishing trade in silk manufactures, bone-lace, and all sorts of glasses and mirrors, which make their principal employments. Most of the houses have a door opening upon a canal, and another to a street; by means of which, and of the bridges, a person may go to almost any part of the city by land, as well as by water. The streets, in general, are narrow; and so are the canals, except the Grand canal, which is very broad, and has a serpentine course through the middle of the city. There are nearly 300 bridges in Venice; but what pass for such are only single arches thrown over the canals; most of them very paltry. The Rialto consists also of a single arch, but a very noble one, and of marble, built across the grand canal, near the middle, where it is the narrowest; this celebrated arch is 90 feet wide on the level of the canal, and 24 feet high. The beauty of it is impaired by two rows of booths or shops, which divide its upper surface into three narrow streets. The view from the Rialto is equally lively and magnificent; the canal covered by boats and gondolas, and flanked on each side by magnificent palaces, churches, and spires. The only place where a person can walk with ease and safety is in the Piazza di St. Marco; a kind of irregular quadrangle, formed by a number of buildings, all of marble; namely, the ducal palace; the churches of St. Mark and St. Geminiano; and a noble range of buildings, in which are the museum, the public library, the mint, &c. The patriarchal church of St. Mark, one of the richest and most expensive in the world, is crowned by five domes; and the treasury is very rich in jewels and relics. The churches and convents are numerous, in which the most admirable part are the paintings; and indeed Venice, highly renowned for valuable paintings, far surpasses, in this respect, even Rome itself. The ducal palace is an immense building: before the subversion of the republic it contained the apartments of the doge; halls and chambers for the senate, and the different councils and tribunals; and an armory, in which a great number of muskets were kept, ready charged, that the nobles might arm themselves on any sudden insurrection. The arsenal is a fortification 3 m in compass: before it was pillaged by the French, it contained arms for 60,000 foot and 20,000 horse, arranged in an ornamental manner; and 2800 men were daily employed in building ships, casting cannoons, making ca-

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bles, sails, anchors, &c. The handsome structure called Il Pontica di Tredeschi, containing 23 shops and 100 rooms, is that where the German merchants lay their commodities. The bank of Venice is supposed to be the first of the kind in Europe, after the model of which those of Amsterdam and Hamburg were established. In this city a famous carnival is held from Christmas till Ashwednesday; in all which time libertinism reigns through the city, and thousands of foreigners frequent it from all parts of Europe. The chief diversions are ridottos and mascherades; and St. Mark-place is the general rendezvous. Venice is included in the province called the Dogado, and is 125 m NNE Florence, and 140 E Milan. Lon. 12 23 E, lat. 45 27 N.

Venice, Gulf of. a sea, or gulf of the Mediterranean, between Italy and Turkey in Europe. It is the ancient Adriaticum Mare, and is still sometimes called the Adriatic Sea. There are many islands in it, and many bays or small gulfs on each coast. The grand ceremony of the doge of Venice marrying the Adriatic annually on Ascension Day, by dropping into it a ring from his bucentaur, or state barge, attended by all the nobility and ambassadors in gondolas, was intermitted in 1797, for the first time for several centuries.

Venlo, a strong town of the Netherlands, in Upper Guelderland, and a place of trade for merchandise coming from the adjacent countries. In 1702, it surrendered to the allies, and was confirmed to the Dutch by the barrier treaty in 1715. It was taken by the French in 1794. It is seated on the E side of the Meuse, opposite Fort St. Michael, 12 m N Ruremonde. Lon. 6 6 E, lat. 51 22 N.

Venosa, a town of Naples, in Basilicata, on the river Ofanto, 13 m NW Acerenza.

Venta de Cruz, a town of Terra Firme, in the isthmus of Darien, and on the river Chagre. Here the Spaniards used to bring the merchandise of Peru and Chili on mules from Panama, and embark it on the river for Porto Bello. It is 20 m N Panama.

Venzona, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, situate on the Tagliamento, 18 m NNW Friuli.

Vera, a town of Spain, in Granada, 34 m NNE Almeria, and 80 E Granada.

Vera, a town of Spain, in Navarre, on the Bidassoa, 28 m N by W Pamplona.

Vera Cruz, a city of New Spain, in Tlascalala, on the gulf of Mexico, and

the capital of all the coast. The a fort, situate at St. Juan de Ulua, port is the center of merchandise, receives much E of Acapulco from which are hence and the W Indies held here for the Old world. Spaniards attend for their accommodation this town is famous for the landing of Cortez, Spaniards, when quest of Mexico, 16 m to the NW, founded a beautifully and materials drawn sea; for no rocks environs, nor water, that the served in cisterns estimated at 1 militia and sea m E by S Mexico, 19 11 N.

Vera Paz, a in the audience on the N by J province of Ho and W by Chiapas, and forest fertile vallies, water and feed a great mules. The products, cocoa, &c. *Vera Paz,* of Spain, capital Paz, and a considerable. It runs into the Guatemala. L

Veragua, a p the audience on the N by the province and the Pacific ocean, is a mountain but abundant in St. Jago is the

Verbano; see *Verberie,* a department of 10 m NE Sentli

Vercelli, a the capital of name, and a capital of the 1705 all its finished by the R

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the capital of an extensive district along the coast. The harbour is defended by a fort, situate on a rock of the island St. Juan de Ulua, nearly adjoining. This port is the centre of the treasure and merchandize of New Spain, and it receives much E India produce by way of Acapulco from the Philippine Islands, which are hence exported to Europe and the W Indies. An annual fair is held here for the rich merchandize of the Old world; and such crowds of Spaniards attend, that tents are erected for their accommodation. The fire of this town is famous on account of the landing of Cortez, in 1519, with 500 Spaniards, when he undertook the conquest of Mexico; and the Old Town, 16 m to the NW, is deemed the first colony founded by Cortez. The city is beautifully and regularly built, and of materials drawn from the bottom of the sea; for no rock is to be found in the environs, nor any springs of potable water, that the best is rain-water preserved in cisterns. The inhabitants are estimated at 16,000, exclusive of the militia and seafaring people. It is 190 m E by S Mexico. Lon. 96 9 W, lat. 19 11 N.

Vera Paz, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatemala; bounded on the N by Yucatan, E by the bay and province of Honduras, S by Guatemala, and W by Chiapa. It is full of mountains and forests; but there are many fertile vallies, which produce some corn, and feed a great number of horses and mules. The principal commodities are drugs, cocoa, cotton, and wool.

Vera Paz, or *Coban*, a town of New Spain, capital of the province of Vera Paz, and a bishop's see, but is inconsiderable. It stands on a river, which runs into the gulf Dulce, 120 m NE Guatemala. Lon. 91 2 W, lat. 14 46 N.

Veragua, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guatemala; bounded on the N by the Caribbea sea, E by the province and bay of Panama, S by the Pacific ocean, and W by Costa Rica. It is a mountainous and barren country, but abounds in mines of gold and silver. St. Jago is the capital.

Verbano; see *Maggiore*.

Verberie, a town of France, in the department of Oise, on the river Oise, 10 m NE Senlis.

Vercelli, a city of Piedmont, lately the capital of a lordship of the same name, and a bishop's see, and now the capital of the department of Sesia. In 1705 all its fortifications were demolished by the French. The townhouse,

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the governor's palace, and the hospital, are handsome structures. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. It is seated at the conflux of the Cerva with the Sesia, 40 m NE Turin. Lon. 8 54 E, lat. 45 31 N.

Verchalenk, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, seated on the Lena, 120 m N Irkutsk. Lon. 105 35 E, lat. 54 0 N.

Verchotura, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm, and a bishop's see. This was the first town the Russians built in Siberia. It is situate near the river Tura, 120 m N Catharinenburg. Lon. 60 15 E, lat. 58 45 N.

Verd, *Cape*, a promontory on the W coast of Africa, 145 m to the NW of the mouth of the Gambia. Lon. 17 31 W, lat. 14 44 N.

Verd Islands, *Cape*, islands in the Atlantic, above 300 m to the W of the coast of Africa, between 13 and 19 N lat. They are said to have been known to the ancients, under the name of Gorgades; but not visited by the moderns till discovered, in 1446, by Anthony Noel, a Genoese, in the service of Portugal, and received their general name from their situation opposite Cape Verd. They are ten in number, lying in a semicircle, and named St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, St. Nicolas, Sal Bonavista, Mayo, St. Jago, Fuego, and Bravo. St. Jago is the principal.

Verden, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 28 m long and nearly as much broad; bounded on the W and N by the duchy of Bremen, and E and S by the duchy of Luneburg. It consists chiefly of heaths and high dry lands; but there are good marshes on the rivers Wefer and Aller. It was formerly a bishopric, which, at the peace of Westphalia, was secularised, and ceded to Sweden; in 1712 it was taken by the Danes, who, in 1715, ceded it to the electoral house of Brunswick, which cession, in 1718, was confirmed by the Swedes. The inhabitants are Lutherans.

Verden, a town of Westphalia, capital of a duchy of the same name. It contains four churches, and is seated on a branch of the Aller, 18 m SSE Bremen. Lon. 9 20 E, lat. 52 58 N.

Verdun, a strong town of France, in the department of Meuse, and a bishop's see. It is divided into the upper, lower, and new town. The citadel was constructed by Vauban, who was a native of this place. Beside the cathedral there are a collegiate and nine parish churches. Verdun surrendered to the Prussians in

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and a very fertile country, abounding in corn, wine, fruit, and cattle.

Verotina, a strong town of Slavonia, seated near the Drave, 63 m NW Essek.

Verres, a town of Piedmont, with a fortress so strong by nature as to be deemed impregnable. It is 15 m SSE Aosta, and 33 N Turin.

Verrieres, a town of Switzerland, in the principality of Neuchatel. The environs are celebrated for excellent cheese. It is 6 m SSE Pontarlier, and 20 WSW Neuchatel.

Verrua, a town of Piedmont, in Montferrat. In 1705, it was besieged by the French, who did not carry it till after six months, when it was reduced to a heap of ruins, because the commander had blown up the fortifications. It is seated on a hill, near the river Po, 18 m W Casal, and 20 NE Turin.

Versailles, a town of France, capital of the department of Seine and Oise. It contains 60,000 inhabitants, and, since the revolution, has been made a bishop's see. In the reign of Lewis XIII, it was only a small village, in a forest 30 m in circuit; and here this prince built a hunting seat in 1630. Lewis XIV enlarged it into a magnificent palace, which was the usual residence of the kings of France, till 1789, when Lewis XVI and his family were removed from it to Paris. The buildings and gardens were adorned with a vast number of statues, by the greatest masters, and the waterworks were magnificent. The gardens, with the park, are 5 m in circuit, and surrounded by walls. Versailles is 10 m WSW Paris. Lon. 2 7 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Versailles, a town of Kentucky, chief of Woodford county. It is seated on a small stream that flows into Kentucky river, 13 m W by S Lexington.

Versetz, a town of Hungary, and a bishop's see. It contains some extensive barracks; and near it are the ruins of a castle. It is 18 m N Vipalanka, and 40 S Temeswar.

Versois, a town of France, in the department of Ain. Here, in 1768, an expensive attempt was made to form a harbour, in opposition to Geneva, but it was soon relinquished. It is seated on the lake of Geneva, at the influx of the river Versois, 6 m SE Gex, and 7 N Geneva.

Vert Bay; see *Fundy*.

Vertus, a town of France, in the department of Marne, at the foot of a mountain, on which are good vineyards, 17 m SW Chalons, and 78 NE Paris.

Verviers, a town of the Netherlands,

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in the territory of Liege, with a trade in cloth; seated on the Weze, 4 m SW Limburg, and 17 SSE Liege.

Vervins, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, famous for a treaty, in 1598, between Henry IV of France and Philip II of Spain. It is seated on the Serre, 40 m NE Soissons.

Versuolo, a town of Piedmont, with a castle. It is surrounded by an ancient wall, flanked with towers, and seated in a fruitful soil, near the Vratia, 3 m S Saluzzo.

Vesjelevo, a village of Lithuania, on the river Berezhina, 11 m WSW Borisow. Here, in 1812, Bonaparte threw two bridges over the river, and part of his retreating army passed them on Nov. 27, but being attacked in the rear by the Russians, he immediately burnt the bridges, and the remainder, which had not passed, laid down their arms; all their baggage was taken, including what had been stolen from the churches and inhabitants of Moscow. See *Zembin*.

Vesly, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, on the river Aisne, 10 m SSE Soissons.

Vesoul, a town of France, capital of the department of Upper Saone. In the vicinity is a medicinal spring. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Durgeon, 24 m N Besançon, and 106 SSE Troyes. Lon. 6 8 E, lat. 47 36 N.

Vesprim, an episcopal town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the Sed, 19 m W by S Stuhlweissenburg, and 70 SSE Presburg. Lon. 17 57 E, lat. 47 16 N.

Vesuvius, a volcanic mountain of Italy, 7 m to the E of Naples. It is near 30 m in circuit at the base, and about 3600 feet high. The base on all sides is covered with towns, which with the villages and villas that encircle them to some height, may be said to cover the lower parts of the mountain with fertility, beauty, and population. The next region is a scene of perfect devastation, furrowed on all sides with streams of lava, extended in wide black lines over the surface. The upper part has the shape of a truncated cone; it is covered almost entirely with ashes, and extremely difficult of ascent. The top of this is a narrow ledge of burnt earth or cinders, nearly 2 m in circuit, with the crater open beneath, about 350 feet in depth. Its steep shelving sides are formed of ashes and cinders, with some rocks and masses of lava intermingled, enclosing at the bottom a flat space of about half a mile in diameter. To the

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s of this cone, separated by a deep dell, is a ridge called Monte di Somma, from a town that stands near its base: the distance between these two summits, in a straight line, is about 3000 feet. The ridge on the side toward the cone presents a rugged precipice, but the other sides shelve gently to the plain. The eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79, under Titus, was accompanied by an earthquake that overturned several cities, particularly Pompeii and Herculaneum, and proved fatal to Pliny the naturalist. Great quantities of ashes and sulphureous smoke were carried not only to Rome, but also beyond the Mediterranean into Africa. Another violent eruption, in 1631, totally destroyed the town of Torre del Greco. The eruption of 1767 was the 27th from the time of Titus, since which there have been 11 others. Next to those in 79 and 1631, the eruption of 1794 was the most violent and destructive; the lava flowed over 5000 acres of cultivated land, and the town of Torre del Greco was again destroyed; the top of the crater likewise fell in, and increased its dimensions.

Vevay, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in Pays de Vaud. The principal manufacture is hats; it has a large trade in cheese, and its wine is in great estimation. It stands near the lake of Geneva, 10 m E by S Lausanne. Lon. 7° 0' E, lat. 46° 25' N.

Vendres, a town of France, in the department of Allier, on the river Allier, 17 m NW Montliss.

Veyne, a town of France, in the department of Upper Alps, 12 m W by S Gap.

Vezelay, a town of France, in the department of Yonne. In 1560, this town being in the possession of the Calvinists was besieged by the troops of Charles IX without success, after the loss of 1500 men. Theodore Beza was a native of Vezelay. It is seated on the top of a mountain, near the river Cure, 26 m E by S Auxerre.

Vexelles, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Brenon, 12 m S Nancy, and 14 SE Toul.

Ufa, a government of Siberia, formerly included in the government of Tobolsk. It is divided into the two provinces of Ufa and Orenburg.

Ufa, a town of Siberia, capital of the government of the same name. It is seated on the river Ufa, near its conflux with the Bielaia, 760 m E by S Moscow. Lon. 56° 5' E, lat. 54° 50' N.

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Uffenheim, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, with a castle; situate on the Gollach, 15 m N by S Rotenburg, and 22 SE Wurtzburg.

Ugento, a town of Naples, in Terra d'Otranto, 8 m W Aleffana, and 20 SW Otranto.

Ugie, a river of Scotland, which crosses the N part of Aberdeenshire, and enters the German ocean below Inverurie, a mile N of Peterhead.

Ugliani, a town of Piedmont, 9 m Ivrea, and 16 ESE Aosta.

Uglich, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslavl, with a trade in leather and soap; seated on the Volga, 15 m W Jaroslavl.

Ugogna, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on the Tosa, 16 m N Varallo, and 45 NW Milan.

Viadana, a town of Italy, in Mantuan, seated on the Po, 8 m N Parma, and 17 S Mantua.

Viana, a town of Spain, in Navarre, seated near the Ebro, 4 m SE Logrono, and 42 SW Pamplona.

Viana, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, at the mouth of the Lima, with a good harbour for small vessels, defended by a fort, 20 m W by N Braga.

Vianden, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxemburg, divided into the old and new town by the river Uren. It has a castle, on an inaccessible rock, and manufactures of cloth and leather. It is 22 m N Luxemburg, and 22 NW Treves.

Vianen, a town of S Holland, with a castle. It was taken in 1672, by the French, who demolished the fortifications. It is seated on the Leck, 7 m S Utrecht, and 30 E by N Rotterdam.

Viatska, a government of Russia, which was formerly a province of Kasan. It takes its name from the river Viatska, which flows through the country, and joins the Kama.

Viatska, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It was formerly called Khlynof, and is seated on the river Viatska, 100 m N Kasan. Lon. 54° 15' E, lat. 57° 25' N.

Viazma, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk. It covers a great extent of ground, and has 31 churches, but is irregularly built, and far from being populous. In 1812, the greatest part of it was burned by the Russians, before they evacuated it on the approach of the French. It is seated on a river of its name, 80 m NNE Smolensk.

Viborg; see *Wiburg*.

Vic, a town in the department of Meurthe, 12 m ESE Nancy.

Vic, or *Vigu*, a town of Catalonia, and a fertile plain flows into the sea. Lon. 2° 13' E, lat. 41° 13' N.

Vic Bigore, a town in the department of the Adour, 10 m SE Toul.

Vic le Comte, a town in the department of the Allier, 15 m SE Clermont.

Vic Fezensac, a town in the department of the Gers, 15 m SE Auch.

Vicegrad, a town in the territory of Hungary, 15 m SE Pest.

Vicenza, a town of Italy, in the territory of Veneto, 15 m SE Padua.

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Vic, a town of France, in the department of Meurthe, seated on the Seille, 13 m *ENE* Nancy.

Vic, or *Vique*, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. It is seated in a fertile plain, on a small river that flows into the Ter, 35 m *N* Barcelona. Lon. 2 13 E, lat. 41 35 N.

Vic Bigore, a town of France, in the department of Upper Pyrenees, situate on the Adour, 12 m *N* Tarbes.

Vic le Compté, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome, with a palace, where formerly the counts of Auvergne resided. About a mile from it are mineral springs. It is seated near the Allier, 15 m *SE* Clermont.

Vic Fezenfar, a town of France, in the department of Gers, seated on the Douze, 15 m *W* Auch.

Vicgrad, a town of Hungary, with a castle on the top of a rock, in which the crown of Hungary was formerly kept. It is seated on the *S* side of the Danube, 8 m *SE* Gran, and 16 *NW* Buda.

Vicentino, a country of Italy, in the territory of Venice; bounded on the *N* by Trentino and Feltrino, *E* by Treviso and Paduano, *S* by Paduano, and *W* by Veronese. It is 35 m long and 27 broad, and is pleasant and fertile, that it is called the garden and flesh-market of Venice. Here are also mines of silver and iron, and quarries of stone, almost as fine as marble.

Vicenza, a city of Italy, the capital of Vicentino, and a bishop's see. It has no walls, but is a large place, adorned with above 20 palaces from the designs of Palladio, who was born here. The cathedral is embellished with marble, and has some good paintings. There are above 60 other churches, and in that of St. Corona, the high altar and the painting by Paul Veronese of the Magi paying adoration to Christ, attract particular notice. In the fine square before the townhouse are two lofty columns, with St. Mark's winged lion on one of them, and on the other a statue of our Saviour. The other remarkable places are the Monte della Pietà with its fine library, the Palazzo Vecchio with its admirable paintings, the Theatrum Olympicum after the model of the amphitheatre of Palladio, and the triumphal arches in the public promenade of Campo Marzo. The principal manufactures are silk, damask, and taffeta. About 4 m from the city, on a mountain, is the church of Della Madonna di Monte Berico, which is much frequented by pilgrims, and has a fine frontispiece, with a convent close by. Vicenza is seated in

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a fertile plain, between two hills, at the union of the rivulets Bachiglione and Rerone, 22 m *E* Verona, and 32 *W* Venice. Lon. 11 40 E, lat. 45 28 N.

Vieny, a town of France, in the department of Allier, near which are some mineral springs. It is seated on the Allier, 40 m *S* Moulins.

Vico, a town of Naples, in Principato Citra, near the bay of Naples, 5 m *NE* Sorrento.

Vico, a town of Corsica, in which is the cathedral of the bishop of Sagona, a town now in ruins. It is seated near the gulf of Sagona, 10 m *NNE* Ajaccio, and 27 *SW* Corte.

Vicovaro, a town of Italy, in the province of Sabina, seated near the Tevere, 10 m *NE* Tivoli.

Victoria, a town of Terra Firma, in the province of Caracas, with one of the most beautiful churches in the country; seated in a well-cultivated district, near the river Tuy, 30 m *SW* Leon.

Victoria Fort; see *Bancout*.

Vielka, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, situate on the Vaga, 156 m *NNE* Vologda. Lon. 41 45 E, lat. 61 40 N.

Vienna, a city of Germany, capital of Austria, and an archbishop's see. It stands in a fertile plain, on the right bank of the Danube, at the influx of the little river Vien. The city itself is not of great extent, nor can it be enlarged, being limited by strong fortifications, but it is populous, and contains 78,000 inhabitants. The streets in general are narrow, and the houses high; but there are several fine squares, and in that called Joseph-square, is a colossal equestrian statue in bronze of Joseph II. Some of the public buildings are magnificent; the chief of them are the imperial palace, the palaces of the princes, the imperial chancery, the imperial arsenal, the city arsenal, the mint, the general hospital, the townhouse, the customhouse, the bank, the library, and the museum. Vienna was ineffectually besieged by the Turks, in 1589 and 1683. At the latter period, the siege was raised by John Sobieski, king of Poland, who totally defeated the Turkish army. No houses without the walls are allowed to be built nearer to the glacis than 600 yards; so that there is a circular field of that breadth all round the city, which has a beautiful and salutary effect. The eight suburbs are said to contain 220,000 inhabitants; but they are not populous in proportion to their size, for many houses have extensive gardens. The circuit of

V I E

the city and suburbs is upward of 18 m. Many families who live during the winter within the fortifications, spend the summer in the suburbs. The cathedral is built of freestone, and the steeple contains a bell of uncommon magnitude, cast out of the cannon taken from the Turks. Joining to this church is the archbishop's palace, the front of which is very fine. The university had several thousand students, who, when this city was besieged, mounted guard, as they did also in 1741. The archducal library is much frequented by foreigners, as it contains above 100,000 printed books, and 10,000 manuscripts. The archducal treasury, and a cabinet of curiosities of the house of Austria, are great rarities. The Danube is here very wide, and contains several woody isles, one of which is the prater, or imperial park; it also forms a sort of harbour, where are magazines of naval stores, and ships have been fitted out to serve on that river against the Turks. The trade of Vienna is in a flourishing state, and it has manufactures of silk-stuffs, gold and silver lace, tapestry, looking-glasses, &c. In 1805, this city surrendered to the French and their allies; but was given up by the peace at Presburg. It is 50 m w Presburg, 350 nne Rome, and 370 e Paris. Lon. 16 16 E, lat. 48 13 N.

Vienna, a town of Maryland, in Dorchester county. It carries on a brisk trade with the neighbouring seaports, and is situate on the Nanticoke, 150 m sw Philadelphia.

Vienne, a town of France, in the department of Isere, seated on the Rhone, over which it had formerly a bridge, but only some piers remain. In the 5th century, the Burgundians made it the capital of their kingdom. Before the revolution, it was the see of an archbishop, and the capital of a province called Viennois. The cathedral is a handsome Gothic structure. In 1311, a general council was held here, at which pope Clement v presided, and among other matters, the suppression of the Knights Templars was determined. The commerce of Vienne consists in wine, silks, and sword-blades. It is 15 m sse Lyon, and 38 nw Grenoble. Lon. 4 56 E, lat. 45 32 N.

Vienne, a department of France, formed of part of the late province of Poitou. It takes its name from a river, which rises in the department of Correze, and flows into the Loire 5 m above Saumur. Poitiers is the capital.

Vienne, Upper, a department of France,

V I L

comprising the late province of Limosin. Limoges is the capital.

Vierraden, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark, seated on the Velle, near its conflux with the Oder, 22 m sse Prenzlö.

Vierzon, a town of France, in the department of Cher, famous for its forges; seated on the Cher, near the influx of the Yevre, 17 m nw Bourges, and 48 s by E Orleans.

Veigli, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, on the gulf of Venice, in the place called the Spur of the Boot, and at the foot of mount Gargano, 25 m nne Manfredonia. Lon. 16 40 E, lat. 41 51 N.

Viet, St. or St. Vith, a town of the Netherlands, in Luxembourg, near the source of the Uren, 24 m sse Limburg, and 48 n Luxembourg.

Vigan, a town of France, in the department of Gard, 22 m wsw Alais, and 38 wnw Nismes.

Vigevano, a town of Italy, in Milanese, with a strong castle on a rock; seated near the Tesino, 16 m sw Milan.

Vignot, a town of France, in the department of Meuse, on the river Meuse, 16 m E Bar le Duc, and 24 sse Verdun.

Vignuola, or *Vignola*, a town of Italy, in Modenese, 15 m se Modena.

Vigo, a seaport of Spain, in Galicia, situate on a bay of the Atlantic, defended by a fort on an eminence, and an old castle. It has a good harbour, into which, in 1702, the English and Dutch fleet forced their passage, and made themselves masters of the Spanish plate-fleet, when just arrived from America. In 1719, the English got possession of Vigo, but relinquished it after raising contributions. It stands in a fruitful country, 14 m wnw Tuy, and 47 s Compofella. Lon. 8 40 W, lat. 42 14 N.

Vibiers, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne and Loire, 20 m s Angers, and 20 w by s Saumur.

Vilaine, a river of France, which rises in the department of Mayenne, passes by Vitre and Rennes, divides the department of Morbihan from that of Lower Loire, and enters the bay of Biscay, below Roche Bernard.

Villa de Conde, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, at the mouth of the Ava, 20 m n Oporto.

Villa Flor, a town of Portugal, in Trallos Montes, 28 m s by w Braganza.

Villa Franca, a seaport of the county of Nice, with a castle and fort. The harbour is capacious, and the mountains which enclose it extend into the sea like promontories. It was taken

by the French and Spaniards French in 1792.

Villa Franca, ronefe, with a f Verona.

Villa Franca, Estremadura, on 20 m nne Lisbon.

Villa Franca, of St. Michael, fended by a fort pofite this place shore, is a fma basin with a nar vessels might an 16 m E by n Pu 30 w, lat. 37 50.

Villa Franca, Spain, in Catalo of fmall arms brandy diffilleri celona.

Villa Hermosa, Valencia, near t Valencia.

Villa Hermosa, in the province o Tabasco, 60 m s Chiapa.

Villa de Hort, ifland of Fayal, is feated on the bour, land-locke the E and NE, a forts. Lon. 28 4

Villa d'Ingles, and a bifhop's fe

Villa Joiofa, Spain, in Valenc Mediterranean, 24 s Gandia.

Villa Nova d', Piedmont, 14 m

Villa Nova d', Portugal, in E fuate on the M 27 m nw Braga.

Villa Nova de, feaport of Porto river that forme harbour, defend 9 m ENE Lagos, Lon. 8 27 W, lat

Villa Nova de, tugal, in Entre on the Douro, which it depend veral forts.

Villa Nova d', Brazil, fuate ne 130 m w Porto

Villa Real, a t los Montes, at th

VIL

by the French in 1705, by the French and Spaniards in 1744, and by the French in 1792. It is 3 m E Nice.

Villa Franca, a town of Italy, in Veronese, with a silk manufacture, 10 m S Verona.

Villa Franca, a town of Portugal, in Estremadura, on the estuary of the Tajo, 20 m NE Lisbon.

Villa Franca, a town on the S coast of St. Michael, one of the Azores, defended by a fort and other works. Opposite this place, half a mile from the shore, is a small island, which has a basin with a narrow entrance, where 50 vessels might anchor in security. It is 16 m E by N Ponta del Guda. Lon. 23 30 W, lat. 37 50 N.

Villa Franca de Panades, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, with manufactures of small arms and linen, and several brandy distilleries, 18 m W by S Barcelona.

Villa Hermosa, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the river Millas, 58 m N Valencia.

Villa Hermosa, a town of New Spain, in the province of Tabasco, on the river Tabasco, 60 m SW Tabasco, and 70 NE Chiapa.

Villa de Horta, the capital of the island of Fayal, one of the Azores. It is seated on the W coast, and has a harbour, land-locked on every side except the E and NE, and defended by several forts. Lon. 28 41 W, lat. 38 32 N.

Villa d'Inglefias, a town of Sardinia, and a bishop's see, 35 m WSW Cagliari.

Villa Joiosa, or *Joyssa*, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the coast of the Mediterranean, 18 m ENE Alicante, and 24 S Gandia.

Villa Nova d'Asti, a fortified town of Piedmont, 14 m W Asti.

Villa Nova da Cervera, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, situate on the Minho, near its mouth, 27 m NW Braga, and 45 N Oporto.

Villa Nova de Portimao, a fortified seaport of Portugal, in Algarva, on a river that forms a spacious and secure harbour, defended by two forts. It is 9 m ENE Lagos, and 42 W by S Tavira. Lon. 8 27 W, lat. 37 12 N.

Villa Nova de Porto, a town of Portugal, in Entre Douro e Minho, seated on the Douro, opposite Oporto (on which it depends) and defended by several forts.

Villa Nova de Principe, a town of Brasil, situate near the diamond mines, 130 m W Porto Seguro.

Villa Real, a town of Portugal, in Trallos Montes, at the conflux of the Corgo

VIL

and Ribera, 12 m N by E Lamego, and 38 SE Braganza.

Villa Real, a town of Spain, in Valencia, near the Minjares, 40 m NNE Valencia.

Villa Real, a town of Brasil, in the province of Spiritu Santo, 150 m W by S Spiritu Santo.

Villa Rica, a town of Chili, on the lake Malabangen, 60 m NE Valdivia.

Villa Viciosa, a fortified town of Portugal, in Alentejo, with an old castle, and a palace where the dukes of Braganza formerly resided. In the suburb is an ancient temple, originally built to the honour of Proserpine; and in the neighbourhood are quarries of fine green marble. It is 12 m SW Elvas, and 33 NE Evora.

Villa Viciosa, a town of Spain, in Asturias, seated on the bay of Biscay, 34 m NE Oviedo.

Villach, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle. Near it are medicinal baths. It is seated at the conflux of the Geil with the Drave, 16 m W by S Clagenfurt.

Villaine, a town of France, in the department of Mayenne, 16 m E by N Mayenne.

Villalgar, a town of Spain, in New Castile, seated on a hill, near the river Cabriel, 50 m SE Cuenza.

Villalpando, a town of Spain, in Leon, 37 m S Leon.

Villamiel, a town of Spain, in Leon, 48 m S Ciudad Rodrigo.

Villarino, a town of Spain, in Leon, on the river Douro and confines of Portugal, 45 m WNW Salamanca.

Villedieu, a town of France, in the department of Manche, 12 m NNE Avranches, and 18 SE Coutances.

Villefort, a town of France, in the department of Lozere, 18 m E Mende, and 19 N Alais.

Villefranche, a town of France, in the department of Rhone, surrounded by walls, and seated on the Saone, 18 m N by W Lyon.

Villefranche, a town of France, in the department of Eastern Pyrenees, with a fort; seated on the river Tet, 25 m WSW Perpignan.

Villefranche, a town of France, in the department of Aveyron, with a great trade in linen cloth; seated on the Aveyron, 20 m W Rodez.

Villefranche, a town of France, in the department of Upper Garonne, on the canal royal, 22 m SE Toulouse.

Villejuive, a town of France, in the department of Paris, 4 m S Paris.

Villemur, a town of France, in the

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department of Upper Garonne, seated on the Tarn, 12 m NNE Toulouse.

Villena, a town of Spain, in Murcia, with a castle, formerly of great strength. In the neighbourhood is a morast, from which salt is made. It is 18 m SSE Almansa, and 50 m by E Murcia.

Villeneuve, a town of France, in the department of Lot and Garonne, on the river Lot, 17 m N Agen.

Villeneuve, a town of France, in the department of Gard, on the river Rhone, opposite Avignon, 21 m NNE Nîmes.

Villeneuve, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, at the E extremity of the lake of Geneva, 3 m from the influx of the Rhone, and 14 SSE Lausanne.

Villeneuve de Berg, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, 13 m S Privas.

Villers Coterets, a town of France, in the department of Aisne, 12 m SW Soissons, and 44 NE Paris.

Villingen, a town of Suabia, in Brisgau, strong by nature on account of the surrounding mountains and narrow passes. Here is a Benedictine abbey, and a good bath in the neighbourhood. It is 20 m E by N Friburg.

Vilseck, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, near which are several foundries. It is seated on the Vils, 20 m N Amberg.

Vilshofen, a town of Lower Bavaria. In 1745, the Austrians took it by storm. It stands on the Danube, at the influx of the Vils, 11 m W by N Passau.

Vilvoorden, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, with an ancient castle; seated on the Senne, 7 m NNE Brussels.

Vimiero, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 12 m W by N Estremos.

Vimiera, a village of Portugal, in Estremadura, 30 m N Lisbon. Here, in 1808, a battle was fought between the British and French, in which the latter were defeated.

Vimioso, a town of Portugal, in Trallos Montes, 15 m WNW Miranda, and 17 SSE Braganza.

Vinaroz, a town of Spain, in Valencia. The environs are covered with vineyards, and much wine is exported. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Servol, 23 m S Tortosa, and 88 NNE Valencia.

Vincennes, or *Vincent*, a town of the United States, capital of Indiana, with a fort. It is seated on the Wabash, opposite the influx of the Ombra, 160 m WNW Frankfort, in Kentucky. Lon. 85° 30' W, lat. 39° 0' N.

VIN

Vincent, Cape St. the SW promontory of Portugal, 25 m W by S Lagos. Lon. 9° 0' W, lat. 37° 3' N.

Vincent, St. one of the Caribe islands, in the W Indies, lying 55 m to the W of Barbados. It is inhabited by Caribs, a warlike race of Indians, between whom and the aborigines of the larger islands there is a manifest distinction. They are conjectured to have been originally a colony from N America; their fierce manners approaching nearer to those of the original natives of that continent, than they do to that of S America, and their language also having some affinity to that spoken in Florida. In their wars they preserve their ancient practice of destroying all the males, and preserving the women either for servitude or for breeding. St. Vincent was long a neutral island; but, at the peace of 1763, the French agreed that the right to it should be vested in the English. The latter, soon after, engaged in a war against the Caribs, on the windward side of the island, who were obliged to consent to a peace, by which they ceded a large tract of land to the crown. The consequence of this was, that in 1779, they greatly contributed to the reduction of this island by the French, who, however, restored it in 1783. In 1795, the French landed some troops, and again instigated the Caribs to an insurrection, which was not subdued for several months. St. Vincent is 24 m long and 10 broad. It is extremely fertile for the raising of sugar and indigo; and here the bread-fruit trees, brought from Otaheite, thrive remarkably well. A ridge of mountains passes along the middle, through its whole length, the highest of which, called Souffrier, is at the N extremity. From this mountain, in 1812, after the lapse of near a century, proceeded a dreadful volcanic eruption, with an ebullition of lava and undulating earthquakes; the island was enveloped in a chaotic gloom for three days, and wholly covered by showers of sand, cinders, calcined pebbles, and other volcanic matter. Kingston is the capital.

Vincent, St. one of the Cape Verd islands, 12 m long and 3 broad, and uninhabited. On its NW side is a good bay, where ships may obtain wood, water, and wild goats. Lon. 25° 30' W, lat. 17° 30' N.

Vincent, St. a town of Brasil, in the bay of Santos, whose harbour is now so choked with sand, that it is not practicable even for canoes. See Santos.

Vincent, St. a town of Spain, in Adu-

rias, seated on the by S Santillana.

Vingoria, a town of Concan. About some rocks in the mouth of a river.

73° 27' E, lat. 15° 30' N. *Vintimiglia*, a town of Genoa, with a strong castle on it was taken by but recovered in with the assistance seated on the mouth of the Ro 24 SW Oneglia.

Vipalanca, or Hungary, in the with a fortress near its entrance m S Belgrade, a

Vique; see Vic. *Vire*, a town of Calvad of coarse woolle Vire, 30 m SE Paris.

Virgin, Cape, the entrance of so called by Mar covered it on Lon. 67° 54' W, lat.

Virgin Gorda, of the Virgin is. It has two good fended by a fort 18 N.

Virgin Islands, keys, in the V Juan de Puerto Caribe islands. the English and division, belong Tortola, to W Dyke, Little V and Thatch is. vision is Virgin Anegada, Nic Muskito, the Danth islands Thomas and S.

Virginia, on America, bound lina and Ten and the state vania and Mar lantic ocean. broad, and di Several ridges country from above 100 m at mines of

VIR

rias, seated on the bay of Biscoy, 9 m w by s Santillana.

Vingoria, a town of Hindoostan, in Concan. About 10 m to the wnw are some rocks in the sea, called Vingoria Rocks. The town is situate near the mouth of a river, 25 m nww Goa. Lon. 73 27 E, lat. 15 51 N.

Vintimiglia, a town of the territory of Genoa, with a small harbour, and a strong castle on a high rock. In 1746, it was taken by the king of Sardinia; but recovered in 1747, by the Genoese, with the assistance of the French. It is seated on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Rotta, 10 m NE Nice, and 24 SW Oneglia. Lon. 7 37 E, lat. 43 53 N.

Vipalanea, or *Uj Palanka*, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temeswar, with a fortress; seated on the Karafa, near its entrance into the Danube, 42 m E Belgrade, and 58 S Temeswar.

Vique; see *Vic*.

Vire, a town of France, in the department of Calvados, with manufactures of coarse woollen cloths; seated on the Vire, 30 m SE Coutances, and 150 w Paris.

Virgin, Cape, a cape of Patagonia, at the entrance of the strait of Magellan; so called by Magellan, because he discovered it on the feast of St. Ursula. Lon. 67 54 W, lat. 52 23 S.

Virgin Gorda, or *Spanishtown*, one of the Virgin islands, in the W Indies. It has two good harbours, and is defended by a fort. Lon. 64 0 W, lat. 18 18 N.

Virgin Islands, about 30 islands and keys, in the W Indies, between St. Juan de Puerto Rico and the Leeward Caribe islands. They are possessed by the English and Danes. In the first division, belonging to the English, is Tortola, to which belong Jost Van Dyke, Little Van Dike, Guana, Beef, and Thatch islands. In the second division is Virgin Gorda, to which belong Anegada, Nicker, Prickly Pear, the Muskies, the Commancoes, &c. Of the Danish islands, the principal are St. Thomas and St. John.

Virginia, one of the United States of America, bounded on the S by N Carolina and Tennessee, W by Kentucky and the state of Ohio, N by Pennsylvania and Maryland, and E by the Atlantic ocean. It is 446 m long and 224 broad, and divided into 82 counties. Several ridges of mountains cross the country from N to S, the most easterly above 100 m from the Atlantic. Here are mines of lead, copper, iron, and

VIS

coal; marble is found in great quantities, and limestone; and many medicinal springs have been discovered in different parts. The principal rivers are the James, York, Rappahannoc, and Potomac, which are full of convenient harbours; and there are many other rivers, some of which are capable of receiving the largest merchant ships. The land toward the mouths of the rivers is generally low, and fit for rice, hemp, and maize; that higher up is generally level, and watered by springs. The land near the sea, is generally sandy, and without stones, that the horses here are seldom shod. The richest lands lie near the branches of the rivers, and abound with various sorts of timber, surprisingly large. The principal produce is tobacco, wheat, and maize. In 1810, the number of inhabitants was 965,079. The capital is Richmond.

Virnenberg, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated near the Neffe, 26 m WNW Coblenz.

Virton, a town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 22 m W Luxemburg.

Vijagapatam, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cicacole, 50 m SW Cicacole, and 100 NE Rajamundry.

Vishma, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, 268 m SW Tobolsk. Lon. 61 22 E, lat. 62 36 N.

Vijet, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, seated on the Meuse, 15 m NW Limburg.

Vizeu, a city of Portugal, in Beira, and a bishop's see. It was founded by the Romans, who called it Visontium, and stands amid mountains, 50 m NE Coimbra. Lon. 7 42 W, lat. 40 56 N.

Vishnei Valajbok, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver. It has a canal, which, by uniting the Tverza and the Msta, connects the inland navigation between the Caspian and the Baltic; and above 4000 vessels pass it annually. The merchandise of Astracan, and other parts of the S of Russia, are brought to this place, which is spacious, and full of buildings and shops. It is seated on the river Zua, 80 m NW Tver.

Vijapour, a country of the Deccan of Hindoostan, lying to the E of Concar, between the Kistna and its tributary stream the Beema. It is subject to the Poonah Mahrattas, and famous for mines of diamonds.

Vijapour, or *Bejapour*, a city of Hin-

VIT

Vidostan, capital of the country of Vissapour. It is 130 m SE Poona, and 340 W by W Seringapatam. Lon. 75 19 E, lat. 17 36 N.

Vifé, a mountain of the Maritime Alps, in Piedmont, noted for giving source to the river Po.

Uist, North and South, two islands of the Hebrides, on the W coast of Scotland. N Uist is 20 m long and 12 broad, and the face of the country corresponds with that of Lewis. S Uist is 23 m long and 7 broad, and trees are here equally unknown. Many cows are annually exported; but kelp is the staple commodity, of which above 1000 tons are annually manufactured in each. The island of Benbecula lies between them, and they are each about 16 m to the W of the most western point of the isle of Skye.

Vistula, a river that rises in the Carpathian mountains on the confines of Moravia and Hungary, flows through Poland, and Prussia, by Cracow, Sandomir, Warsaw, Culm, Marienburg, and Dantzic, and enters the Baltic, by three mouths.

Viterbo, a town of Italy, capital of the patrimony of St. Peter, and a bishop's see. It contains 16 parish-churches, numerous convents, and many palaces and fountains. Near the city is a hot mineral spring, much frequented. It is seated at the foot of a mountain, in a beautiful valley, 40 m NNW Rome. Lon. 12 26 E, lat. 42 25 N.

Vith, St. see *Viet*, St.

Vitre, a town of France, in the department of Ille and Vilaine, with a trade in linen cloth, and knit stockings and gloves; seated on the Vilaine, 20 m NE Rennes, and 52 SE St. Malo.

Vitry le Brule, a village of France, 2 m NE Vitry le François. It was formerly a considerable town, but was burnt by Lewis VII, and on this account called Brule. The English and Burgundians, in the war with Charles VII, set fire to Vitry, and 60 villages. It was a third time burned and ruined by the troops of emperor Charles V.

Vitry le François, a town of France, in the department of Marne, built by Francis I, after the destruction of Vitry le Brule by Charles V. It has a trade in corn, and is seated on the Marne, 15 m SE Chalons, and 100 E Paris.

Vitreaux, a town of France, in the department of Côte d'Or, seated on the river Braine, among the mountains, where there are quarries of marble, 12 m SE Semur, and 27 W Dijon.

VLA

Vittoria, a city of Spain, capital of the district of Alava, in Biscay. It is surrounded by double walls, and the large streets are bordered with trees. In the principal square are the townhouse, two convents, and a fine fountain. It has a great trade in hardware, particularly in sword-blades, which are made here in large quantities. Near this city, on June 21, 1813, a most complete victory was obtained by the allied forces under lord Wellington, over the French army under Jerome Bonaparte and marshal Jourdan. It is seated in a plain, fertile in corn and grapes, 22 m SE Bilbao, and 155 W Madrid. Lon. 2 38 W, lat. 42 45 N.

Vittoria, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, and county of Modica. It has a trade in corn, wine, and oil, and stands in a plain, 15 m WNW Modica.

Vivarez, a late territory of France, in the NE part of Languedoc, on the banks of the Rhone, which parts it from Dauphiny. It now forms the department of Ardeche.

Vivero, a town of Spain, in Galicia, at the foot of a steep mountain, near the river Vivero or Landrova, which flows into the bay of Biscay. It is 22 m NW Mondonnedo.

Viviers, a town of France, in the department of Ardeche, and lately a bishop's see. It is seated among rocks (on one of which the cathedral is built) on the river Rhone, 16 m S by E Privas. Lon. 4 41 E, lat. 44 29 N.

Vixini, a town of Sicily, in Val di Noto, 25 m NNW Noto.

Vukoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, at the conflux of the Irtysh and Obi, 196 m N Tobolsk. Lon. 69 15 E, lat. 61 10 N.

Ukraine, a country of Europe, lying on the borders of Poland, Russia, and Little Tartary. Its name signifies a frontier. By a treaty between Russia and Poland, in 1693, the latter remained in possession of the Ukraine, on the W side of the Dnieper, which constituted a palatinate called Kiof; while the E side was allotted to Russia, and called the government of Kiof; but Russia having obtained the Polish part, by the treaty of partition, in 1793, the whole belongs now to that power. That part of the Ukraine, on the W side of the Dnieper, is but indifferently cultivated; but that on the E side, inhabited by the Cossacs, is in much better condition. The principal town is Kiof. See *Cossacs*.

Vladimir; see *Volodimir*.

UI

Ulala, a town of nara, seated on the ern arm of the lake sw Mangalore.

Ulapool, a town of shire, on the E side of Loch Broom, at of its name, with a commodious road. station, and situated in country, 30 m NW 3 W, lat. 57 54 N.

Ulea, or *Uleabor* den, capital of E B of a castle on an idious harbour. T butter, tallow, dried 1714, this town was Russians; and in rendered it to the R at the mouth of the Abo. Lon. 24 40

Ulieland; see *Uli*

Ulietea, one of the Pacific ocean. bour on the W side Lon. 151 38 W, lat.

Ullswater, a lake Westmorland and the N of Ambleside abounds with char river Eamont flows and by Penrith, that part of the be the two counties.

Ulm, a free city territory is 27 m lo is a fortified, large, in which the arch towns of Suabia the diet of the circle. The cathedral is a Here is an excel theological seminary convent for the da and citizens, who and afterward at other most remarkable abbey of St. Michael Wengen, the town the magazines, a library. The inhab and estimated at good trade in li wine, and wood. took it in 1702, rendered it after t in 1704. It was in 1796, and it su 1805. It is seated Blau with the Da flux of the Ilter, 3 and 40 SE Stuttgart 48 24 N.

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Ulala, a town of Hindoostan, in Canara, seated on the w side of the southern arm of the lake of Mangalore, 3 m sw Mangalore.

Ulapool, a town of Scotland, in Ross-shire, on the e side of the narrow part of Loch Broom, at the mouth of a river of its name, with a good harbour and commodious road. It is a great fishing station, and situate in the midst of a wool country, 30 m sw Dingwall. Lon. 5 3 w, lat. 57 54 N.

Ulea, or **Uleaborg**, a seaport of Sweden, capital of E Bothnia, with the ruin of a castle on an island, and a commodious harbour. The chief exports are butter, tallow, dried fish, and tar. In 1714, this town was demolished by the Russians; and in 1808, the Swedes surrendered it to the Russians. It is situate at the mouth of the Ulea, 340 m N by E Abo. Lon. 24 40 E, lat. 65 18 N.

Ulieland; see *Elie*.

Ulietea, one of the Society isles, in the Pacific ocean. It has a good harbour on the w side, called Ohamaneno. Lon. 151 38 W, lat. 16 45 S.

Ullswater, a lake on the borders of Westmorland and Cumberland, 10 m to the N of Ambleside. It is 8 m long, and abounds with char and other fish. The river Eamont flows through this lake, and by Penrith, to the Eden, forming that part of the boundary line between the two counties.

Ulm, a free city of Suabia, whose territory is 27 m long and 21 broad. It is a fortified, large, and handsome place; in which the archives of the imperial towns of Suabia were preserved, and the diet of the circle was generally held. The cathedral is a magnificent structure. Here is an excellent college, with a theological seminary annexed; and a convent for the daughters of the nobility and citizens, who are here educated, and afterward at liberty to marry. The other most remarkable buildings are the abbey of St. Michael, commonly called Wengen, the townhouse, the arsenal, the magazines, and the valuable town library. The inhabitants are protestants, and estimated at 15,000; they have a good trade in linens, fustians, paper, wine, and wood. The duke of Bavaria took it in 1702, by stratagem; but surrendered it after the battle of Blenheim, in 1704. It was taken by the French in 1796, and it surrendered to them in 1805. It is seated at the conflux of the Blau with the Danube, opposite the influx of the Iler, 38 m w by N Augsberg, and 40 m Stutgard. Lon. 9 56 E, lat. 48 24 N.

U M M

Ulmen, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, 28 m w Coblenz.

Ulotho, or **Ulothow**, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg, near which is a medicinal spring. It is 6 m s Minden.

Ulrichstein, a town of Germany, in Upper Hesse, with a fortified castle, 25 m s Marburg.

Ulrighamn, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, formerly called Bogesund, the present name being given it, in 1741, in compliment to queen Ulrica Eleanor. It has a considerable trade in cattle, provisions, tobacco, &c. and is 50 m s Gotheburg.

Ulster, a province of Ireland, 116 m long and 100 broad; bounded on the e by the Irish sea, w by the Northern ocean, w by the Atlantic ocean, sw by the province of Connaught, and s by that of Leinster. It contains the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, Antrim, Tyrone, Fermanagh, Monaghan, Armagh, Down, and Cavan. The principal place is Londonderry.

Ultzen, or **Veltzen**, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, with a trade in flour and wool; seated on the Ilmenau, 20 m s s Luneburg.

Ulverston, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Monday. It is seated at the foot of some hills, near a shallow arm of the Irish sea, and has a canal to the estuary of the Leven. Since the decline of Dalton, it has considerably increased; and has manufactures of cotton, check, canvas, and hats. It is the port of the district of Furness, and exports much corn, limestone, iron ore, and blue slate. It is 18 m nw Lancaster, and 261 m nw London. Lon. 3 12 w, lat. 54 14 N.

Uma, or **Umea**, a seaport of Sweden, capital of W Bothnia. The houses are built of wood; and it stands at the mouth of the river Uma, in the gulf of Bothnia, 310 m N by E Stockholm. Lon. 19 18 E, lat. 63 58 N.

Umago, a small seaport of Istria, seated near the gulf Lagona, 12 m sw Capo d'Istria.

Umbria, a name sometimes given to the duchy of Spoleto. Umbria was the northern province of ancient Italy, extending N from the Nar to the Rubicon.

Umbriatico, a town of Naples, in Calabria Citra, seated on the Lipuda, 15 m N by w St. Severina.

Ummerrapoora, a city and the metropolis of the Birman empire, with a spa-

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elous fort completely fortified after the eastern manner. It was founded in 1783 by emperor Minderagree, 4 m to the *NE* of Ava, the former capital. The houses are raised on posts from the ground; the smaller supported by bamboos, the larger by strong timbers. The streets are all straight, many of them wide, paved with brick, and frequently crossed by others at right angles. The royal palace is a splendid edifice, within the fort, and not any nobleman of the court is permitted to enter it with his feet covered. The temples and monasteries are numerous, and though in general composed of wood are very magnificent: the unbounded expenditure of gilding, which is bestowed on the outside of the roofs, particularly on the lofty spires, render them objects of extraordinary splendour. In 1810, the palace and fort, with many temples and 20,000 houses were destroyed by a fire, and 1400 persons perished. Ummerapoora is situate on a peninsula, formed by the Irrawaddy on the *W*, and a narrow channel branching *E* from the river, which soon takes a *N* direction and expands to a lake on the *E* side of the city, 7 m long and a mile and a half broad. It is 530 m *E* Calcutta, and 620 *NNW* Siam. Lon. 76 7 *E*, lat. 21 57 *N*.

Underwalden, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the *N* by the canton of Lucern and the lake of the Four Cantons, *E* by high mountains which separate it from the canton of Uri, *S* by Mount Brunich, which parts it from the canton of Bern, and *W* by that of Lucern. It is 24 m long and 20 broad, and divided into the Upper and Lower Valley, by a forest called Kesterwald, which crosses the canton from *N* to *S*. The country abounds in fruit and cattle, but produces little corn and grows no wine. The inhabitants are Roman catholics. Stanz is the capital of the Lower Valley, and Sarnen of the Upper and of the whole canton.

Ungvar, a town and fort of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It stands on an island formed by the Ung, 57 m *E* Cassovia. Lon. 22 23 *E*, lat. 48 42 *N*.

Uniegow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lencicz, with a fine castle belonging to the archbishop of Gnesen; seated on the Warta, 20 m *SW* Lencicz.

Union, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Fayette county. It is situate on Red-stone creek, 14 m *S* by *E* Brownsville, and 28 *NE* Morgantown.

Union, a town of New York, in

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Tioga county, where the judicial courts are held in October. It is situate on the Susquehanna, *W* of the influx of the Chenango, 30 m *S* by *S* Newtown, and 150 *NW* New York.

United Provinces of the Netherlands, a name given to the seven protestant states of the Netherlands, which threw off the yoke of Spain, and became an independent republic. See *Holland*, and *Netherlands*.

United States of America, a republic of *N* America, consisting originally, in 1783, of thirteen states, namely, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The states of Kentucky, Vermont, Tennessee, and Ohio, have since been formed, and added to them; also the territories of New Orleans, Mississippi, Indiana, Columbia, Illinois, and Michigan. The country of Louisiana likewise belongs to the United States. These districts are all noticed in this work in their proper places. The total number of inhabitants in the United States in 1791 was 3,929,326; in 1801 it was 5,305,638; and in 1810 it was 7,238,421. No part of the globe is so well supplied with rivers, great and small springs, and lakes, as the United States; that a communication by water, from one extremity to the other, is more easy than in England; and a great multitude of bays and excellent harbours are on the coast of every maritime state. In the large towns, the houses are of brick; in the others, and their environs, the half, and often the whole of them, are of planks; but 80 m from the sea, in the central and southern states, and still more particularly in those of the Allegany mountains, sevenths of the inhabitants live in log-houses. These houses are made of the trunks of trees, from 20 to 30 feet long, and four or five inches in diameter, laid one upon another, and supported by letting their ends into each other; the spaces between the trunks are filled with clay; they have two doors, which are hung with wooden hinges, and these frequently supply the place of windows: neither nails nor iron of any fort are used. The 13 original states long flourished as provinces of Great Britain; but parliament attempting to tax them by its sole authority, without the intervention of their assemblies, a civil war ensued. The Americans formed a congress, which, in 1776, disclaimed all dependence on the mother country: the

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French king entered into an alliance with them in 1778; the colonies, powerfully assisted by France, were successful; and Great Britain acknowledged their independence by the peace of 1783. The federal constitution of the United States is governed by a congress, consisting of a president, vice-president, senate, and house of representatives.—The representatives are elected every second year; the senators are chosen for six years, and the president and vice-president for four: general Washington was elected the first president in 1788. The United States, in 1812, entered into a war against Great Britain. During the campaign of 1813 they gained possession of several of the fortresses in Upper Canada, and advanced far into that province; but they were not able to maintain their ground: on the lakes the combat was more equally poised; for the British naval force was barely sufficient to keep at bay the naval force of the United States. The city of Washington is the metropolis.

Unna, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, environed by walls and ditches, and formerly a considerable hanseatic town. It is seated on the Kottelbeck, 10 m ssw Ham.

Unna, a river of European Turkey, which rises in Bosnia, on the frontiers of Croatia, passes by Wihitch, and joins the Save, 16 m above Gradiſca.

Unnary, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smoland, 43 m w Wexio.

Unst, the most northern of the Shetland islands, and of the British dominions. It is 10 m long and 4 broad, and more level than the other isles. It feeds many sheep, horned cattle, and hogs; and about 80 tons of cured fish are annually exported. The ne point is called Lamba Ness. Lon. 0 10 w, lat. 60 55 n.

Unterseen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, near which is the famous cavern of St. Pat. It stands on the river Aa, between the lakes Brienz and Thun, 23 m sse Bern.

Unza, a town of Russia, in a province of the same name, in the government of Kostroma. It is situate on the river Unza, 92 m ene Kostroma. Lon. 44 15 e, lat. 57 56 n.

Voghera, a town of Italy, in Milanese, seated on the Staffora, 9 m ne Tortona.

Voglabruck, a town of Austria, on the river Vogel, 28 m ne Salzburg, and 38 sw Linz.

Void, a town of France, in the de-

partment of Meuse, 18 m sse Bar le Duc.

Voigtland, a territory of Upper Saxony, in the sw part of the marquisate of Misnia, bounded on the w by Thuringia and Franconia. It is very hilly, and abounds in wood; but the vallies afford plenty of corn and pasture, and feed great numbers of excellent cattle. Plauen is the capital.

Voigtberg, a town and citadel of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, 5 m s by e Plauen.

Voitberg, a town of Germany, in Stiria, seated on the Kainach, 18 m w by s Graz.

Vokelmark, or *Folkenmark*, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, seated on the Drave, 17 m s by s Clagenfurt.

Volano, a town of Italy, in Ferrarese, seated on the gulf of Venice, at one of the mouths of the Po, 34 m e Ferrara.

Volcano, one of the largest of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, lying s of that of Lipari, from which it is separated by a deep channel, a mile and a half broad. It is 12 m in circuit, and is a volcano, in the form of a broken cone, but now emits smoke only.

Volcanello, a small volcanic island in the Mediterranean, between that of Lipari and Volcano.

Volga, a river of Russia, which forms part of the boundary between Europe and Asia. It has its source in two small lakes, in the government of Pleikof, about 80 m w of Tver, begins to be navigable a few m above that town, and is there augmented by the influx of the Tverza. It waters some of the finest provinces of the Russian empire, passes by Jaroslavl, Kostroma, Nithnei, Novogorod, Kasan, Simbirsk, Saratof, Tzaritzin, and Astracan, and enters the Caspian sea by several mouths.—This is supposed to be the largest river in Europe; and by means of it, the river Tverza, and a canal thence to the Neva, there is a navigable communication between the Caspian sea and the Baltic.

Volhynia, a palatinate of Russian Poland, 220 m long and 130 broad; bounded on the n by Polesia, e by Kiof, s by Podolia, and w by Austrian Poland. It consists chiefly of fertile plains watered by a great number of rivers. Lucko is the capital.

Vollenhoven, a town of Holland, in Overysel, with a castle; seated on the Zuider zee, 8 m sw Steenwich, and 12 nw Zwoll.

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Volmar, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga, on the river Aa, 60 m NE Riga.

Volo, a town of European Turkey, in Theffaly, with a citadel and a fort. It was taken, and almost ruined, in 1653, by the Venetians. It is seated on a gulf of the same name, where there is a good harbour, 30 m SE Larissa. Lon. 22 55 E, lat. 39 11 N.

Vologda, or *Vladimir*, a government of Russia, formerly a province of the government of Moscow. The soil is extremely fertile, and in the forests are innumerable swarms of bees.

Vologda, or *Vladimir*, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. It is seated on the Kliasma, 110 m E by N Moscow. Lon. 40 18 E, lat. 55 53 N.

Vologda, a government of Russia, divided into the two provinces of Vologda and Ustiug. It is a marshy country, full of forests, lakes, and rivers, and noted for fine wool.

Vologda, a town of Russia, capital of a province of the same name, and the see of an archbishop. It has a magnificent cathedral, several churches, a castle, and a fortress. The principal trade is in hemp, matting, leather, and tallow. It is seated in a marsh, on the river Vologda, which flows into the Sukhona, 257 m N by E Moscow. Lon. 39 46 E, lat. 59 20 N.

Volst, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratof, situate on the Volga, 76 m NE Saratof. Lon. 47 45 E, lat. 52 15 N.

Volta, a river of Guinea, which separates the Gold coast from the Slave coast, and enters the Atlantic ocean.

Voltagio, a town of the territory of Genoa, 15 m N by W Genoa.

Volterra, a walled town of Tuscany, in the territory of Pisa, containing several antiquities. It is seated on a mountain, 30 m SSW Florence, and 32 SE Pisa.

Voltri, a town in the territory of Genoa, near which the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1796. It is 6 m W Genoa.

Volturara, a town of Naples, in Capitanata, at the foot of the Apennines, 20 m W Lucera, and 52 NE Naples.

Volturno, a river of Naples, which rises in the Apennines, passes by Isernia and Capua, and enters the gulf of Gaeta.

Volvic, a town of France, in the department of Puy de Dome. Here are

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immense quarries, which furnish materials for the buildings of the adjacent towns, and for the statues in the churches. It is 6 m N Clermont.

Vonitza, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, with 2 castles; seated at the head of a deep bay on the S side of the gulf of Arta, 17 m SSW Arta, and 60 NW Lepanto.

Voorn, a fort of Holland, in Gelderland, on a small island formed by the Waal and the Meuse, at the E end of Bommelwert, 7 m E by N Bommel.

Voorn, an island of S Holland, between the mouths of the Meuse, 20 m long and 3 broad. This island, with Goree and Overlackee, form the territory called Voornland, which anciently belonged to Zealand. Briel is the capital.

Vorden, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Osnaburg, 20 m NNE Osnaburg.

Vordon, a town of W Prussia, on the Vistula, where a toll is collected from ships going up and down that river. It is 15 m SSW Culm.

Voringen, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Hohenzollern, situate on the Lauchart, 10 m SE Hohenzollern.

Voronetz, a government of Russia, and one of the richest countries in the empire, abounding in corn, cattle, and other necessaries of life.

Voronetz, a town of Russia, capital of a government of the same name. Here Peter the great built his first ship of war, when he projected the conquest of the Black sea. It then did not consist of above a hundred wooden huts, but is now a handsome town, and holds intercourse with all parts of the empire. Here are considerable manufactures of woollen cloth and hardware; and grease, prepared from the substance of cattle, is a great article of trade. The town is strong by nature, and seated on the Voronetz, near its junction with the Don, 230 m SSE Moscow. Lon. 39 44 E, lat. 52 36 N.

Vosges, a department of France, including the SE part of the late province of Lorraine. It is so called from a chain of mountains, formerly covered with wood, that separates this department from those of Upper Saone and Upper Rhine. Epinal is the capital.

Vourla, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Natolia, seated on two eminences near the gulf of Smyrna, 30 m W by S Smyrna.

Vouille, a village of France, in the department of Vienne, 10 m W Poitiers. Here Clovis gained a battle, in 507,

against Alaric, which extended the Loire to the

Vou-tchang, of the province rendezvous, a mercial people branch of trade port, on the M with vessels; covered with beautiful crystal the plentiful prodigious made here, it famous the strangers. It 112 25 E, lat.

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against Alaric, king of the Visigoths, which extended the French empire from the Loire to the Pyrenees.

You-tchang, a city of China, capital of the province of Hou-quang, and the rendezvous, as it were, of all the commercial people in the empire. As every branch of trade is carried on here, its port, on the Kian-ku, is always crowded with vessels; the river being sometimes covered with them 6 m in length. The beautiful crystal found in its mountains, the plentiful crops of fine tea, and the prodigious sale of the bamboo paper made here, contribute no less to make it famous than the continual influx of strangers. It is 655 m s Peking. Lon. 112 25 E, lat. 30 30 N.

Vouziers, a town of France, in the department of Ardennes, on the river Aisne, 28 m s Mezieres, and 32 ENE Rheims.

Upholland, a village in Lancashire, with considerable manufactures common to the county, 3 m w Wigan.

Upland, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, between Sudermania, Westmania, Gestrícia, and the Baltic. It is 70 m long and 45 broad, chiefly covered with shapeless stones and forests of pine; but it is enriched with inexhaustible mines of copper, iron, and silver; and the peasants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of those metals. Stockholm is the capital.

Uppingham, a town in Rutlandshire, with a market on Wednesday, seated on an eminence, 6 m s Oakham, and 89 N by w London.

Upsal, a city of Sweden, in Upland, and an archbishop's see, with a castle and a university. A river flows through it, to the lake Maeler, which facilitates some trifling commerce. The streets are drawn at right angles from a central kind of square; some of the houses are built of brick, but the generality are of wood, painted red, and the roofs covered with turf. Upsal was formerly the metropolis of Sweden; and near it is the morastén, or stone, on which the king used to be crowned. It still contains many objects of curiosity, and is the residence of several Swedish noblemen. The ancient palace was a magnificent building, until great part of it was consumed by fire, in 1702. The cathedral, a large structure of brick, contains the remains of the famous Gustavus Vasa and Charles Linné. The university, founded in 1476, is the most ancient in Sweden, and the first seminary in the north for academical education.

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The Royal Society here is likewise the oldest association of the kind in the north. Here is an observatory, planned by the celebrated Celsus, from which the Swedish geographers compute the longitude. The botanical garden, of which the famous Linné was superintendent, is almost desolated; but a new one lies on the w side of the palace, and is much larger. Upsal contains about 4000 inhabitants, exclusive of the students, who are seldom fewer than 500. It is seated in a vast open plain, fertile in corn, 40 m NNW Stockholm. Lon. 17 39 E, lat. 59 52 N.

Upton, a town in Worcestershire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Severn, 11 m s Worcester, and 111 NNW London.

Urach, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a decayed castle on a mountain. It has a trade in paper, damasks, and linen, and is 21 m SSE Stuttgart.

Uruguay, a province of Paraguay, so named from a large river, which unites with the Parana, 70 m above Buenos Ayres, and forms the famous river Plata. This province, which lies E of the river, was ceded, in 1757, by Spain to Portugal for the colony of St. Sacramento; that the river Uruguay is now the boundary between the two crowns.

Uraichore, a town of European Turkey, in Livadia, and a bishop's see. It is governed by a bey, and stands on the left bank of the Aspro, 25 m WNW Lepanto.

Ural, a river of Russia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, flows by Orenburg, Ural'sk, and Gurief, and enters the Caspian sea by three mouths.

Ural Mountains, a chain of mountains extending from 50 to 67 N lat. or about 1150 m, and has by the Russians been called the backbone of the world. The central part of this chain abounds in metals; and they contain fine white marble. Pauda, one of the highest mountains, is said to be 4512 feet above the level of the sea. This chain forms a considerable part of the boundary between Europe and Asia.

Uralian Cossacs, a Tartar tribe that inhabit the Russian province of Orenburg, on the s side of the river Ural. These Cossacs are descended from those of the Don; and are a valiant race. They profess the Greek religion; but there are dissenters from the established religion, whom the Russians called Roskólniki, or Separatists, and who style themselves Staroverski, or Old Believers. These consider the service of the esta-

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blished church as profane, and have their own priests and ceremonies. The Uralian Cossacs are all enthusiasts for the ancient ritual, and prize their beards almost equal to their lives. A Russian officer having ordered a number of Cossacs recruits to be publicly shaved in the town of Yaitsk, in 1771, this wanton insult excited an insurrection, which was suppressed for a time; but, in 1773, an impostor, Pugatchef, who assumed the name of Peter III, appeared among them, and, taking advantage of this circumstance, roused them once more into open rebellion. This was suppressed by the defeat and execution of the impostor; and in order to extinguish all remembrance of this rebellion, the river Yaik was called the Ural; the Yaik Cossacs were denominated Uralian Cossacs; and the town of Yaitsk was named Uralisk. These Cossacs are very rich, in consequence of their fisheries in the Caspian sea. Their principal fishery is for sturgeons and beluga, whose roes supply large quantities of caviare; and the fish, chiefly salted and dried, afford a considerable article of consumption in the Russian empire.

Ural'sk, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasia and province of Orenburg. It was formerly called Yaitsk, and is seated on the Ural, 375 m NNE Astracan. Lon. 50 10 E, lat. 52 0 N.

Uraniburg, once a magnificent castle of Denmark, in the island of Huen. It was built by Tycho Brahe, a celebrated astronomer, who called it Uraniburg, or Castle of the Heavens, and here made his observations. It is now a ruin. Lon. 12 43 E, lat. 55 55 N.

Urbania, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, built by Urban VIII, on the Metro, 7 m SSW Urbino.

Urbanna, a town of Virginia, in Middlesex county, seated on the Rappahannock, 22 m from its mouth, and 73 NE Richmond.

Urbino, a duchy of Italy, in the Ecclesiastical State, 55 m long and 45 broad; bounded on the N by Romagna, NE by the gulf of Venice, SE and S by Ancona, and W by Perugia and Tuscany. The air is not deemed wholesome, nor is the soil fertile. The chief production is silk, and game is plentiful.

Urbino, a city of Italy, capital of the duchy of Urbino, and an archbishop's see. The university contains a noble college and 16 convents. Great quantities of fine earthen ware are made here; and it is the birthplace of the illustrious painter Raphael. It was taken

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by the French in 1796. It stands on a hill, between the rivers Metro and Foglia, 38 m E Florence, and 140 W Rome. Lon. 12 40 E, lat. 43 46 N.

Ure, a river in Yorkshire, which rises on the confines of Westmorland, flows by Middleham, Ripon, Boroughbridge, and Aldborough, and a little below joins the Swale, where the united stream forms the Ouse.

Ureden, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with manufactures of excellent linen; seated on the Berckel, 26 m WNW Munster.

Urgel, a city of Spain, in Catalonia, and a bishop's see. It is seated on the Segra, in a fertile plain, surrounded by mountains, covered with vineyards, 78 m NNE Barcelona. Lon. 1 28 E, lat. 42 24 N.

Urgheuz, a town of the country of Charaf, of which it was formerly the capital; seated on a small river that runs into the lake Aral, 90 m NNE Khiva. Lon. 58 30 E, lat. 42 24 N.

Uri, a canton of Switzerland, 30 m long and 12 broad; bounded on the N by the canton of Schwytz and the Waldstadter see, E by the cantons of Grisons and Glarus, S by the bailiwicks of Italy, and W by the cantons of Unterwalden and Bern. Altorf is the capital. See *Schawtitz*.

Uri, Lake of; see *Waldstadter See*.

Urmia, or *Oroumi*, a town of Persia, in Aderbijan, situate in a rich plain, on the SW part of a lake of the same name. The lake, sometimes called Shahee lake, is of an oval form, 160 m in circuit; but on the E side it is penetrated by a long mountain that extends to the centre: its waters produce much salt, and on its borders are found immense blocks of what is called the marble of Tabriz. The town is pretty large, and 90 m SW Tabriz. Lon. 45 5 E, lat. 37 22 N.

Urmund, a town of France, in the department of Lower Meuse, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated near the Meuse, 10 m NNE Maestricht.

Urseren, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Uri, situate in an elevated valley, on the Reusa, 17 m SSE Altorf.

Ursitz, St. a town of Switzerland, in the late bishopric of Basel, indebted for its origin to a hermitage, built in the seventh century by St. Ursinus. It is seated on the Doubs, 6 m S Porentrui.

Usser Tartary, a vast country of Western Tartary, bounded on the N by the country of the Kalmucks and Turkestan, E by Tibet, S by Hindooistan and Persia, and W by the Caspian sea. These

Tartars are governed by 12 princes. When they were the Tartarian nation, they pride themselves on Tamerlane, Samarcand, &c. country. They are said to have more engaging mœurs. Their skin; and the little from the provinces of Persia.

Ussedom, an island, in the mouths of the two forts named. It has a town on the SW coast, 40 m E, lat. 53 55 N.

Ussant, an island, opposite Constantinople, and contains a town. Lon. 3 3 W, lat. 41 3 N.

Ussingen, a town, in the canton of Schwytz, and the Waldstadter see, E by the cantons of Grisons and Glarus, S by the bailiwicks of Italy, and W by the cantons of Unterwalden and Bern. Altorf is the capital. See *Schawtitz*.

Uss, a river, in the W side of Brecknockshire, passes by Brecknock, and into the channel.

Uss, a town, in the county of Brecknock, and its church. It is seated on the SW Monmouth.

Ussib, a town, in the principality of Göttingen.

Ussel, a town, in the department of Moselle, and 53 SSE Metz.

Ussiano, a town, in the department of Cremona.

Ussaritz, a town, in the department of Moselle, and 53 SSE Metz.

Ussica, a town, in the principality of Transylvania, 35 m from its capital, was built and produces wheat in the vicinity.

U S T

Tartars are divided into several tribes, governed by their respective khans, or princes. When under one sovereign, they were the most powerful of all the Tartarian nations. The principal khans pride themselves in being descended from Tamerlane, whose birthplace was Samarcand, the present capital of the country. The Uzbeks, in their persons, are said to have better complexions and more engaging features than the Kalmyks. Their religion is Mohamedanism; and they differ, in general, very little from the people of the northern provinces of Hindoostan.

Ufdom, an island of Hither Pomerania, in the Baltic sea, between the mouths of the Peene and Swin, with two forts named after these two rivers. It has a town of the same name, on the sw coast, 40 m NW Stettin. Lon. 14 3 E, lat. 53 58 N.

Uphant, an island of France, on the coast of the department of Finisterre, opposite Conquet. It is 8 m in circuit, and contains several hamlets and a castle. Lon. 5 3 W, lat. 48 28 N.

Ufingen, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, and county of Nassau-Weilburg, with a handsome castle; seated on the Ufbach, 12 m SSE Weilburg.

Ufa, a river that rises in Wales, on the W side of Brecknockshire, flows by Brecknock, and entering Monmouthshire, passes by Abergavenny, Usk, Caerleon, and Newport, into the Bristol channel.

Ufa, a town in Monmouthshire, with a market on Monday, and a manufacture of japanned ware. Here are the ruins of a castle and priory; part of the latter is converted into a farm-house, and its church is now the parish-church. It is seated on the river Usk, 12 miles SW Monmouth, and 142 W by N London.

Ufiub; see *Scopia*.

Uflar, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, 14 m NW Oettingen.

Uffel, a town of France, in the department of Correze, 32 m NE Tulle, and 53 SSE Limoges.

Uflanio, a town of Italy, in Cremonese, seated on the Oglio, 12 m NE Cremona.

Uflaritz, a town of France, in the department of Lower Pyrenees, 6 m SSE Bayonne.

Ufica, a small island in the Mediterranean, 35 m N of Palermo in Sicily. It was uninhabited till 1765, when a citadel was built and a colony settled. It produces wheat, barley, soda, &c. and in the vicinity are some coral banks. The

U T T

island is without springs, and only supplied with fresh water by rain kept in cisterns. Lon. 13 26 E, lat. 38 42 N.

Ufling, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, capital of a large province of its name, and an archbishop's see. Great quantities of grain are sent hence to different parts. It is seated on the Dwina, at the influx of the Sukhona, 464 m NE Moscow. Lon. 16 30 E, lat. 61 13 N.

Utawas, a river that forms part of the boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada, and enters the St. Lawrence at the island of Montreal. It issues from the lake Temiscamin, and has a course of above 300 miles, in which are several rapids and falls.

Utrecht, one of the provinces of Holland, 10 m long and 10 broad; bounded on the N by Holland and the Zuider zee, E and S by Gelderland, and W by Holland. The soil is fertile, and there are no inundations to fear as in the other provinces.

Utrecht, a fortified city of Holland, capital of a province of the same name, with a famous university. It is of a square form, about 3 m in circumference, without its four suburbs, which are considerable. The inhabitants are estimated at 20,000. The steeple of the cathedral is very high, and the handsomest in Holland. There is a great number of churches and hospitals; and the townhouse is a noble building. The principal manufactures are silk and firearms; and in a place called the Mall is an extensive foundery for cannon balls. Two canals, called the New Graft and the Vaert, pass through the city, and over them are 36 stone bridges. The environs are full of gardens, walks, and groves, which, added to the purity of the air, render Utrecht one of the most agreeable places for residence in these parts. Here the union of the Seven United Provinces was begun in 1579; and here was concluded, in 1713, the peace which terminated the wars of queen Ann. Utrecht surrendered to the Prussians in 1787, and to the French in 1795, each time without resistance. It is seated on the Rhine, 18 m SE Amsterdam, and 35 NNW Nimeguen. Lon. 5 8 E, lat. 52 6 N.

Utrera, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, near which is a salt spring, 12 m SE Seville.

Uttoxeter, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of hardware; seated on a rising ground, near the river Dove, 13 m NE Stafford, and 125 NNW London.

W A C

Uttensch, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick belonging to the cantons of Schwytz and Glaris. It is 3 m s from the lake of Zurich, and 15 m by w Glaris.

Uxbridge, a town in Middlesex, with a market on Thursday, and a great trade in corn and flour. The Coln flows through it in two streams, and the Grand Junction canal passes close by. A treaty was carried on here between Charles I and the parliament, in 1644; and the house in which the plenipotentiaries met, is still called the Treaty House. Near this town are the remains of an ancient camp. Uxbridge is 15 m w by n London.

Uxbridge, a town of Massachusetts in Worcester county, 16 m s by e Worcester, and 40 sw Boston.

Uzeda; see *Ucedo*.

Uzel, a town of France, in the department of Côtes du Nord, 17 m sw St. Brienc.

Uzerche, a town of France, in the department of Correze, seated on a craggy rock, at the foot of which flows the Vezere, 10 m nnw Tulle, and 36 sse Limoges.

Uzes, a town of France, in the department of Gard. Before the revolution it was a bishop's see, and below the palace is a spring that supplies the aqueduct of Nîmes. It is seated in a country abounding in corn, oil, silk, and good wine, 12 m n Nîmes.

W.

Waag, a river of Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, flows by Leopoldstadt, and joins the Danube, below Comorn.

Waal, a river of Holland, being the s branch from the Rhine below Emmerick. It flows w through Gelderland, by Nimeguen, Thiel, Bommel, and Gorcum, and joins the Meuse, at Briel.

Wabash, a river of the United States, in Indiana. It rises near some small lakes to the w of Lake Erie, and taking a ssw course of 400 m enters the Ohio 100 m above the conflux of that river with the Mississippi. The Wabash is navigable 340 m, and it approaches within 9 m of the navigable waters of Lake Erie.

Wachenheim, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 17 m ssw Worms.

Wachovia, a tract of land in N Caro-

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lina, between the rivers Dan and Yadrin, in the county of Surry; consisting of 100,000 acres, purchased by the Moravians, in 1751, and named by them from an estate of count Zinzendorf's in Austria. In 1753, it was made a separate parish, called Dobbs Parish. It contains several settlements, of which Salem is the principal.

Wachtendonk, a town of the Netherlands, in Upper Gelderland, seated in a morass, on the river Niers, 5 m s Gelders.

Wachtersbach, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, belonging to the count of Isenburg-Wachtersbach, 20 m ene Hanau.

Wadesborough, a town of N Carolina, chief of Anson county. It is seated on a lofty hill, 50 m sse Salisbury.

Wadstena, a town of Sweden, in E Gothland, with a castle, built by Gustavus Vasa in 1544; seated on the lake Wetter, 26 m w Linköping.

Wageningen, a town of Holland, in Gelderland, with a trade in cattle and tobacco; seated on the Rhine, 12 m w Arnheim.

Wagstadt, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Troppau, 14 m sse Troppau.

Wahren, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated near the lake Calpin, 12 m s Malchin, and 27 nnw New Strelitz.

Wahrenbruck, a town of the duchy of Saxony, on the river Elster, 14 m e Torgau.

Waiblingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the river Rems, 7 m ene Stutgard.

Waidhausen, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, 28 m ne Amberg.

Waidhoven, *Bairisch*, a town of Austria, on the river Ips, 23 m sw St. Polten.

Waidhoven, *Bohmisch*, a town and castle of Austria, on the river Teya, 10 m nnw Horn.

Waigatz, or *Vaigatch*, an island and strait between Nova Zembla and Russia. Lon. 93 30 E, lat. 69 30 N.

Wainfleet, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the river Limb, near a creek of the sea, 14 m ne Boston, and 128 n by e London.

Waitzen, a town of Hungary and a bishop's see. A large annual fair is kept here. It has frequently been taken by the Turks, and was burnt by them in 1685. It is situate on the Danube, 98 m ene Presburg. Lon. 19 15 E, lat. 47 45 N.

Wakefield, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Friday. It has two

churches, and over the Calder erected a chapel, father, who lived near this place, considerable manufactory, and goods; also, which has several the universities. It was 81 in 1811. It is 2 nnw London.

Walachia, a Europe, 175 bounded on the by Moldavia, which separates w by Hungary, merous rivers, and cattle, has and produces of European the Turks by 1739. The in the Greek church waywode or podar, who Bucharest is the

Waladia, a very spacious entrance is obstructed on an extensive every necessary m nnw Moravia 31 56 N.

Walcheren, principal one westerly, at t. It is 9 m long, low is subject good arable, the English seek to take this in which the petition returned any other delland, and Middleburg.

Walcourt, a in the count was entirely French attention but were considerable. It is 16 sw Namur.

Waldburg, gives name Danube and mountain, 7 w Ulm.

Waldeck, the circle of and 24 broad

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churches, and an ancient stone bridge over the Calder, on which Edward IV erected a chapel, to the memory of his father, who lost his life in the battle near this place, in 1460. Here are considerable manufactures of woollen cloth and stuffs, and a hall for the sale of the goods; also a free grammar school, which has several exhibitions to both the universities. The number of inhabitants was 8131 in 1801, and 8393 in 1811. It is 28 m SW York, and 184 NNW London.

Walachia, a province of Turkey in Europe, 175 m long and 125 broad; bounded on the N by Transylvania, E by Moldavia, S by the river Danube, which separates it from Bulgaria, and W by Hungary. It is watered by numerous rivers, abounds in good horses and cattle, has mines of several kinds, and produces wine, oil, and all manner of European fruits. It was ceded to the Turks by the treaty of Belgrade, in 1739. The inhabitants are chiefly of the Greek church. It is governed by a waywode or prince, styled also the hospodar, who is a vassal of the empire. Bucharest is the capital.

Waladia, a town of Morocco, with a very spacious harbour, but the entrance is obstructed by rocks. It stands on an extensive plain, which produces every necessary and luxury of life, 130 m WNW Morocco. Lon. 8 25 W, lat. 31 56 N.

Walcheren, an island of Holland, the principal one of Zealand, and the most westerly, at the mouth of the Scheldt. It is 9 m long and 8 broad, and being low is subject to inundations, but has good arable and pasture lands. In 1809, the English sent an immense armament to take this island, as a primary object, in which they succeeded; but the expedition returned without attempting any other design. The capital of this island, and of the whole province, is Middleburg.

Walcour, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur. In 1615, it was entirely destroyed by fire. The French attempted to take it in 1689, but were compelled to retire, with great loss. It is seated on the Heura, 27 m SW Namur.

Waldburg, a castle of Suabia, which gives name to a county, between the Danube and the Ilser. It stands on a mountain, 7 m N Wangen, and 38 S by W Ulm.

Waldeck, a county of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine, 30 m long and 24 broad; bounded on the E and S

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by Lower Hesse, W by the duchy of Westphalia, and N by the principality of Paderborn. It is a mountainous country, covered with woods; and has mines of iron, copper, quicksilver, and alum. Corbach is the capital.

Waldeck, a town of Germany, in the county of the same name, with a castle; seated on the Steinbach, 6 m SE Corbach.

Walden, or *Saffron Walden*, a town in Essex, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday, and a trade in malt. It has a fine large church, and stands on a hill, among fields that were formerly cultivated with saffron. The keep of its ancient castle is still to be seen. It is 27 m NNW Chelmsford, and 42 N by E London.

Waldenburg, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, situate on the Muldau. The old town, on the opposite side of the river, is famous for brown and white earthen ware. It is 12 m NNE Zwickau.

Waldenburg, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with an ancient castle on a mountain, 6 m E by N Ohringen.

Waldheim, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia. Here was formerly a monastery, now converted into an orphan house and house of correction, in which various manufactures are carried on. It is situate on the Zschopa, 30 m SE Leipzig.

Waldkirch, a town of Suabia, in Brigau, on the river Eltz, 6 m NNE Friburg.

Waldmunchen, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, on the river Schwarza, 32 m ESE Amberg.

Waldoborough, a town of the district of Main, in Lincoln county. 16 m E Wise set.

Waldsassen, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, near which is a rich Cistercian abbey, whose abbot was formerly a prince of the empire. It is 44 m NNE Amberg.

Waldsee, a town of Suabia, with a castle, 10 m NNE Ravensburg.

Waldshut, a strong town of Suabia, one of the four Forest towns; seated on the Rhine, at the entrance of the Black forest, 19 m WSW Schaffhausen.

Waldstadt, a name given to the Swiss cantons of Lucern, Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden. It signifies *Forest Towns*; these cantons containing a great number of forests. For the *Waldstadt* of Suabia, see *Forest Towns*.

Waldstadter See, or *Lake of the Four Cantons*, one of the finest lakes in Swit-

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ferland. It consists of three principal branches, called the lakes of Lucern, Schweitz, and Uri. The upper branch, or lake of Lucern, stretches from Kuffnacht to Dullenwal, a village near Stantz. It is bounded toward the town by cultivated hills, sloping gradually to the water, contrasted on the opposite side by an enormous mass of barren and craggy rocks; Mount Pilate, one of the highest mountains in Switzerland, rising boldly from the lake. Toward the E of this branch, the lake contracts into a narrow creek, scarcely a mile across. Soon after, it again widens, and forms the second branch, or lake of Schweitz; having on the W side the canton of Unterwalden, and on the E that of Schweitz. Here the mountains are more lofty, and infinitely varied; some covered to the summits with verdure, others perpendicular and craggy. Near Brumen, commences the third branch, or lake of Uri, which takes a SE direction. It is deep and narrow, about 9 m long, and bordered on both sides by rocks uncommonly wild and romantic, with forests of beech and pine growing down their sides to the very edge of the water. The river Reuss flows through this lake.

Wales, a principality in the W of England, 120 m long and 80 broad; bounded on the N by the Irish sea, W by that sea and St. George channel, S by the Bristol channel, and E by the counties of Chester, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth. It contains 8125 square m, or 5,200,000 acres. The number of inhabitants was 541,546 in 1801, and 611,788 in 1811, exclusive of the army and navy, for which a thirtieth part may be added. It is divided into North and South Wales, each containing six counties; namely, Anglesey, Carnarvon, Denbigh, Flint, Merioneth, and Montgomery, in N Wales; Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Glamorgan, Pembroke, and Radnor, in S Wales. It is the country to which the ancient Britons fled, when Great Britain was invaded by the Saxons. They are now called Welsh, and continue to preserve their own language. They were long governed by independent kings, till the reign of Edward 1, their last prince, Llewellyn, being vanquished and slain in the year 1283, the country was united to England. The natives submitted to the English dominion with extreme reluctance; and Edward, as a conciliatory means, promised to give them for their prince a Welshman by birth, and one who could speak no

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other language. This notice being received with joy, he invested in the principality his second son, Edward, then an infant, who had been born at Carnarvon. The death of his eldest son, Alphonso, happening soon after, young Edward became heir also of the English monarchy, and united both nations under one government; but some ages elapsed, before the animosity which had long subsisted between them was totally extinguished. From the time of Edward 1, the eldest son of the king of England has always been created prince of Wales. The country is mountainous, but not barren, producing all the necessaries of life; the cattle and sheep are numerous, but small, and it is particularly famous for goats. It is watered by many rivers, the principal of which, and other particulars, are noted in the different counties.

Wales, New North and South, a large country of New Britain, lying W and SW of Hudson bay, and little known. See *Britain, New*.

Wales, New South, a name given to the E coast of New Holland. It was first explored by captain Cook, in 1770; and a design was formed, in consequence of his recommendation, to settle a colony of convicts at Botany bay. Captain Philip being appointed governor of the intended settlement, sailed in 1787, with a detachment of marines, and 778 convicts, of which 230 were women. He arrived at Botany bay, early in 1788; but finding this bay ineligible for a colony, he fixed upon Port Jackson, 13 m further to the N; and here a settlement was begun, to which he gave the name of Sydney Cove. With respect to the country, a vast chain of lofty mountains, named the Blue Mountains, about 40 m inland, runs nearly in a N and S direction further than the eye can reach. The general face of it is diversified with gentle risings and small winding valleys, covered, for the most part, with large spreading trees, which afford a succession of leaves in all seasons; and a variety of flowering shrubs, almost all new to an European, abound in those places which are free from trees. The climate is variable, yet very healthy; the heat is never excessive in summer, nor the cold intolerable in winter; storms of thunder and lightning are frequent, but the atmosphere is generally bright and clear; ice is very seldom seen, and no snow has yet appeared except on the highest ridges of the remoter mountains. The quadrupeds are principally of the op-

possum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo, whose dogs are extremely voracious, and be brought to the most docility as those with. There are many eaters; with the duck-billed platypus, of a quadruped complete bill of many beautiful bills among which the swan, its wings bill tinged with rufous, cassowary, which height of seven kinds of serpents, scolopendras, have and three or four particularly green, nests upon trees. There are likewise though the finny so plentiful here in higher latitude been seen in the rivers and salt ditches. The natives are represented as a savage race of people, who go entirely naked, at first with some ornaments given them, they are as useless. Some colonists partly pleased with the they derived from pressed a great deal. The colour of deep chocolate the filth with vered, prevents appearing. No regard for European fond of adorning so that some of the deous figure: raised consideration appears as if all these seem to honour. Some cartilage of the through it, a Their hair is of red gum; and with various ornaments sometimes ornaments and shells beautiful feathers of the men was the upper jaw badge of honour common for the joints of the

possum kind, of which the most remarkable is the kangaroo. The native dogs are extremely fierce, and cannot be brought to the same degree of familiarity as those we are acquainted with. There are also weasels and ant-eaters; with that singular animal the duck-billed platypus, in which the jaws of a quadruped are elongated into the complete bill of a bird. There are many beautiful birds of various kinds; among which the principal is a black swan, its wings edged with white, its bill tinged with red; and the ostrich or cassowary, which frequently reaches the height of seven feet or more. Several kinds of serpents, large spiders, and scolopendras, have also been met with; and three or four species of ants, particularly green ants, which build their nests upon trees in a singular manner. There are likewise many curious fishes; though the finny tribe seem not to be so plentiful here as they generally are in higher latitudes. Some sharks have been seen in Port Jackson, and in the rivers and salt creeks there are alligators. The natives of New South Wales are represented as, perhaps, the most savage race of people existing. They go entirely naked; and though pleased at first with some ornaments that were given them, they soon threw them away as useless. Some of them, whom the colonists partly clothed, seemed to be pleased with the comfortable warmth they derived from it; and they all expressed a great desire for iron tools. The colour of the natives is rather a deep chocolate than a full black; but the filth with which their skin is covered, prevents its true colour from appearing. Notwithstanding their disregard for European finery, they are fond of *adorning* their bodies with icars; so that some of them make a very hideous figure: sometimes, the skin is raised considerably from the flesh, and appears as if filled with wind: and all these seem to be reckoned marks of honour. Some of them perforate the cartilage of the nose, and thrust a bone through it, as a kind of ornament. Their hair is generally clotted with a red gum; and they paint themselves with various colours: they will also sometimes ornament themselves with beads and shells, but make no use of the beautiful feathers of their birds. Most of the men want one of the foreteeth in the upper jaw, which appears to be a badge of honour among them; and it is common for the women to cut off two joints of the little finger. The New

Hollanders appear extremely deficient in the useful arts. Of the cultivation of the ground they have no notion; that they depend for subsistence on the fruits and roots they can gather, and the animals and fish they catch. They frequently set fire to the grass, in order to drive out the opossums, and other animals, from their retreats; and they set decoys for quails; but these resources being precarious, they are frequently distressed for provisions. There is no good reason for supposing them to be cannibals; but they eat animal substances raw, or nearly so. Some of their vegetables are poisonous when raw, but not so when boiled; and they sometimes bake their provisions, by the help of hot stones. Among the fruits used by them is a kind of wild fig; and they eat also the kernels of a fruit resembling the pineapple. The principal part of their subsistence, however, is fish. They sometimes strike the fish from their canoes with spears, sometimes catch them with hooks, and also make use of nets, which are generally made of the fibres of the flax plant, with very little preparation, and are strong and heavy; the lines of which they are composed being twisted like whipcord. Some of them, however, appear to be made of the fur of an animal, and others of cotton. The meshes of the nets are made of large loops artificially inserted into each other, without any knots. Their hooks are made of the inside of a shell very much resembling the mother-of-pearl. Their canoes are nothing more than large pieces of bark tied up at both ends with vines; and, considering the slight texture of these vessels, the dexterity with which they are managed, and the boldness with which they venture out to sea in them, are wonderful. Their huts consist of pieces of bark laid together in the form of an oven, open at one end, very low, but long enough for a man to lie at full length; but they seem to depend more for shelter on the caverns with which the rocks abound. In some things they possess a great power of imitation: they can imitate the songs and language of the Europeans almost instantaneously, much better than the latter can imitate theirs by long practice. This talent is also discernable in their sculptures, every where to be met with on the rocks: these represent men and other animals, and, though rude, are very surprising for people who have not the knowledge of constructing a comfortable habitation, or of making

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clothes. In person they are active, vigorous, and stout, though generally lean. The women have sometimes been kept back with the most jealous sensibility, sometimes offered with the greatest familiarity. Such of them as have been seen have soft and pleasing voices; and seem not to be destitute of modesty. The men display great personal bravery on the appearance of any danger; but, with all their courage, they are much afraid of a musket. They certainly burn their dead; which, perhaps, has given rise to the story of their being cannibals. They seem very little given to thieving, in comparison with the inhabitants of most of the islands in the Southern ocean; but they are ever ready to commit depredations on the Indian corn, whenever there is a probability of their attempts proving successful. They are very expert at throwing their javelins, and will hit a mark at a considerable distance. Their number seems to be few, in comparison to the extent of the country; and there is reason to believe that the interior parts are uninhabited. The jealousy of the Europeans, which originally existed, has now entirely vanished; but the proximity of a civilized colony has not tended in the least to polish their native rudeness and barbarism. The British settlement here has continued to flourish and extend from its first establishment at Sydney. In 1809, the population was 9356; of which number above two-thirds maintain themselves, and the rest are victualled and clothed at the expense of the crown. Most men of a trade or profession pursue their calling; and labourers are either employed by settlers to cultivate their lands, and in various occupations, or work in different gangs, where they can be serviceable. The land in cultivation at that time was 6887 acres of wheat, 3389 of maize, 534 of barley, 93 of oats, 101 of pease and beans, 301 of potatoes, 13 of turnips, 546 of orchard and garden, 35 of flax, hemp, and hops: and the live stock, consisting of horses, bees, sheep, goats, and pigs, were become very numerous. Coal of a very fine quality is procured with little trouble; but the most prizeable subjects yet discovered are valuable stones, of which the white and yellow topazes are of greater worth than those produced in Brazil. The jurisdiction of the governor of New S Wales extends from 10 37 to 43 49 s lat. From the seacoast it extends westward to 135 e lon. and thence proceeding in an east-

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erly direction, includes all the islands in the Pacific ocean, within the above-mentioned latitude. See *Sydney*.

Wales, a town of Negroland, capital of Beeroo. It is 100 m N by W Sego, and 270 W by S Tombuctoo. Lon. 30 W, lat. 15 45 N.

Walhof, a town of the duchy of Courland. In the year 1626, the Poles were defeated near this town by the Swedes. It is 34 m E Mittaw.

Walkenried, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, seated on the Sorge, 8 m NW Nordhausen.

Wallajapetta, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic. It is regularly built, and populous, and the centre of the trade between the country above the Gauts and the seacoast. It stands on the N bank of the Paliar, nearly opposite Arcot, 63 m W by S Madras.

Wallenburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Basel, with a castle on a high rock; seated on the Ergetz, 12 m S by E Basel.

Wallenstadt, a town of Switzerland, incorporated into the bailiwick of Sargans, but enjoying many distinct privileges. It is a great thoroughfare for merchandise passing from Germany, through the country of the Grisons, to Italy. It stands on the E end of a lake of the same name, 9 m W Sargans, and 15 NW Coire.

Wallenstadt, a lake of Switzerland, 10 m long and 2 broad, bounded by high mountains, except to the E and W. On the side of the canton of Glarus, the mountains are chiefly cultivated, and studded with small villages; on the other side, for the most part, the rocks are craggy and perpendicular. Through this lake flows the Mat, which soon after joins the Linth, and forms the river Limmat.

Wallerstein, a town of Suabia, with a castle, 6 m SW Oettingen.

Wallingford, a borough in Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday and Friday, and a great trade in corn and malt. It was once surrounded by a wall, and had a castle, now demolished; and consists of four parishes, but has only one church now in use. It is seated on the Thames, over which is a stone bridge, 14 m NW Reading, and 46 W London.

Wallingford, a town of Connecticut, in Newhaven county, 13 m SW Middletown, and 13 NE Newhaven.

Wallkill, a town of New York, in Ulster county, on a creek of its name, 11 m W Newburg.

Walney, an island of England, on the coast of Lancashire. It is 9 m long and

one broad, and is the hundred of waves of the Irish.

Walpo, a town of a county of the cattle. It is seated 20 m W Essk, and 22 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Walpole, a town in Cheshire county, seated, 14 m NW Portsmouth.

Walsall, a town governed by a mayor, Tuesday, and market ware. The number 5648 in 1811. It is a valuable lime-stone, the side of a hill, 115 NW London.

Walsham, North with a market on Tuesday, and 125 NW Norwich.

Walsingham, a town with a market on Friday, the ruins of a monastery, a chapel of the quented by pilgrims, grown in the neighbourhood, NW Norwich, and

Walrode, a town in the duchy of Lüneburg, the convent of nuns of the Bohme.

Waltenbuch, a town in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 10 m S by E Aich, 10 m S by E

Walterhausen, a town, in Thuringia, the adjacent castle Saxe-Gotha. It is cloth, and stands Gotha.

Waltham, Bishopshire, with a market, the bishops of Worcester, a stately palace, in the civil wars, Chester, and 65 W

Waltham Abbey, with a market, a magnificent abbey, Harold, some from the battle of Marston, after the battle of Tewkesbury, transferred here; and proposed to have been in the reign of Edward, has some gunpowder factories of print, is seated on the river, which here forms the N by E London.

Waltham Cross

W A L

one broad, and serves as a bulwark to the hundred of Furness, against the waves of the Irish sea.

Walpo, a town of Slavonia, capital of a county of the same name, with a castle. It is seated on the river Walpo, 20 m w Essek, and 110 s Buda. Lon. 19 22 E, lat. 45 35 N.

Walpole, a town of New Hampshire, in Cheshire county, seated on the Connecticut, 14 m N by w Keene, and 108 w Portsmouth.

Walshall, a town in Staffordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of hardware. The number of inhabitants was 5648 in 1811. In the neighbourhood are valuable lime-works. It is seated on the side of a hill, 15 m s Stafford, and 115 NW London.

Walsham, North, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday, 10 m E Norwich, and 125 NNE London.

Walsingham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday. It is famous for the ruins of a monastery, which had a chapel of the Virgin, greatly frequented by pilgrims. Much saffron is grown in the neighbourhood. It is 25 m NW Norwich, and 113 WNE London.

Walzode, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Lüneburg, with a convent of nuns of noble extraction; seated on the Bohme, 15 m E by s Verden.

Waltenbuch, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the river Aich, 10 m s by w Stuttgart.

Waltershausen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, which belongs, with the adjacent castle of Tenneberg, to Saxe-Gotha. It has manufactures of cloth, and stands on the Hofsels, 5 m SW Gotha.

Waltham, Bishop, a town in Hampshire, with a market on Friday. Here the bishops of Winchester had formerly a stately palace, which was destroyed in the civil wars. It is 9 m SSE Winchester, and 65 w by s London.

Waltham Abbey, a town in Essex, with a market on Tuesday. It had a magnificent abbey, founded by king Harold, some fragments of which remain. Harold and his two brothers, after the battle of Hastings, were interred here; and a stone coffin, supposed to have been his, was discovered in the reign of Elizabeth. Waltham has some gunpowder mills, and manufactures of printed linens and pins. It is seated on the E side of the river Lea, which here forms several islands, 12 m N by E London.

Waltham Cross, a village in Hertford-

W A N

shire, a mile w of Waltham Abbey. Here are some considerable remains of a cross erected by Edward I, in honour of his queen Eleanor.

Walthamstow, a village in Essex, near the river Lea, 5 m NE London. It has a large and handsome church, a free-school, and many elegant villas.

Walton, a village in Surry, seated on the Thames, over which it has a handsome bridge, 6 m w by s Kingston.

Walton-le-Dale, a village in Lancashire, with considerable manufactures common to the county, seated near the Lancaster canal and the river Ribble, 2 m SSE Preston.

Walur, a town of Hindoostan, in Mysore, with a castle. The chief manufacture is cotton cloth, and in the vicinity many coarse blankets are woven. It stands in a fertile country, 20 m E by N Bangalore.

Wanderleben, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Altenburg, 9 m SW Erfurt.

Wandswast, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 27 m SSE Arcot, and 38 NNE Pondicherry.

Wandsworth, a village in Surry, seated on the Wandle, near its conflux with the Thames, 5 m WSW London. Here are manufactures for bolting cloth, the printing of calicos and kerseymeres, and the whitening and pressing of stuffs; with oil, iron, and white lead mills, vinegar works, and distilleries. In Garret Lane, near this place, a mock election was formerly held, after every general election of parliament, of a Mayor of Garret; to which Foote's dramatic piece of that name gave no small celebrity.

Wanfried, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, situate on the Werra, 15 m W Mulhausen, and 36 SSE Cassel.

Wangara, a fertile country of Negroland, lying to the S of Bornou. It is watered by the Niger, which here divides into several branches. Ghanara is the capital.

Wangen, a town of Suabia (lately imperial) with a trade in wine, fine paper, linen, and hardware; seated on the Overarg, 18 m NE Lindau, and 21 W Kempton.

Wangen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, capital of a bailiwick. It is seated on the Aar, 10 m E Soleure, and 23 NNE Bern.

Wangen, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, seated on the side of a hill, and surrounded by a wall, 12 m W Strasburg.

Wanlockhead, a village of Scotland,

W A R

In Dumfriesshire, 4 m N Sanquhar. Here are rich lead mines, and a number of smelting-houses.

Wanstead, a village in Essex, on the skirts of Epping forest, 6 m N London. It is distinguished for its handsome modern church, and Wanstead-house, one of the most magnificent seats in England.

Wantage, a town in Berkshire, with a market on Saturday, and a manufacture of sack. It is famous for being the birthplace of king Alfred; and many battles with the Danes have been fought in the vicinity. It stands on a branch of the Ock, 12 m S by W Oxford, and 60 W London.

Wantzenau, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, which was taken by the Austrians in 1793. It is 6 m N Straßburg.

Wanzleben, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Magdeburg, 12 m W W Magdeburg.

Wara, a town of Negroland, capital of Bergoo. It is 320 m S S E Bornou. Lon. 25 25 E, lat. 15 30 N.

Warangole, a town of Hindoostan, the Arinkill of Ferishtah, once the capital of Golconda. The site of it is still evident from the old ramparts, which are amazingly extensive. A modern fortress is constructed within it, and is in the possession of the nizamat of the Decan. It is 62 m N N E Hydrabad. Lon. 79 30 E, lat. 18 6 N.

Warberg, a seaport of Sweden, in Halland, with a castle at the mouth of the harbour, on a rock surrounded by water. It is seated near the Categat, 34 m S S E Gotheburg. Lon. 11 56 E, lat. 57 12 N.

Warburg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, seated on the Dymel, 17 m S S E Paderborn.

Warde, a town of Denmark, in N Jutland, near the mouth of a river of the same name, 15 m N Ripen.

Wardein, Great, a strong town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see with a citadel. The town itself is not large, but has three suburbs of considerable extent. It was taken by the Turks in 1660, but the Austrians retook it in 1692. It is seated on the Keres, 117 m N E Peterwarden, and 150 E S E Buda. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 47 5 N.

Warden, Little, a strong town of Croatia, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Drave, 34 m N by E Agram, and 50 S E Gratz. Lon. 15 55 E, lat. 46 40 N.

Wardhuys, a seaport of Norway, capital of a government of the same

W A R

name, which includes Danish Lapland. It stands on a small island of the same name, near the continent, and has an old fort where the governor resides. It is 150 m S S E of the North Cape. Lon. 31 7 E, lat. 70 23 N.

Wardbridge, a town of New York, in Ulster county, seated on Walkill creek, 16 m W by S Newburg.

Ware, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday; seated on the river Lea, by which large quantities of malt and corn are sent to London. It is 2 m E by N Hertford, and 21 m by E London.

Waree, a town of Guinea, capital of a country of its name, in the kingdom of Benin. It is 70 m S W Benin. Lon. 6 0 E, lat. 5 58 N.

Wareham, a borough in Dorsetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It is seated between the Frome and Piddle, at their entrance into Lochford lake, the W part of Poole harbour. It had eight churches, now reduced to three; also a wall of earth and a castle; and the harbour is now almost choked up. In 1762, two thirds of the town was destroyed by fire, but has been rebuilt. Above the bridge, over the Frome, is a good salmon fishery; and in the neighbourhood fine clay is dug, of which an immense quantity is sent coastwise. Wareham is the birthplace of the celebrated Horace Walpole. It is 20 m E Dorchester, and 112 W by S London.

Warendorf, a fortified town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with good linen manufactures, seated on the Ems, 12 m E by S Munster.

Warka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Masovia, on the river Pilsa, 45 m S by E Warsaw.

Warkworth, a village in Northumberland, at the mouth of the Coquet, 5 m S E Alnwick. It has a castle, the seat of the duke of Northumberland; and near it, on the bank of the river, is a hermitage divided into three apartments, cut out of a rock.

Warmister, a town in Wiltshire, with a market on Saturday, a woollen manufacture, and a great trade in malt. It has two churches, and is seated at the source of the Willy, 22 m N W Salisbury, and 96 W by S London.

Warmister, a town of Virginia, in Amherst county, on the N side of James river, 70 m W by N Richmond.

Warnemunde, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, seated near the Baltic, at the mouth of the Warne, 9 m N W Rostock.

Warneton, a town in Flanders, on the Lys.

Warren, a town in Maine, in Lincoln county.

Warren, a town in Bristol county, particularly in the town of Warren river, Naraganset bay.

Warren, a town on the N side of James river, minter, and a town.

Warrenton, a town, chief of Warren county, Halifax, and a town.

Warrington, a town with a market, manufactures of hardware, plenty of considerable traffic, churches, an noted academy.

The number of inhabitants, 1801, and 11, on the Mersey, 16 m E Liverpool.

Warriore, a town, the Carnatic, 55 S W Pondicherry.

Warsaw, a metropolis of the palatinate of Masovia, on a plain, from the Vistula, suburbs of Krakow, extent of ground, 66,000 inhabitants, spacious, but not public buildings; the numerous and part of the suburbs, early in 1794, put a garrison, attain the utmost, but it was extinguished by Prussia, but was consumed in September.

Russians, who storm the fortress, the inhabitants, to ashes. It was the fortress, Russians, who to the king, end of 1801, place; and city, and the duchy of Saxony, the duchy

W A R

Warneton, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, on the river Lys, 8 m NW Lille.

Warren, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, 7 m W Thomaston.

Warren, a town of Rhode Island, in Bristol county, which has a good trade, particularly in ship-building. It stands on Warren river and the NE part of Naraganset bay, 10 m SSE Providence.

Warren, a town of Virginia, on the N side of James river, 10 m ENE Warminster, and 21 SSW Charlottesville.

Warrenton, a town of N Carolina, chief of Warren county, 35 m W by N Halifax, and 54 NNE Raleigh.

Warrington, a town in Lancashire, with a market on Wednesday. It has manufactures of canvas, cottons, checks, hardware, pins, and glass; and a considerable traffic in malt. Here are two churches, an excellent free-school, and a noted academy for the education of youth. The number of inhabitants was 10,567 in 1801, and 11,738 in 1811. It is seated on the Mersey, over which is a bridge, 16 m E Liverpool, and 182 NNW London.

Warriore, a town of Hindoostan, in the Carnatic, 31 m ENE Tanjore, and 55 SSW Pondicherry.

Warsaw, a city of Poland, lately the metropolis of that country, and in the palatinate of Masovia. It is built partly on a plain, and partly on a gentle rise from the Vistula; extending, with the suburbs of Kraka and Praga, over a vast extent of ground, and containing above 66,000 inhabitants. The streets are spacious, but ill paved; the churches and public buildings, large and magnificent; the palaces of the nobility, numerous and splendid; but the greatest part of the houses, particularly in the suburbs, are mean wooden hovels.

Early in 1794, the empress of Russia put a garrison into this city, in order to attain the usurpations she had in view; but it was expelled by the citizens. The king of Prussia besieged Warsaw in July, but was compelled to raise the siege in September. It was undertaken by the Russians, who, in November, took by storm the suburb of Praga, massacred the inhabitants, and nearly reduced it to ashes. The immediate consequence was the surrender of the city to the Russians, who, in 1796, delivered it up to the king of Prussia. Toward the end of 1806 the French occupied this place; and by the treaty of Tilsit, the city, and this part of Poland, was given to Saxony, to be held under the title of the duchy of Warsaw. It is 170 m S

W A R

Konigsberg, and 180 ENE Breslau. Lon. 21° 0' E, lat. 52° 14' N.

Warta, a river that rises in Little Poland, flows through Great Poland by Siradia and Polnan, passes by Driefsen and Landsberg in Brandenburg, and enters the Oder at Custrin.

Warta, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, on the river Warta, 12 m N Siradia.

Wartenberg, a town of Silesia, capital of a lordship of the same name, with a castle. In 1742 it was entirely reduced to ashes, except the old castle, which is now used as a brewery. It is 38 m NE Breslau. Lon. 17° 50' E, lat. 51° 19' N.

Wartenberg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau, 20 m NW Glogau.

Warwick, a borough and the capital of Warwickshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was fortified with a wall, now in ruins; but has still a fine castle of the ancient earls of Warwick, inhabited by the present possessor of that title. The town was nearly destroyed by fire in 1694, and now principally consists of one regular-built street, at the end of which is an ancient gate. It had formerly six monasteries and six churches; of the latter two only remain: it has likewise a handsome shirehouse, a good free-school, and a noted hospital for 12 decayed gentlemen. The number of inhabitants was 5592 in 1801, and 6497 in 1811. It is situate on a rocky eminence, by the river Avon, 10 m SSW Coventry, and 90 NW London. Lon. 1° 35' W, lat. 52° 17' N.

Warwick, a town of Virginia, capital of a county. It is seated on the right bank of James river, 15 m SE Richmond.

Warwick, a town of Maryland, in Cecil county, on the E shore of Chesapeake bay, 15 m SW Philadelphia.

Warwick, a town of Rhode Island, chief of Kent county. It has a cotton manufacture, and is situate at the head of Naraganset bay, 8 m S Providence.

Warwickshire, a county of England, bounded on the N by Derbyshire, NE by Leicestershire, E by Northamptonshire, SE by Oxfordshire, SW by Gloucestershire, W by Worcestershire, and NW by Staffordshire. It is 47 m long and 30 broad, containing 629,760 acres; is divided into four hundreds, and 205 parishes; has one city and 12 market-towns, and sends six members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 208,190 in 1801, and 228,735 in 1811. The N part, called the Woodlands, is divided from the S, called the

W A S

Feldon, by the river Avon; and the soil of both is rich and fertile. It produces corn, flax, wood, wool, cheese, coal, iron, and limestone; and the breeds of cattle and sheep are of a superior kind. The principal rivers are the Avon, Tame, and Arrow. It is also intersected by several canals, which, communicating with others that proceed to the rivers Thames, Severn, Mersey, and Trent, are of considerable advantage to its trade and commerce. The capital is Warwick, but Birmingham is the largest town.

Wasa, a seaport of Sweden, in E Bothnia, at the mouth of a river, on the gulf of Bothnia, 40 m N by E Christstad.

Washington, a district of Tennessee, comprehending the counties of Washington, Sullivan, Greene, Hawkins, and Carter. The capital is Nashville.

Washington, a hilly district in the sw part of S Carolina, comprehending the counties of Pendleton and Greenville. Pickensville is the capital.

Washington, a town of N Carolina, in Beaufort county. It was formerly called Bath, and has a good harbour near the mouth of the river Tar, 38 m NE Newbern. Lon. 77 23 E, lat. 35 30 N.

Washington, a town of the state of Georgia, chief of Wilkes county. A mile E of the town is a spring that is beneficial in scorbutic cases; it rises from a hollow tree, the inside of which is covered with a thick coat of matter, and the leaves around the spring are incruited with a white substance. It is 50 m WNW Augusta. Lon. 82 30 W, lat. 33 12 N.

Washington, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of a county of the same name, and considerable for a variety of manufactures. It stands on a branch of Chartier creek, 10 m above Morganza, and 22 ssw Pittsburg. Lon. 80 30 W, lat. 40 11 N.

Washington, a town of Kentucky, chief of Mason county. It is a commercial place, situate in a fine country near the Ohio, 63 m ENE Frankfort. Lon. 83 33 W, lat. 38 20 N.

Washington, a city and the metropolis of the United States of America, in the territory of Columbia. It is seated on the Potomac, at the junction of the Eastern branch, extending about 4 m up each river, including a tract of country scarcely to be exceeded in point of convenience and salubrity by any in the world. This city, in 1792, was established by the United States, to be the permanent seat of government,

W A S

after the year 1800. It is divided into squares or grand divisions by streets running due N and S, and E and W; which form the ground-work of the plan: but from the capitol, the president's house, and some of the important areas in the city, run diagonal streets, from one material object to another, which produce a variety of prospects. The great leading streets are 160 feet wide; including a pavement of 10 feet and a gravel walk of 30 feet planted with trees on each side, and 80 feet of paved street in the middle for carriages. The other streets are, in general, 110 feet wide, with a few only 90 feet, except North, South, and Capitol streets, which are 160 feet. The diagonal streets are named after the states composing the Union, while those running N and S are, from the capitol eastward, named East First-street, East Second-street, &c. and those W of it are, in the same manner, called West First-street, West Second-street, &c. Those running E and W are, from the capitol northward, named North A-street, North B-street, &c. and those S of it are called South A-street, South B-street, &c. The squares, or divisions of the city, amount to 1150: the rectangular ones contain from three to six acres; and are divided into lots of from 40 to 80 feet in front, and their depth from 110 to 300, according to the size of them; but the irregular divisions, produced by the diagonal streets, are some of them small. All the houses must be of brick or stone. The area for the capitol (or house for the legislative bodies) is on an eminence, about a mile from the Eastern branch, and not much more from the Potomac, commanding a view of the city and of the country round. The president's house is on a rising ground, not far from the Potomac, possessing a delightful water prospect, and a view of the capitol. Due S from the president's house, and due W from the capitol, run two great pleasure parks or malls, which intersect and terminate upon the banks of the Potomac, and are to be ornamented at the sides by a variety of elegant buildings, houses for foreign ministers, &c. Interspersed through the city, where the most material streets cross each other, are a variety of open areas, formed in various regular figures; the best of these are appropriated to the different states composing the Union; not only to bear their respective names, but as proper places to erect statues, obelisks, or columns, to the memory of their celebrated men. Upon a small emi-

nence, where the capitol and a fort intersect, is a general Washington of the United States, marked out for as a marine house, a general exchange, walks; a fort, a city hall, churches, theatres, is sufficiently for 4 m above Potomac, and along the edge of the Potomac produces a variety of parts of Virginia, means of the branch, Opecon Creek, Conococheague, for upward of a region, produce wheat, and other and vegetable upon the Potomac around it, a high and dry of excellent timber trees, m below the Potomac, are of freestone, are building immense quantities of limestone, m Tyber, which that passes through collected in the capitol, where pipes to discharge while its fountains in cascades, W of the capitol, 1792, many employed, but to complete the adjournment last session offices, removed to the capitol, November, for the first of inhabitants was 24,023. British military entered the city, the president's offices, the city, the next day, the sw Philadelphia United States 57 N.

W A S

nence, where a line due w from the capitol and a from the president's house intersect, is an equestrian statue of general Washington, the first president of the United States. Proper places are marked out for other public buildings; as a marine hospital, with its gardens; a general exchange, and its public walks; a fort, magazines, and arsenal; a city hall, churches, colleges, market-houses, theatre, &c. The Eastern branch is sufficiently deep for the largest ships, for 4 m above its junction with the Potomac, and the channel lies close along the edge of the city. The Potomac produces a communication by water between the city and the interior parts of Virginia and Maryland, by means of the Shannandoah, the South branch, Opocan, Cape Capon, Patterfon creek, Conocohegue, and Monocacy, for upward of 200 m through a healthy region, producing tobacco, hemp, maize, wheat, and other small grain, with fruits and vegetables in abundance. The lands upon the Potomac, above the city, all around it, and for 60 m below, are high and dry, abounding with springs of excellent water, and covered with timber trees of various kinds. A few m below the city, on the banks of the Potomac, are inexhaustible mountains of freestone, of which the public edifices are building; and above the city are immense quantities of excellent coal, limestone, marble, and blue slate. The Tyber, which is the principal stream that passes through the city, is to be collected in a grand reservoir, near the capitol, whence it will be carried in pipes to different parts of the city; while its surplus water will fall down in cascades, through the public gardens w of the capitol, into a canal. Since 1792, many workmen have been employed, but many years will be required to complete the plan. In 1800, after the adjournment of congress, at their last session in Philadelphia, the public offices, records, and property were removed to this city; and on the 22d of November, the congress assembled here for the first time. In 1810, the number of inhabitants in the city and its district was 24,023. [On August 24, 1814, a British military and naval force defeated the Americans near this place; then entered the city, set on fire the capitol, the president's house, other public edifices, the dock-yard, &c. and retreated the next day.] Washington is 144 m sw Philadelphia, the late capital of the United States. Lon. 77° 0' w, lat. 38° 57' N.

W A T

Washington Islands, or *New Marquesas*; see *Ingraham Islands*.

Waffenberg, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Roer, 17 m sw Juliers.

Wasserburg, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, and four churches. The principal trade is in salt. In 1800, the French took it by storm. It is seated on the Inn, 28 m e Munich, and 38 nw Salzburg.

Wassertrudingen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Anspach, seated on the Wernitz, 6 m n Oettingen.

Wast-water, a lake in Cumberland, 7 m nne Ravenglass. It is 3 m long and above half a mile broad, lying in Wastdale, among the western mountains. The Screees, a very high ridge of mountains, run along the ss side of the lake. Its outlet, at the s end, joins the river Irt, which enters the sea at Ravenglass.

Wassungen, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. On a mountain, the n of it is the ancient castle of Maye-luft. It is seated on the Werra, 5 m w Meiningen.

Watchet, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Saturday; seated on the Bristol channel, at the mouth of a harbour frequented by coal ships, which are freighted hence with limestone, alabaster, and kelp. It is 14 m sw Taunton, and 156 w by s London.

Watecoo, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Cook. It is 18 m in circuit, composed of hills and plains, and the surface covered with verdure. On the rising grounds the islanders build their houses, which are long and spacious. The manners of the people, the general habits of life, and their religious opinions and ceremonies, greatly resemble those of Otaheite. Lon. 158° 15' w, lat. 21° 18' s.

Waterbury, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, seated on Mousum river, 15 m nw Wells.

Waterford, a county of Ireland, 46 m long and 25 broad; bounded on the s by St. George channel, w by Cork, n and ne by the river Suir, which separates it from Tipperary and Kilkenny, and e by Waterford haven, which parts it from Wexford. It is divided into 34 parishes, contains about 110,100 inhabitants, and sends four members to parliament. It presents a diversity of soil and prospect, but in general is pleasant and fertile, yet in many parts mountainous and rocky. The chief rivers are the Suir and Blackwater.

Waterford, a city and seaport of Ire-

W A Y

land, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see united with Lismore. It is well built, and the cathedral is an elegant modern structure. The inhabitants are estimated at 35,000; and it sends a member to parliament. It has an excellent harbour, where ships of great burden may ride at the quay, but the largest ships generally lie a few miles lower. The commerce is very considerable; and packet boats sail regularly hence for Milford-haven. The principal exports are beef, pork, corn, butter, and linen. It stands on the river Suir, 8 m N of St. George channel, and 83 ssw Dublin. Lon. 7 24 w, lat. 52 10 N.

Waterford, a town of New York, in Albany county, situate at the junction of the Mohawk with the Hudson, 9 m N Albany.

Waterjay, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, to the S of Barra. It is 4 m long and 3 broad, including the two bays by which it is nearly infected. The bay at the E end is a very commodious harbour for ships of any burden, and Deer island lies at its entrance. Lon. 7 28 w, lat. 56 51 N.

Watertown, a town of Massachusetts, in Middlesex county, seated on Charles river, 7 m from its mouth in Boston harbour, and 9 sse Concord.

Watford, a town in Hertfordshire, with a market on Tuesday. In and near the town are three silk-mills. It is seated on the Coln, 7 m S by W St. Alban, and 15 NW London.

Waslington, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Saturday; seated near the Chiltern hills, on a brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides the county from Buckinghamshire. It is 14 m sse Oxford, and 46 W London.

Watten, a town of France, in the department of Nord, on the river Aa, 5 m N St. Omer.

Watton, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Wednesday, 18 m W by S Norwich, and 91 NNE London.

Waveren, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, situate on the Dyle, 12 m S Louvain.

Waxholm, a fortress on the coast of Sweden, in the Baltic, situate on a small island at the entrance of the lake Maaler. Here all homeward-bound ships are searched. It is 16 m E Stockholm.

Way, an island near the N point of that of Sumatra. It is the largest of the islands that form the entrance of the channel of Acheen; and is peopled by men banished from Acheen. Lon. 94 50 E, lat. 5 35 N.

W E I

Waynesborough, a town of the State of Georgia, chief of Burke county. It is 25 m ssw Augusta. Lon. 82 5 w, lat. 32 56 N.

Wear, a river that rises in the W part of the county of Durham, flows s by Stanhope to Bishop Auckland, and thence sse by Durham to Sunderland, where it enters the German ocean.

Wearmouth, *Monk*, a town in the county of Durham, on the S side of the mouth of the Wear, opposite Sunderland. Here was an extensive monastery, which was destroyed by the Scots. The number of inhabitants was 5342 in 1801, and 5355 in 1811; and it shares in the growing prosperity of Sunderland.

Wearmouth, *Dijkop*, a town in the county of Durham, on the S side of the Wear, adjoining the W part of Sunderland. It has an iron bridge over the river, of one arch 236 feet span, erected in 1796, and the first ever constructed of parts so formed as to unite in the manner of keystones. It has manufactures of canvas, and partakes in the commerce of Sunderland. The number of inhabitants was 6126 in 1801, and 7060 in 1811. It is 268 m N by W London.

Weathersfield, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, 5 m S Hartford.

Wedenschweil, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, on the W side of the lake of Zurich, 10 m sse Zurich.

Wednesbury, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here are manufactures of hardware, several iron forges, and mines of excellent coal. It is 13 m ssw Lichfield, and 124 NW London.

Weedon, a village in Northamptonshire, 8 m NNW Towcester. It stands on the Grand Junction canal, and has a great ordnance depot and barracks.

Weert, a town of the Netherlands, in the territory of Liege. In 1702, it was besieged by the allies, who destroyed the castle; and in 1794 it was taken by the French. It is seated on the river Brey, 10 m WNW Ruremonde.

Weever, a river that rises in the N part of Shropshire, crosses Cheshire, and receiving the Dane from the E, enters the estuary of the Mersey. It is navigable to Winsford, some m above Northwich, in Cheshire.

Weibstadt, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, 15 m sse Heidelberg.

Weichselburg, a town of Germany, in Carniola, with a castle on a mountain,

and a manufactory in sse Laubach.

Weichterba, the circle of the Henberg, with Kinzig, so to Frankfurt.

Weickerhof, the principal fine castle, of Mergentheim.

Weida, a Volgtland, a conflux with Weiden, a

Bavaria, with woollen stuff the Nab. 18.

Weighton, with a mar canal to the is 18 m s London.

Weil, or bia (lately Wirtembur m w Stuttgart).

Weil, or in the territory of the river stance.

Weilburg, Wetteravia Nassau-We is an ancient the Lahn, ssw Wetzlar. Lon. 8 20

Weile, a Jutland, s Belt, 35 Ripen. L

Weilheim, castle, on Munich.

Weilheim, duchy of Lauter, 20

Weimar, Thuringia Saxe-Weimar one of the German medals; ings, which the castle. It is seated and 26 w lat. 51 2

Weing, the late Philipsburg.

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W E I

and a manufacture of fine stockings, 10 m SE Laubach.

Weichterbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Rhine and county of Henberg, with a castle; seated on the Kinzig, 20 m SE Gießen, and 23 NE Frankfurt.

Weicherheim, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Hohenlohe, with a fine castle, on the river Tauber, 3 m E Mergentheim.

Weida, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, on the rivulet Weida, at its conflux with the Elster, 9 m S Gera.

Weiden, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, with manufactures of linen, woollen stuffs, and salt-petre; seated on the Nab, 18 m NE Amberg.

Weighton, a town in E Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday, and a canal to the head of the Humber. It is 18 m ESE York, and 190 N by W London.

Weil, or *Weilerstadt*, a town of Suabia (lately imperial) in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the Worm, 12 m W Stuttgart.

Weil, or *Wyl*, a town of Switzerland, in the territory of the abbot of St. Gall, on the river Thur, 19 m SW Constance.

Weilburg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, capital of the county of Nassau-Weilburg. The prince's palace is an ancient structure. It is seated on the Lahn, over which is a bridge, 12 m SW Wetzlar, and 25 NNW Frankfurt. Lon. 8 20 E, lat. 50 26 N.

Weile, a seaport in Denmark, in N Jutland, situate on a bay in the Little Belt, 35 m SSW Arhusen, and 38 NE Ripen. Lon. 9 30 E, lat. 55 45 N.

Weilheim, a town of Bavaria, with a castle, on the river Amper, 28 m SSW Munich.

Weilheim, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, on the river Lauter, 20 m SE Stuttgart.

Weimar, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, capital of the principality of Saxe-Weimar. In the duke's palace is one of the most considerable libraries in Germany, with a cabinet of coins and medals; and it had a gallery of paintings, which, with some other parts of the castle, was destroyed by fire in 1774. It is seated on the Ilm, 12 m W Erturt, and 26 WSW Naumburg. Lon. 11 27 E, lat. 51 2 N.

Weingarten, a town of Germany, in the late bishopric of Spire, 9 m S by E Philippsburg.

Weinheim, a town of Germany, in

W E L

the late palatinate of the Rhine, on the river Welchnitz, 10 m NE Heidelberg.

Weinberg, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a ruined castle on a hill. In 1767, the greatest part of the town was destroyed by fire. It stands partly on the hill, and partly in a valley, famous for wine, 3 m NE Heilbron.

Weisselmunde, a fortress of W Prussia, seated at the W mouth of the Vistula, to defend the harbour of Dantzic.

Weissenburg, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine. Between this place and Lauterburg, are the famous lines from which the French drove the Austrians in 1744; and in 1793, the Prussians drove the French from the same situation. It is seated on the Lauter, 10 m SW Landau, and 22 NE Strasbourg. Lon. 8 11 E, lat. 48 53 N.

Weissenburg, a town of Franconia, (lately imperial) in the bishopric of Alchtadt; seated on the Rednith, 5 m N Pappenheim, and 30 SW Nuremberg.

Weissenburg, or *Carlsburg*, a city of Transylvania, capital of a county of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university. It is seated on the side of a hill, near the river Maros, 42 m WWW Hermanstadt. Lon. 24 0 E, lat. 45 55 N.

Weissenburg, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, celebrated for its mineral waters, 20 m S Bern.

Weissenfels, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. Upon a white rock, above the town, is a fine citadel, called Augustsburg. It is seated on the Saal, 17 m SW Leipzig.

Weissenhorn, a town and castle of Suabia, in a county of its name; seated on the Roth, 10 m SE Ulm, and 28 W Augsburg.

Weissenhof, a town of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, with a superintendency and commandery of the knights of Malta. The lake formerly in its neighbourhood was drained, and converted into arable land in 1705. It is 21 m NE Langenfalza.

Weissenstadt, a town of Franconia, in the margravate of Bayreuth, situate on the Eger, 17 m W Culmbach.

Welau, a town of E Prussia, celebrated for the treaty concluded here with Poland, in 1657, when the elector, Frederic-William, was invested with the sovereignty of Ducal Prussia. It is seated on the Pregel, at the influx of the Alla, 30 m ESE Königsberg.

W E L

Weldon, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday, 8 m W Oundle, and 83 m W London.

Welland, a river that rises in Northamptonshire, and separates that county from Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, and Lincolnshire; it passes by Deeping to Stamford, and is thence navigable to the Fossdike wash, which it enters below Spalding.

Wellington, a town in Northamptonshire, with a market on Wednesday, and manufactures of shoes and lace. Near it is a chalybeate spring, called Redwell. A fire happened here in 1738, which consumed above 800 houses. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Nen, 12 m N Northampton, and 67 N by W London.

Wellington, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday. In the neighbourhood are foundries, iron mines, and coal works. It is seated near Wrekin hill, 12 m S Shrewsbury, and 150 m W London.

Wellington, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Thursday, and manufactures of ferges, druggets, and earthen ware; seated on the Tone, 15 m N Exeter, and 148 W by S London.

Wells, a city in Somersetshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday, and manufactures of knit worsted stockings. It stands at the foot of a hill, and has its name from the wells and springs about it; and is a bishop's see, jointly with Bath. The cathedral is a stately pile; and the bishop's palace is like a castle, being surrounded by walls and a moat. The number of inhabitants was 4237 in 1801, and 5156 in 1811. The city is well built and neatly paved; and the summer assizes are held here alternately with Bridgewater. It is 16 m S Bristol, and 120 W London. Lon. 2 37 W, lat. 51 12 N.

Wells, a town in Norfolk, which has a large church, and a considerable corn trade. It stands near the sea, 27 m N by E Swaffham, and 118 N N E London.

Wells, a town of the district of Maine, in York county, on a bay of its name, 88 m N by E Boston. Lon. 70 52 W, lat. 43 20 N.

Wells, a town of W Florida, on the W side of St. Andrew bay, 60 m W St. Marco. Lon. 85 50 W, lat. 30 24 N.

Wels, a town of Austria, with a castle, and a great trade in timber; seated on the Traun, near a large forest, 14 m S W Linz.

Welshpool, a corporate town of Wales,

W E N

and the largest in Montgomeryshire, with a market on Monday. It is a great mart for Welsh cottons, flannels, &c. which are sent chiefly to Shrewsbury. Here is a capacious townhall, in which the assizes are held. Near the town are the remains of Powis castle, a large structure, built on an eminence. The number of inhabitants was 2295 in 1801, and 3440 in 1811. It is seated in a rich vale, near the river Severn, 9 m N Montgomery, 19 W Shrewsbury, and 176 m W London.

Wetawarn, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Rakonitz, 13 m N Prague.

Wetwyn, a village in Hertfordshire, 5 m N Hatfield. Dr. Young was rector of this place, and here he wrote his celebrated Night Thoughts.

Wetzheim, a town of Suabia, capital of a lordship of its name, in the duchy of Wirtemberg; seated on the Lein, 19 m N Stuttgart.

Wem, a town in Shropshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Roden, 9 m N Shrewsbury, and 172 m W London.

Wemyss, Easter and Wester, two villages of Scotland, in Fifeshire, nearly adjoining each other, on the coast of the frith of Forth, 4 m N Kirkcaldy. The former has the ruin of an old castle, a manufacture of linen, and a considerable brewery. The latter, which has the best harbour, has a fine castle on a promontory, and a great trade in salt and coal.

Wendlingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, situate on the Neckar, at the influx of the Lauter, 12 m S S E Stuttgart.

Wendover, a borough in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Thursday, 7 m S E Aylesbury, and 35 W by N London.

Wenlock, or *Much Wenlock*, a borough in Shropshire, with a market on Monday, 12 m S S E Shrewsbury, and 148 m W London.

Wenner, the largest lake of Sweden, lying in W Gothland, to the NW of the lake Wetter. It is 100 m in length, in some places 40 in breadth, and contains several islands. The surface of the lake is about 140 feet higher than that of the sea. It receives 24 rivers, and its outlet is the river Gotha, at the SW extremity.

Wennerborg, a town of Sweden, in W Gothland, with a castle. It is the staple for all the iron sent from the province of Wermeland to Gotheburg, and seated at the W end of the lake Wenner, where the Gotha issues from the lake,

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Woolley, with a moat for excellent castle, is 8 m NW London.

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20 m NNE Gotheburg. Lon. 12 48 E, lat. 58 20 N.

Wentworth, a village in Yorkshire, 3 m NW Rotherham. Here is Wentworth-house, a noble seat built by the late marquis of Rockingham.

Wesley, a borough in Herefordshire, with a market on Tuesday, and famous for excellent ale. The site of its ancient castle is now a bowling green. It is 8 m NW Hereford, and 147 WNW London.

Werben, a town of Brandenburg, in the Old mark, at the conflux of the Havel with the Elbe, 3 m W Havelberg.

Werchteren, a town of the Netherlands, in Brabant, at the conflux of the Demer with the Dyle, 9 m SSE Mechlin.

Werden, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Mark, with a late princely abbey; seated on the Roer, 13 m SSE Dusseldorf.

Werdenberg, a fortified town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Glarus, with a castle on an eminence. It is seated near the Rhine, 10 m SSE Appenzel, and 26 ENE Glarus.

Werdenfels, a town and castle of Bavaria, which gives name to a county on the frontiers of Tyrol. It is 17 m S Weilheim, and 22 NW Inspruc.

Werfen, a town and fortress of Germany, in the duchy of Salzburg, situate on the Salza, 22 m S by E Salzburg.

Wesel, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, with a castle, seated on the Sisele, 8 m S Ham.

Wermeland, a province of Sweden, the N part of Gothland, between Dalecarlia and the lake Wenner. It is 100 m long and 50 broad, and fertile; diversified by mountains, rocks, hills, and dales, clothed with forests of birch, poplar, mountain ash, pine, and fir. It also abounds with lakes, which succeed each other almost without intermission; some so narrow as to appear like broad rivers, and others of a circular shape. Numerous rivulets flow from these lakes, and form, sometimes, small picturesque cataracts. The chief river is the Clara, or Stor Elbe, in which is a good salmon-fishery. It has mines of silver, lead, copper, and iron, with forges, founderies, &c. belonging to them. Carlstadt is the capital.

Wern, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, with a monastery, seated near the Lippe, 6 m W Ham.

Wernigerode, a town of Upper Saxony, capital of a county of the same name

W E S

abounding in mountains, the principal of which is the Great Brocken, or Blackberg, by some deemed the highest in all Germany. On a mountain, directly above the town, is the castle, the residence of the counts of Stolberg, with a valuable library. The principal business of the town consists in brewing, distilling, and manufactures of cloth and Russ. It is 12 m W by S Halberstadt, and 23 SSE Wolfenbuttle. Lon. 10 58 E, lat. 51 53 N.

Werra, a river of Germany, which rises in the principality of Coburg, 3 m above Elfsfeld, and flows by Hildburghausen, Meiningen, Sülzungen, Vacha, Trefurt, Wanfried, Allendorf, and Wirtzenhausen; it then enters the duchy of Brunswick, passes by Münden, and a little below that town joins the Fulda, where the united stream forms the Weser.

Wertheim, a town of Franconia, capital of a county of the same name, which yields excellent wine. The princes and counts of Lowenstein-Wertheim have both palaces here. The princes are catholics; but the counts, the magistrates, and most of the inhabitants, are protestants. It is seated at the conflux of the Tauber with the Main, 16 m W Wurtzburg. Lon. 9 48 E, lat. 49 48 N.

Wervic, a town of the Netherlands, in Flanders, seated on the Lis, 8 m SE Ypres.

Wesel, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Cleve, with a strong citadel. Here are two churches for the Calvinists, one for the Lutherans, and one for the papists. It was taken by the French in 1759, but restored in 1762. In 1802, it was transferred to France. It is seated on the Rhine, at the influx of the Lippe, 25 m SE Cleve, and 50 WNW Munster. Lon. 6 37 E, lat. 51 38 N.

Wesel, Upper, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. On an adjacent mountain is the ruined castle of Stolberg. It is seated near the Rhine, 20 m S Coblenz.

Wesenberg, a fortified town of Russia, in the government of Esthonia, seated on the Wiss, 45 m E Revel.

Weser, a river of Germany, formed by the union of the Werra and Fulda, in the duchy of Brunswick, at Münden. It flows along the confines of Westphalia and Lower Saxony by Corvey, Hamelin, Minden, and Hoya; receives the Aller, from Verden; passes by Bremen, and enters the German ocean at Carlsburg.

WES

West Point, a fortress of New York, in Orange county, on the w bank of the Hudson. It is situate amid the high lands, and so strong by nature and art, that it is called the Gibraltar of America. It is 20 m s Poughkeepsie, and 54 n New York.

Westbury, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of broad cloth. On a hill to the e is Bratton castle, the remains of a fortification, where the Danes held out 24 days against the English. It is 26 m nw Salisbury, and 99 w London.

Westeras, a city of Sweden, capital of Westmania, and a bishop's see, with a citadel, and a famous college. It carries on a considerable trade, particularly in copper, brass, and iron, of which large quantities are sent to Stockholm. Here are the ruins of an ancient royal palace. The cathedral is celebrated for its tower and spire, esteemed the highest in the kingdom, and for the tomb of the unfortunate Eric XIV. Westeras is seated on the n side of the lake Maeler, 45 m wnw Stockholm. Lon. 17° 0' E, lat. 59° 38' N.

Wetterburg, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a castle, 22 m sw Dillenburg, and 43 nw Frankfort.

Westerham, a town in Kent, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the Darent (which rises from nine springs near this town) 21 m sse London.

Westerly, a town of Rhode Island, in Washington county, which has a good coasting trade, and extensive fisheries. It stands at the mouth of the Paukatuc, 5 m e Stonington, in Connecticut.

Western Islands; see *Azores*, and *Hebrides*.

Westerwald; see *Wetteravia*.

Westerwick, a seaport of Sweden, in Smoland, with a good harbour and quay, a cloth manufacture, and a trade in ship-timber and all sorts of naval stores. It is seated on the Baltic, 56 m n Calmar, and 120 sw Stockholm. Lon. 16° 0' E, lat. 57° 40' N.

Westfield, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, on a river of its name, 10 m w Springfield.

Westhofen, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine. It has three churches, and is 7 m nw Worms.

Westhofen, a town of France, in the department of Lower Rhine, 12 m w Straßburg.

Westmania, a province of Sweden, in the division of Sweden Proper, between Upland, Sudermania, Nericia, Werme-

WES

land, and Dalecarlia. It is 75 m long and 45 broad, and abounds in copper and iron mines. The face of the country is diversified like Wermeland. Westeras is the capital.

Westminster, a city in Middlesex, the residence of the monarch, the seat of the parliament and of the high courts of justice, and constituting, with London and Southwark, the metropolis of the British empire. On the dissolution of its abbey, in 1541, Henry VIII erected it into a bishopric, appointing the whole of Middlesex (Fulham excepted) for the diocese. It had, however, only one prelate, for Edward VI, soon after, dissolved it; and the abbey is now only a collegiate church. Westminster, through courtesy, still bears the title of a city; and it sends two members to parliament, which are chosen by the householders, there being no freemen nor incorporated companies. In the city are two parish churches, St. Margaret and St. John; and seven in the liberties, namely St. Clement, St. Mary, St. Paul, St. Martin, St. Ann, St. James, and St. George. The precinct of St. Martin-le-grand, though within the city of London, is under the jurisdiction of Westminster. The number of inhabitants was 153,272 in 1801, and 162,085 in 1811. See *London*.

Westminster, a town of Vermont, in Windham county, on Connecticut river, opposite Walpole, in New Hampshire, and 40 m ne Bennington.

Westmorland, a county of England, bounded on the n and nw by Cumberland, e and se by Yorkshire, and s and sw by Lancashire. It is 42 m long and 32 broad, containing 462,080 acres; is divided into four wards, and 32 parishes; has eight market towns; and sends four members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 41,617 in 1801, and 45,922 in 1811. It is a region of lofty mountains, naked hills, dreary forests, and barren moors; but is watered by numerous rivers and several lakes. The soil of course is various; that on the mountains being very barren, while that in the vallies is fertile, producing good corn and grass, especially in the meadows near the rivers. In the hilly parts on the w borders are some mines of copper, but the ore lies very deep. This county yields abundance of limestone and the finest blue slate; and many excellent hams are cured here. The manufactures are coarse woollen cloth, worsted stockings, flannels, tanned leather, and gunpowder. The principal rivers are the Eden, Lune, and Ken;

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and the chief lake is Windermere, the largest in England. Appleby is the county-town.

Westphalia, one of the circles of Germany, bounded on the E by Lower Saxony, S by Hesse, Wetteravia, and Treves, W by the Netherlands and Holland, and N by the German ocean. The soil produces pasture and some corn, though there are a great many marshes. The horses are large, and the hogs in high esteem, especially the hams, known by the name of Westphalia hams. The principal rivers are the Weser, Ems, Lippe, and Roer. It contained the bishoprics of Munster, Liege, Paderborn, and Osnaburg; the principalities of Emden or E Friesland, Meurs, Minden, and Verden; the duchies of Westphalia, Berg, Juliers, Cleve, Oldenburg, and part of the territories of the princes of Nassau; the counties of Mark, Ravensberg, Steinfurt, Tecklenberg, Lingen, Bentheim, Diepholt, Hoya, Schaumburg, Spigeburg, Lippe, Ritberg, and other smaller ones; and several lordships and abbies. But in 1800, the part of this circle lying on the left bank of the Rhine, being full one third of the whole territory, was united to France. Munster is the capital.

Westphalia, a duchy of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, 40 m long and 25 broad; bounded on the N by the principalities of Munster and Osnaburg, and the county of Lippe, W by that of Mark, S by the territories of Nassau, and E by the counties of Witgenstein, Hartzfeld, Waldeck, and the landgraviate of Hesse. It is mountainous and full of wood, but moderately fertile. It belonged to the elector of Cologne, but is now subject to the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt. Arensburg is the capital.

Westport, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, at the mouth of a small river, which enters Clew bay, 8 m W Castlebar.

Westra, one of the Orkney islands, 9 m long and 3 where broadest, lying 9 m NNE of Pomona. It has a trade in kelp, and a good harbour for small vessels on the NW side. Lon. 2 52 W, lat. 69 8 N.

Wetherby, a town in W Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, seated on the Wharf, 15 m W by S York, and 191 N by W London.

Wette, a lake of Sweden, in Gothland, lying SE of the lake Wenner. It is 80 m in length, and in some places 14 in breadth. Its surface is 140 feet higher than that of the Wenner; and it

W E X

contains a few islands, one of which, called Wifingfo, is 10 m in length, and has a magnificent castle. Above forty small streams enter this lake, and its outlet is the river Motala, which flows E into the Baltic.

Wetteravia, or *Weteraw*, an extensive province of Germany, lying between the territories of Treves and Mentz on the S, and the duchies of Berg and Westphalia, the landgraviate of Hesse, and the bishopric of Fulda on the N; having the Rhine to the W, and the Fulder to the E. It is divided into two parts by the river Lahn: the southern part, or Wetteravia Proper, belongs to the circle of Upper Rhine; and the northern, or Westerwald, belongs to the circle of Westphalia. It contains several small counties.

Wettin, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, with a castle on a mountain; seated on the Saal, over which is a ferry, 9 m NNW Halle.

Wettingen, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, celebrated for its wooden bridge 240 feet long, of a single arch, over the river Limmat. It is one mile S Baden.

Wetzlar, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, capital of a county of the same name. It was lately an imperial town, and is surrounded by ditches and walls flanked with towers. Near it stands the castle of Carlsmund, or Kalschmitt. In 1693, the imperial chamber was transferred hither from Spire, on account of the wars which ravaged the palatinate. It is seated at the conflux of the Lahn, Disle, and Dillen, 30 m N Frankfort. Lon. 8 37 E, lat. 50 33 N.

Wewelsburg, a town and citadel of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, 9 m S Paderborn.

Wexford, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munster, 38 m long and 24 broad; bounded on the N by Wicklow, E by St. George channel, S by the Atlantic ocean, W by Waterford and Kilkenny, and NW by Catherlough. It contains 109 parishes, sends four members to parliament, and is fertile in corn and grass. The principal rivers are the Barrow and Slaney.

Wexford, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name. It has a spacious harbour at the mouth of the Slaney, defended by two forts, but the water is not deep enough for large vessels to go up to the town. Over the river is a wooden bridge 1560 feet in length. Much woollen cloth is manufactured here and in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants are estimated at 9000;

WHE

and it sends a member to parliament. It is 76 m s Dublin. Lon. 6 16 w, lat. 52 18 N.

Wexio, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, and the capital of a district. It is situate on the lake Helga, which contains a group of woody islands, 54 m w w Calmar. Lon. 14 37 E, lat. 56 51 N.

Wey, a river that rises in Hampshire, flows through Surry by Godalming and Guilford, and enters the Thames, at Weybridge.

Weybridge, a village in Surry, seated on the Wey, near its entrance into the Thames, 2 m E Chertsey. Here is Woburn Farm, the plantations of which were the first specimens in England of the ornamented farm.

Weyhill, a village in Hampshire, 3 m w Andover, famous for an annual fair, lasting 10 days, for all kinds of cattle, leather, hops, cheese, and pedlary.

Weymes, a town of Scotland, in Fife-shire, with a harbour, whence much coal and salt are exported. It stands on the frith of Forth, 4 m NE Kirkaldy, and 12 s by w Cupar.

Weymouth, a seaport and borough in Dorsetshire, with a market on Tuesday and Friday. It stands on a bay of its name, in the English channel, and on the s side of the mouth of the Wey, which separates it from the borough of *Melcomb Regis*. The two boroughs are united as one corporation, governed by a mayor, and the communication between them is by means of a bridge. The harbour is injured by sand, that its trade is much reduced; but this is compensated by the great resort of persons for the purpose of sea-bathing; and the royal family have often honoured it with their residence. A few plain and striped cottons are made here; and it has a handsome battery, a royal assembly room, and an elegant theatre. In the church is a fine altar-piece, executed and presented by sir James Thornhill, who was born at Melcomb Regis. Near it, at the village of Nottington, is a famous sulphureous spring. Weymouth is 9 m s Dorchester, and 128 wsw London. Lon. 2 34 w, lat. 50 40 N.

Weymouth, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, on the s side of Boston harbour, 14 m SE Boston.

Whalley, a village in Lancashire, 4 m s Clithero; noted for the ruins of its abbey, formerly of great note, on the bank of the Calder.

Wheeling, a town of Virginia, in Ohio county, which participates with Pittsburg in the trade to the western coun-

WHI

try. It is situate at the mouth of a creek on Ohio river, 45 m sw Pittsburg.

Wherfside, the highest mountain in Yorkshire, situate amid other mountains, 12 m NNW Settle. Its summit is 2384 feet above the level of the sea; and near the top are four or five tarns, or small lakes. Its extensive base contains several spacious caverns, of which the principal are the Yordas, Gatekirk, and Greenfield caves.

Whidah, a country of Guinea, extending about 10 m along the Slave coast, and 12 m inland. Europeans who have been in this country extol it as the most beautiful in the world; and that spring and autumn reign in alternate succession. The country is so populous, that a single village contains as many inhabitants as some entire kingdoms on the coast of Guinea. The people, in their manners, have been compared to the Chinese: having the same persevering industry, ceremonious civility, jealous affection for their women, and thievish inclinations in trade. Bows, arrows, assagays, and clubs, are the principal weapons of the Whidanes. They have no distinction of hours, days, weeks, or stated periods; and yet, without pen, ink, or the assistance of artificial arithmetic, they calculate any thing with great accuracy. They are said to have a faint idea of a Supreme Being, to whom they attribute omnipotence, and consider him as the Creator of the universe. He is, they say, too highly exalted to have any concern about his creatures; and the government of the world he leaves to the fetiches, to whom, therefore, they apply as the mediators between God and them. These fetiches are divided into three classes; snakes, tall trees, and the sea; and sometimes they add a fourth, namely, the chief river of the kingdom, the Euphrates. The deified snakes are about a yard long, amazingly tame and familiar; and no insult or injury can be offered to them by a native, under pain of death. Here are oxen, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, turkies, ducks, and hens; also elephants, buffalos, tigers, several kinds of deer, and a sort of hares. The fruits are citrons, lemons, oranges, bananas, tamarinds, &c. and there are vast numbers of palm-trees, from which much wine is made. The trade consists of slaves, elephants teeth, wax, and honey; and the chief manufactures are cloths, umbrellas, baskets, pitchers for pito or beer, plates and dishes of wood, gourds finely ornamented, white and blue paper, &c. In 1727, the king of

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Dahomy reduced this country to the
state of a dependent province. Xavier,
or Sabi, is the capital.

Whitby, a feaport in N Yorkfhire,
with a market on Saturday. It has a
confiderable manufacture of canvas, and
a great traffic in the building of fhips,
and in the carrying bufinefs. In the
neighbourhood are fome large alum
works. Its harbour is the belt on this
coaft, and has a fine pier; but it has no
river communication with the inland
country. Several fhips are fent hence
to the Greenland fifhery. In 1787, a
ftrong new-built quay, running parallel
to a high cliff, fell into the fea, followed
by large mafles of the cliff. The re-
mains of an abbey church flood on this
cliff; and fince the above accident feve-
ral parts have fallen to the ground.
Whitby is the birthplace of James Cook,
the great circumnavigator. The num-
ber of inhabitants was 7483 in 1801,
and 6969 in 1811. It is feated on the
German ocean, at the mouth of the Esk,
48 m NNE York, and 243 N London.
Lon. 0 30 w, lat. 54 30 N.

Whitchurch, a borough in Hampfhire,
with a market on Friday, and a manu-
facture of fhallows and ferges. It is
feated on the Teft, near its fource, 12
m N Winchefters, and 56 w by s London.

Whitchurch, a town in Shropfhire,
with a market on Friday, 20 m N
Shrewfbury, and 160 NW London.

White Mountains, the higheft part of
a ridge of mountains, in the ftate of
New Hampfhire, extending from NE to
sw. Their height above an adjacent
meadow is 5500 feet; and the meadow
is 3500 feet above the level of the fea.
They are covered with fnow and ice
nine months in the year; and during
that time exhibit the bright appear-
ance from which they are denominated
the White Mountains. Although 70 m
inland, they are feen many leagues off
at fea, and appear like a bright cloud
in the horizon. Their higheft fummit is
in lat. 44 N.

White Sea, a large bay of the Frozen
ocean, on the coaft of Ruffia, on the E fide
of which ftands the city of Archangel.

Whitehaven, a feaport in Cumberland,
with a market on Tuefday. It is feated
on a creek of the Irish fea, on the N
end of a great hill, wafhed by the tide
on the w fide, where there is a large
whitifh rock, and a ftrong ftone wall
that fecures the harbour. Near it are
many coal mines, fome of which run a
confiderable way under the fea, and are
the great fource of its wealth; but its
trade is now extended to foreign parts.

WIB

A packet-boat fails hence weekly to
Douglas, in the ifle of Man. Here are
fix yards for fhip-building, an extenfive
canvas manufacture, three large rope-
ries, and feveral copperas works. The
town is defended by batteries, and has
three neat churches. The number
of inhabitants was 8742 in 1801, and
10,106 in 1811. It is 37 m sw Carliffe,
and 294 NNW London. Lon. 3 35 W,
lat. 54 25 N.

Whitehall; fee *Skenefborough*.

Whitchorn, a borough of Scotland, in
Wigtonfhire, near the bay of Wigton.
It is a place of great antiquity, having
been a Roman ftation, and the firft
bifhopric in Scotland. Here are feveral
cotton manufactures, a confiderable tan-
nery, and quarries of fine variegated
marble. It is 11 m s Wigton.

Whiteftown, a town of New York,
in Herkemer county, on the s fide of
the Mohawk, between Old and New
Fort Schuyler, 30 m wnw Canajohary.

Whitftable, a village on the coaft of
Kent, 7 m NNW Canterbury. It is a fmall
port, whence Canterbury is fupplied
with coal, and has feveral trading veffels
to London.

Whitftuntide Ifland, one of the New
Hebrides, in the Pacific ocean. It is 30
m long and 8 broad, and was difcovered
by captain Wallis, on Whitfunday, 1767.
Lon. 168 20 E, lat. 15 44 S.

Whittington, a village in Derbyfhire,
3 m N Chefterfield. It is famous for
a thatched cottage, in the upper ftory of
which the glorious revolution of 1688
was planned; and on Nov. 4. 1788,
the hundredth anniversary of that aufpi-
cious day was celebrated here, by the
defendants of the Illuftrious leaders,
and a numerous gentry.

Whittlebury Foreft, a foreft in the N
part of Northamptonfhire, 9 m long
and 3 broad. In 1685, the firft duke
of Grafton was appointed hereditary
ranger of this foreft, in which is a fine
feat, called Wakefield Lodge.

Wiblingen, a town of Suabia, with a
Benedictine abbey, feated near the con-
flux of the Iler with the Danube, 3 m
ssw Ulm.

Wiburg, or *Viborg*, a government of
Ruffia, formerly Ruffian Finland, and
comprised in Kexholm and Carelia. It
was ceded by the Swedes to the Ruf-
fians, partly by the peace of Nyftadt in
1721, and partly by the treaty of Abo
in 1743. Befide paffure, the country
produces rye, oats, and barley, but not
fufficient for the inhabitants. In the
governor's court, bufinefs is tranfacted
in the Swedifh, German, and Ruffian

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tongues. Lutheranism is the established religion; but Greek worship has been introduced by the Russians.

Wiburg, a fortified seaport of Russia, capital of a government of the same name, and a bishop's see with a strong citadel. The houses are almost entirely built of stone. The chief exports are planks, tallow, pitch, and tar. In 1793, it was almost destroyed by fire. The surrounding country is pleasant; and near it, at Imatra, is the famous cataract of the Woxa, which makes a noise more stunning than that of the Rhine at Lauffen. Wiburg stands on the NE point of the gulf of Finland, 110 m NNW Peterburg. Lon. 29 10 E, lat. 60 56 N.

Wiburg, a city of Denmark, in N Jutland, capital of a diocese of the same name, and the seat of the chief court of justice in the province. In 1726, a fire burnt the cathedral, a church, the townhouse, and the bishop's palace; but they have all been magnificently rebuilt. It is seated on a lake, in a peninsula, 95 m N Sleswick. Lon. 9 50 E, lat. 56 20 N.

Wick, a borough of Scotland, and the capital of Caithness, with a harbour on an inlet of the German ocean, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Much kelp is made here, but the fisheries are the chief objects of importance. The number of inhabitants was 3986 in 1801, and 5080 in 1811. It is 55 m NE Dornoch. Lon. 2 51 W, lat. 58 21 N.

Wick, a fortified town of the Netherlands, in the duchy of Limburg, seated on the Meuse, opposite Maestricht, with which it communicates by a bridge.

Wick Duerstede; *see Duerstede*.

Wickerad, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers, with two castles, 12 m N Juliers.

Wickford, a town of Rhode Island, in Washington county, on the W side of Narraganset bay, opposite the N end of Canonicut island, 10 m NW Newport, and 20 S Providence.

Wicklow, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, 33 m long and 20 broad; bounded on the N by Dublin, E by the Irish sea, S by Wexford, W by Catherlough and Kildare, and NW by Kildare. It is divided into 58 parishes, has about 58,000 inhabitants, and sends two members to parliament. It is very mountainous and woody, interspersed with rocks and bogs; but the valleys are fertile, well cultivated, and watered by small rivers.

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Wicklow, a borough of Ireland, capital of the county of the same name. It is seated on the Irish sea, with a narrow harbour, at the mouth of the river Leitrim, 28 m SSE Dublin. Lon. 6 12 W, lat. 52 58 N.

Wickwar, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday, 17 m NE Bristol, and 111 W London.

Widdin, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, and an archbishop's see. It has often been taken and retaken by the Austrians and Turks. It is seated on the Danube, 100 m N by W Sofia, and 140 ESE Belgrade. Lon. 24 27 E, lat. 44 12 N.

Wied, a county of Westphalia, at the conflux of the rivers Wied and Rhine. It is composed of two parts, the upper county, or Wied-Runkel, and the lower county, or Wied-Neuwied, each governed by its own count; and the former, in 1791, was raised to the rank of a prince of the empire. The capitals are Dierdorf and Neuwied.

Wied, a town of Westphalia, in the lower country of Wied, with an ancient decayed castle on a mountain, 9 m NNW Coblenz.

Wielun, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siradia, with a good castle, 16 m S Siradia.

Wielitka, a village of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, celebrated for its salt mines, 8 m SE Cracow. In these mines are several small chapels, excavated in the salt; and most of the inhabitants reside chiefly in the mines.

Weissenfels, a town of Saxony, capital of a lordship, with a castle; seated on the river Elbe, in a valley enclosed by mountains, 16 m WNW Ulm, and 25 SSE Stettin.

Weisenthal, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with manufactures of iron, steel, and fire-arms, and a considerable trade in leather. It stands on a rivulet of the same name, on the frontiers of Bohemia, 15 m N by E Carlsbad.

Wigan, a borough in Lancashire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Monday and Friday. It has a manufacture of strong checks, and other articles of linen and cotton. Braziery has long been a staple article; and there is a large pottery of fine ware. The number of inhabitants was 10,989 in 1801, and 14,060 in 1811. In the neighbourhood are very extensive iron-works; a mineral spring, of a somewhat similar nature with that of Harrogate; and plenty of that species of coal, called Cannel, of which snuff-boxes and a

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variety of toys are made. In 1650, a battle was fought here between the forces of Charles I and those of the parliament, in which the latter were victorious; the earl of Derby, who commanded the former, was taken prisoner, and afterward beheaded. Wigan is seated on the river Douglas, which is made navigable to the Ribble, and joins to a canal from Liverpool. It is 39 m s Lancaster, and 196 NNW London. Lon. 2 50 W, lat. 53 34 N.

Wight, an island in the English channel, on the coast of Hampshire, to which county it belongs. The strait that separates it from the mainland is of unequal breadth, being about a mile over toward the western, and 7 m at the eastern extremity. The form of the island is somewhat like a lozenge, with its angles toward the four cardinal points. It is 21 m from E to W, and 13 from N to S; and is divided into two parts by the river Medina or Cowes, which rises in the southern angle, and enters the sea at the northern, at the town of Cowes, opposite the mouth of Southampton bay. The SE coast is edged with very steep cliffs of chalk and freestone, hollowed into caverns in various parts; and vast fragments of rocks are scattered along the shore. The SW side is fenced with lofty ridges of rocks, and the W extremity of them is called the Needles, from the slender form and erect position of two of them, one of which lately fell into the sea. Between the island and the mainland are various sandbanks, especially off the eastern part, where is the safe road of St. Helens. Across the island, from E to W, runs a ridge of fine downs, which feed a great number of fine fleeced sheep; rabbits and poultry are also very plentiful, and vipers are caught in large numbers for medicinal purposes. To the N of this ridge the land is chiefly pasture; to the S of it is a rich arable country, producing great crops of corn. The variety of prospects which this island affords, its mild air, and the neat manner in which the fields are laid out, renders it a very delightful spot. It is devoted almost solely to husbandry, and is one of the principal resources of the London market for barley. Among its products are a pure white pipe clay, and a fine white chrysaline sand; of the latter great quantities are exported for the use of the glass-works in various parts. In 1811 the number of inhabitants was 24,120. The principal town is the borough of Newport; and it

WIL

likewise contains the boroughs of New-
ton and Yarmouth.

Wigton, a town in Cumberland, with a market on Tuesday, and manufactures of coarse linen and cotton; seated among the moors, 12 m SW Carlisle, and 304 NNW London.

Wigton, a borough and seaport of Scotland, capital of Wigtonshire. On the S side, near the mouth of the Bladenoch, are the vestiges of an ancient castle; and to the NE is a great morass, called the Moss of Cree. Here are manufactures of woollen and cotton, the former chiefly of plaids and flannel. The number of inhabitants was 1475 in 1801, and 1711 in 1811. It is situate on a hill, which overlooks the bay of Wigton, 90 m SW Edinburgh. Lon. 4 23 W, lat. 54 57 N.

Wigtonshire, or *West Galloway*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the N by Ayrshire, NE by Kircudbrightshire, and on all other sides by the Irish sea. The greatest extent in any direction does not exceed 30 m, and its figure is very irregular. It is divided into 17 parishes, and sends a member to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 22,918 in 1801, and 26,891 in 1811. The bays of Luce and Ryan extend inland, forming by their approximation a peninsula, called the Rhyns of Galloway. The principal rivers are the Luce, Cree, and Bladenoch. The coast is tolerably fertile; but the interior and northern parts are mountainous, fit only for the pasturage of sheep and bees.

Wilna, a frontier town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, seated on a lake formed by the river Unna, 40 m SE Carlsbad, and 220 W Belgrade. Lon. 16 10 E, lat. 45 34 N.

Wildbad, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, with a celebrated warm bath, seated on the Enz, 24 m W Stuttgart.

Wildberg, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, situate on the Nagold, 19 m SW Stuttgart.

Wildberg, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, 28 m N Brandenburg.

Wildehausen, a town of Westphalia, capital of a small bailiwick, lying S of the duchy of Oldenburg, and belonging to the duchy of Brunswick. It is seated on the Hunte, 20 m SW Bremen. Lon. 8 27 E, lat. 52 53 N.

Wildungen, a town of Germany, in the county of Waldeck, with a castle. Near it are mineral springs, and mines of copper, iron, and lead. It is 14 m SSE Corbach.

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Wilhelmstein, a fortress of Westphalia, in the county of Schauenburg, on an island formed of stones sunk for the purpose, in Steinhuder mere. It was erected in 1765 by William count of Schauenburg-Lippe, for the improvement of his new inventions in the art of war. It stands near the town of Steinhude, 18 m WNW Hanover.

Wilkes, a town of N Carolina, chief of the county of its name. It is seated on the Yadkin, near its source, 40 m NNE Morgantown. Lon. 81 38 W, lat. 36 4 N.

Wilkesbarre, a town of Pennsylvania, chief of Luzerne county. It stands on the E branch of the Susquehanna, 118 m NW Philadelphia. Lon. 76 12 W, lat. 41 13 N.

Wilkomiers, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, seated on the Sweita, 48 m NNW Wilna.

William, Fort; see *Calcutta*.

William, Fort, a fort of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, situate on a plain, at the extremity of Loch Linnhe, where that arm of the sea bends to the W, and forms Loch Eil. It is of a triangular figure, and adjoining it on the SW is the village of Maryburg. Here is a considerable coasting trade, which will be increased on the completion of the Caledonian canal that commences near the fort. It is 64 m SW Inverness, and 127 NW Edinburgh. Lon. 5 6 W, lat. 56 50 N.

William Henry, or *Sorel*, a town of Lower Canada, situate at the conflux of the Sorel with the St. Lawrence. It has a protestant and a Roman catholic church; and is a great channel of intercourse with the United States. It is 40 m NE Montreal, and 120 SW Quebec. Lon. 73 22 W, lat. 45 55 N.

Williamborough, a town of N Carolina, chief of Granville county, with a flourishing academy. It has a brisk trade with the back country, and stands on a creek that flows into the Roanoke, 50 m WNW Halifax.

Williamsburg, a town of New York, in Ontario county, on the E side of the Genesee, 30 m SW Canandaqua.

Williamsburg, a town of Virginia, formerly the capital of that state. It is situate between two creeks; one flowing into James, and the other into York river; and the distance of each landing-place is about a mile from the town. The college of William and Mary is fixed here; but since the removal of the seat of government, this and other public buildings are much decayed. It is

WIL

60 m ENE Richmond. Lon. 77 3 W, lat. 37 10 N.

Williamsport, a town of Maryland, in Washington county, seated on the Potomac, at the mouth of Conegocheaque creek, 6 m SW Elisabethtown, and 75 NNW Washington.

Williamstadt, a strong seaport of Dutch Brabant, built by William I, prince of Orange, in 1585. It is one of the keys of Holland, is well built, and has a good harbour. This place made a gallant defence, in 1793, against the French, who were obliged to raise the siege; but it surrendered to them in 1795. It stands on that part of the Meule called Butterfliet, 15 m WNW Breda. Lon. 4 30 E, lat. 51 39 N.

Williamston, a town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, with a flourishing seminary called Williams College, in honour of its liberal founder. It is 28 m N Lenox, and 150 WNW Boston.

Williamston, a town of N Carolina, chief of Martin county. It is situate on the Roanoke, 24 m W Plymouth, and 55 SE Halifax.

Willis Isle, a rocky island at the N end of the island of Southern Georgia. It was discovered in 1775, and contained the nests of many thousand shags. Lon. 38 30 W, lat. 34 0 S.

Willisau, a town and bailiwick of Switzerland, in the canton of Lucern, seated among mountains on the river Wiger, 16 m WNW Lucern.

Wilmansstrand, a town of Russia, in the government of Wiburg. In 1741, a battle was fought near this town between 3000 Swedes and 16,000 Russians; but, at last, the former were obliged to yield to superiority of number. It is seated on the S side of the lake Saima, 40 m NNW Wiburg, and 100 NNW Peterburg.

Wilmington, a maritime district of N Carolina, comprehending the counties of Brunswick, New Hanover, Onslow, Duplin, and Bladen.

Wilmington, a town of N Carolina, in New Hanover county, capital of the district of its name. It has a considerable trade to the W Indies, and stands on the NE branch of Cape Fear river, 34 m from the sea, and 90 SSW Newbern. Lon. 78 20 W, lat. 34 5 N.

Wilmington, a seaport of Delaware, in Newcastle county, with six edifices for public worship. The town and its neighbourhood is deemed the greatest seat of manufactures in the United States; and almost the whole of the foreign exports of the state are from

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this place. It is situate on the N side of Christiana creek, 3 m W of the river Delaware, and 28 SW Philadelphia. Lon. 75 40 W, lat. 39 43 N.

Wilmslow, a town in Cheshire, with a market on Saturday, seated on the Bolin, 13 m N Congleton, and 174 NW London.

Wilna, the capital of Lithuania, in a palatinate of the same name, and a bishop's see, with a university, an ancient castle, and a royal palace. It stands on several little eminences, and has two considerable suburbs called Antokollo and Rudaiska. Here are upward of 40 churches; and the magnificent one belonging to the castle has a very rich treasury. In 1748, a conflagration destroyed 13 churches; and in 1749, another fire happened by lightning, which consumed six churches: beside these, the Jewish synagogue, the council-house, 33 palaces, numerous stone edifices and other buildings were destroyed. The churches have been rebuilt, and some of them in a more elegant manner than before; but the city has not recovered its former grandeur. Wilna was taken by the Russians in 1794, and with its territory annexed to that empire. In 1812, it was entered by Bonaparte in his progress to Russia: on his return, and flight from Molodegno, he reentered it Dec. 1, but immediately fled again in disguise for France; and on the 11th the city was retaken by the Russians. It is seated on the Wilia, 180 m E Konigsberg, and 240 NE Warsaw. Lon. 25 28 E, lat. 54 41 N.

Wilsdorf, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, near which, in 1745, the Saxons were defeated by the Prussians. It is 9 m W Dresden.

Wilfnach, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz, 14 m SW Havelberg.

Wilfowitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Hradisch, 15 m ENE Hradisch.

Wilfer, a town of Lower Saxony, in Holstein, 10 m N Glückstadt.

Wilton, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of carpets and thin woollen stuffs. It was formerly the capital of the county, but is now much reduced. Here is Wilton-house, the magnificent seat of the earl of Pembroke, in which is a celebrated collection of antiques. It is seated between the rivers Willy and Nadder, 3 m W by N Salisbury, and 85 W by S London.

Wiltshire, a county of England, bounded on the E by Berkshire and

WIN

Hampshire, S by Hampshire and Dorsetshire, W by Somersetshire, and NW and N by Gloucestershire. It is 53 m long and 38 broad, containing 821,120 acres; is divided into 28 hundreds, and 302 parishes; has one city and 23 market-towns; and sends 34 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 185,107 in 1801, and 193,828 in 1811. The air is sharp on the hills in winter, but is mild during that season in the vales. The land in the N parts is generally hilly and woody, but very fertile; here being made that kind of cheese which is so much esteemed as North Wiltshire. In the S it is rich and fertile. In the middle it chiefly consists of downs, that afford the best pasture for sheep; and in the vallies, which divide the downs, are corn-fields and rich meadows. The chief commodities are sheep, wool, wood, and stone; of this last there are excellent quarries on the banks of the Nadder, where some of the stones are 23 yards in length, and four in thickness, without a flaw. The chief manufactures are the different branches of the clothing-trade. The principal rivers are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, Willy, Bourn, and Kennet. Salisbury is the capital.

Wimbledon, a village in Surry, on an elevated heath, 7 m SW London. It has copper mills, a manufacture for printing callicos, and another of japan ware. On the SW angle of the common is a circular encampment, including seven acres; the trench deep and perfect.

Wimborn, or *Wimborn Minster*, a town in Dorsetshire, with a market on Friday. It had a monastery, in which were interred the W Saxon kings Etheldred and Sigeworth, and queen Ethelburga. Its noble church, called the Minster, was formerly collegiate. It is seated between the Stour and Allen, 6 m N Poole, and 100 SW London.

Wimmerby, a town of Sweden, in Smoland, 28 m WSW Westerkirk.

Wimmis, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, seated on the Sibnen, 18 m S Bern.

Wimpfen, a town of Suabia, lately imperial. It consists of two towns, called Wimpfen on the Hill and Wimpfen in the Vale: in the former is a Lutheran parish church, and a grammar school; and in the latter is a catholic abbey, and a monastery. A salt-work was established here in 1761. It is seated on the Neckar, 8 m N Heilbron, and 22 E Heidelberg.

Wincainton, a town in Somersetshire,

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with a market on Wednesday, and a manufacture of ticking and doughs; seated on the side of a hill, 24 m s Bath, and 108 w by s London.

Winchcomb, a town in Gloucestershire, with a market on Saturday. It was formerly noted for its abbey, whose abbot sat in parliament. Near it is the ruin of Sudeley castle, where Catharine Parr, queen of Henry VIII, and afterward wife to sir Thomas Seymour, died in childbed, not without suspicion of poison. Winchcomb is seated in a bottom, 15 m NE Gloucester, and 69 WNW London.

Winchelsea, a town in Sussex, an appendage to the cinque ports, governed by a mayor, with a market on Saturday. It was built in the reign of Edward I, about 3 m from the place where a more ancient town of the same name had been swallowed up by the sea. The new town being sacked by the French and Spaniards, and deserted by the sea, dwindled to a mean place. Three of the gates are yet standing, but much decayed; and the haven is now choked up. On the level relinquished by the sea, which is kept out by expensive works, and 2 m ENE of the town, is Cumber castle, built by Henry VIII. Winchelsea is seated on a rocky cliff, on an inlet of the sea, 4 m SW Rye, and 64 SE London.

Winchester, a city in Hampshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. The walls, which are greatly decayed, are a mile and a half in circuit, and through them are four gates. Here are eight churches, beside the cathedral, in which were interred several Saxon kings and queens, whose bones were collected by bishop Fox, put into six small gilded coffins, and placed on a wall in the s side of the choir. In this cathedral also is the marble coffin of William Rufus. On a fine eminence overlooking the city, stood the castle, which was taken from Charles I, and afterward demolished, except the magnificent hall, in which the assizes are now held. Near the site of this castle is the shell of a palace, built by Charles II, but never finished: it is now converted into a barrack for 1800 infantry, and the wings fitted up for the officers. Near this place is St. Mary's College, founded by William of Wykeham, for a warden, 70 scholars, 10 fellows, &c. with exhibitions for New College, Oxford; and contiguous to it is a spacious quadrangular edifice for commoners or gentlemen not on the foundation. Near the s end of the

WIN

city is the hospital of St. Cross, founded by a bishop of this see, for a master, nine poor brethren, and four out-pensioners. All travellers, who call at this hospital, have a right to demand some bread and beer, which is always brought to them. Near the s gate of the city is St. John's hospital, in the hall of which the corporation give their entertainments. Winchester was of great note in the time of the Saxons, and here Egbert was crowned the first sole monarch of England. Here Henry II held a parliament, king John resided, Henry III was born, Richard II held a parliament, and Henry IV was married, as was also Mary I. The number of inhabitants was 5826 in 1801, and 6705 in 1811. It is seated on the Itchen, which is navigable hence to Southampton, 21 m NW Chichester, and 62 w by N London. Lon. 1 12 W, lat. 51 4 N.

Winchester, a town of Virginia, capital of Frederic county. It has four edifices for public worship, and stands near the head of Opeckon creek, which flows into the Potomac, 80 m WNW Alexandria. Lon. 78 34 E, lat. 39 15 N.

Winchester, a town of Kentucky, chief of Clark county. It is situate between the head waters of the Kentucky and the Licking.

Windau, a seaport of the duchy of Courland, with a castle. The exports are pitch, tar, wax, &c. and some ships are built here. It stands at the mouth of a river of the same name, in the Baltic, 76 m NW Mittau, and 100 N by E Memel. Lon. 21 50 E, lat. 57 15 N.

Windermere, or *Winandermere*, the most extensive lake in England, lying between Westmorland and Lancashire. It extends 12 m from N to S, but in no part broader than a mile; and is famous for fine char, and abundance of trout, perch, pike, and eel. The principal feeders are the rivers Rothay and Brathay, and its outlet is the river Leven. This lake is frequently intersected by promontories, and spotted with islands. Among these, the Holme, or Great Island, an oblong tract of 30 acres, crosses the lake in an oblique line, surrounded by a number of inferior isles, finely wooded.

Windham, a town of Connecticut, capital of the county of its name. It is seated on the Shetucket, 14 m NW Norwich, and 22 ESE Hartford. Lon. 72 10 W, lat. 41 45 N.

Windisgratz, a town of Germany, in Stiria, 24 m NW Cilley.

Windlingen, a town of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, seated on the

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Lauter, at its conflux with the Neckar, 12 m SE Stuttgart.

Windischbach, a town and castle of Suabia, in the margravate of Anspach, seated on the Rednitz, 10 m SE Anspach.

Windheim, a town of Franconia, lately imperial. The ramparts that surround it serve for a promenade. It is seated on the Aisch, 30 m SE Wurtzburg, and 32 SW Bamberg.

Windor, a borough in Berkshire, seated on an eminence, by the Thames, with a market on Saturday. It is celebrated for a magnificent castle, built originally by William 1, and enlarged by Henry 1. It was the residence of the succeeding monarchs, till Edward 111 (who was born in it) caused the ancient building to be taken down, and erected the present structure and St. George's chapel. Great additions were made to it by Edward IV, Henry VII, Henry VIII, and Elizabeth. Charles 11 enlarged the windows and made them regular, furnished the royal apartments with paintings, enlarged the terrace walk on the N side, and carried it round the E and S sides. His present majesty has also made very fine improvements. This castle stands on a high hill, which rises from the town by a gentle ascent; and its fine terrace, faced with a rampart of freestone, 1870 feet in length, is one of the noblest walks in Europe, with respect to strength, grandeur, and prospects. From that part of the castle called the Round Tower, is an extensive view into twelve counties. St. George's chapel, or the collegiate church, which stands between the upper and lower courts, was begun by Edward 111, in 1377, in honour of the order of the garter. Edward IV enlarged the design, and it was finished by Henry VII. The interior architecture is greatly admired, particularly its stone roof; and the whole was repaired and beautified in 1799. In this chapel are interred Henry VI, Edward IV, Henry VIII, his queen Jane Seymour, and Charles I. The royal foundations in this castle are; the order of the garter, instituted in 1349, consisting of the sovereign, and 25 knights companions, exclusive of the princes of the blood royal; and the royal college of St. George, consisting of a dean, 12 canons, seven minor canons, and 18 poor knights. Opposite the SE side of the castle, is a modern-built mansion, called the Queen's Lodge; and below this is the Lower Lodge. Adjoining the queen's lodge is the little park, which extends round the E and N sides of the castle,

WIN

and forms a beautiful lawn, 4 m in circuit. On the S side of the town is the great park, which is 14 m in circuit; it has a noble road from the town, through a double plantations of trees, to the ranger's lodge. On the death of the last ranger, Henry Frederic duke of Cumberland, his majesty took the management of this park into his own hands, and has made considerable improvements with respect to agricultural utility, as well as rural beauty. Windor contained 3361 inhabitants in 1801, and 6155 in 1811. It is 17 m E by W Reading, and 22 W London. Lon. $0^{\circ} 36' \text{W}$, lat. $51^{\circ} 30' \text{N}$.

Windor, a town of Vermont, chief of the county of its name. The assembly of the state holds its session here and at Rutland alternately. It is seated on the river Connecticut, 40 m E by S Rutland, and 70 NE Bennington. Lon. $72^{\circ} 4' \text{W}$, lat. $43^{\circ} 27' \text{N}$.

Windor, a town of Connecticut, in Hartford county, on the river Connecticut, at the influx of Windor Ferry river, 7 m N Hartford.

Windor, a town of N Carolina, chief of Bertie county. It is situate on the Culhal, 23 m W by S Edenton.

Windor, a town of Massachusetts, in Berkshire county, seated among hills, 20 m NNW Lenox, and 136 W by N Boston.

Windor, a town of Nova Scotia, with a college, founded by royal charter in 1802. It is seated on a river of the same name, 48 m NW Halifax.

Windor New, a town of New York, in Ulster county, on the W side of the Hudson, just above the high lands, 6 m N of West Point.

Windor Forest, a forest in the E part of Berkshire, 50 m in circuit. Though the soil is generally barren and uncultivated, it is finely diversified by hills and dales, woods and lawns, and delightful villas. It contains several towns and villages, of which Wokingham is the principal.

Windward Islands, such of the Caribbe islands in the W Indies, as commence at Martinico, and extend to Tobago.

Windward Passage, the strait between Point Maizi, the E end of the island of Cuba, and Cape St. Nicholas, the NW extremity of St. Domingo.

Winnenden, a town and castle of Suabia, in the duchy of Wirtemberg, 12 m ENE Stuttgart.

Winnicza, a town of Poland, in Podolia, with a castle; seated on the river Bog, 35 m N Bracklau.

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Winnipeg, a lake of Upper Canada, NW of Lake Superior. It is 240 m long and from 30 to 100 broad, and exhibits a body of water next in size to Lake Superior. It receives the waters of several small lakes in every direction, and contains a number of small islands. The lands on its banks produce vast quantities of wild rice, and the sugar-tree in great plenty.

Winniborrough, a town of S Carolina, chief of Fairfield county, with a seminary called Mount Zion College. It stands on Wateree creek, which flows into the river of that name, 36 m N by W Columbia. Lon. 81 13 W, lat. 34 28 N.

Winischoten, a fortified town of Holland, in Groningen. Here, in 1568, was fought the first battle between the revolted Dutch and the Spaniards, who were defeated by Lewis, brother to the prince of Orange. It is 6 m S of Dollart bay, and 19 SSE Groningen.

Winsen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, with a castle, seated on the Lube, near its conflux with the Ilmenau, 13 m NW Luneburg. — Another, seated on the Aller, 6 m below Zell, and 47 SSW Luneburg.

Winsford, a village in Cheshire, on the river Weaver, 4 m W by N Middlewich. Here is a manufacture of salt, and abundance of salt rock, of which great quantities are sent to Liverpool for exportation.

Winslow, a town in Buckinghamshire, with a market on Tuesday, 7 m NW Aylesbury, and 49 WNW London.

Winslow, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, with a fort; seated on the Kennebec, 18 m N Harrington.

Winstler, a town in Derbyshire, which has a meeting for the sale of provisions on Saturday. It is situate among rich lead-mines, 26 m NNW Derby.

Winterberg, a town of the duchy of Westphalia, 12 m SW Corbach, and 28 SSE Arensburg.

Winterberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 25 m WSW Piseck.

Winterburg, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the county of Sponheim, 10 m WNW Creutznach, and 12 SSE Simmern.

Winteringham, a town in Lincolnshire, governed by a mayor, but has no market; seated near the Humber, 33 m N Lincoln.

Winterthur, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Zurich, where there

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are mineral baths. The articles made here by the smiths and turners are in great estimation; and it has manufactures of earthen ware, striped camlets, and cotton. It is seated in a fertile plain, on the river Ulach, 12 m SSE Zurich.

Winterton, a village on the E coast of Norfolk, near a promontory called Wintertonness, on which is a lighthouse, 10 m N by W Yarmouth.

Wintthrop, a town of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, 10 m W by S Harrington.

Winton, a town of N Carolina, chief of Hertford county. It is situate on the Chowan, 12 m SSE Murfreesborough, and 30 NW Edenton.

Winweiler, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately of Germany, and capital of the county of Falkenstein. It is 24 m WSW Worms, and 27 NE Deux Ponts.

Winwick, a village in Lancashire, 3 m N Warrington. It is deemed the richest rectory in the kingdom; and on the S side of the church is a Latin inscription, intimating that the place was once a favorite seat of Oswald, king of Northumberland.

Wipperfurth, a town of Westphalia, in the duchy of Berg, seated on the Wipper, near its source, 30 m SSE Duffeldorf.

Wippa, a town of Upper Saxony, in the county of Mansfeld, situate on the Wipper, 10 m WNW Eisleben.

Wirksworth, a town in Derbyshire, with a market on Tuesday. Lead ore is found here in great abundance, and it is the greatest mart for lead in England. Millstones and grindstones are also found in the neighbourhood, as well as veins of antimony. It is seated in a valley, near the source of the Eccleborn, 13 m N by W Derby, and 140 NNW London.

Wirttemberg, or *Wurtemberg*, a sovereign duchy of Germany, in the circle of Suabia; bounded on the N by the palatinate of the Rhine and Franconia, E and S by several provinces of Suabia, and W by the Black forest and the marquisate of Baden. It is 65 m in length, and nearly as much in breadth; and is one of the most populous and fertile countries in Germany, though there are many mountainous and woods. It produces plenty of pasture, corn, fruit, and a great deal of Neckar wine, so called from the river Neckar, which runs through the duchy. There are also mines and salt springs, and much game. Stutgard is the capital; and

WIT

the ancient castle of Wirttemberg is 4 m N of that city.

Wipaden, a town of Germany, in Wetteravia, with a palace belonging to the prince of Nassau-Usingen. The adjacent country is surrounded by pleasant hills, which yield excellent wine. The town has some warm baths, formerly of great repute. It is 6 m N Mentz, and 22 W Frankfort.

Witcham, a town in Cambridgeshire, in the Isle of Ely, with a market on Saturday. It has a considerable trade in corn, and of oil pressed from seeds at mills in the neighbourhood. The number of inhabitants was 6300 in 1811. It is seated on a navigable river, 18 m from the sea, 34 NNW Cambridge, and 89 S London.

Wibby, a seaport of Sweden, capital of the Isle of Gothland, and a bishop's see, with a castle. It is seated on the side of a rock, on the Baltic, 129 m S by E Stockholm. Lon. 18 41 E, lat. 57 36 N.

Wiscasset, a seaport of the district of Maine, in Lincoln county, seated on the Sheepscot, near the sea, 32 m NE Brunswick. Lon. 69 45 W, lat. 43 57 N.

Wischgrad, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Plockko, seated on the Vistula, 18 m E by S Plockko, and 58 WNW Warsaw.

Wisloch, a town of Germany, in the late palatinate of the Rhine, seated on the Elütz, 14 m E by N Spire.

Wismar, a strong seaport of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, with a citadel. By the peace of Westphalia, in 1648, it became the property of Sweden; but it has suffered frequently in subsequent wars, the last time in 1716, when it was taken by the northern confederates, who at the end of the following year blew up and razed its former fortifications. The three principal churches, the townhouse, and the palace of Mecklenburg, are the most remarkable buildings. The royal Swedish tribunal for the German dominions of that crown is established at this place. It is seated on a bay of the Baltic, 30 m E by N Lubec, and 33 WSW Rostock. Lon. 11 34 E, lat. 53 56 N.

Wiston, a town of Wales, in Pembrokeshire, governed by a mayor. It had an extensive castle, which is now in ruins. It is 6 m ENE Haverfordwest, and 248 WNW London.

Witefsk, a strong town of Lithuania, lately the capital of a palatinate of the same name, but now subject to Russia, and in the government of Polotsk. It

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is seated in a morass, at the conflux of the Widwa with the Dwina, 62 m NE Polotsk, and 75 WNW Smolensk. Lon. 29 40 E, lat. 55 43 N.

Witzgenau, a town of Lusatia, on the river Elster, 17 m NNW Budissen.

Witzgenau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Böhmen, on the river Lausnitz, 14 m E Budweis.

Witzgenstein, a castle of Germany, in Westerwald, which gives name to a small county, united to that of Sayn. It stands on a high rock, 13 m NW Marburg.

Witham, a river in Lincolnshire, which flows N by Grantham, to Lincoln, and thence SE by Tattershall and Boston into the German ocean. From Lincoln it has a communication with the Trent, by a navigable canal, called the Fossdike, cut by king Henry I.

Witham, a town in Essex, with a market on Thursday, seated on a rivulet, near its conflux with the Blackwater, 8 m NE Chelmsford, and 38 ENE London.

Witlich, a town of France, in the department of Sarre, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves. It has a castle called Ottenstein, and in the neighbourhood are many copper-mines. It is seated on the Moselle, 19 m NNE Treves.

Witmund, a town of Westphalia, in E Friesland, seated on the Harle, 20 m NE Emden.

Witney, a town in Oxfordshire, with a market on Thursday. Here are manufactures of the finest blankets, and other thick woollens, called bear-skins and kerseys. It is seated on the Windrush, 11 m WSW Oxford and 65 London.

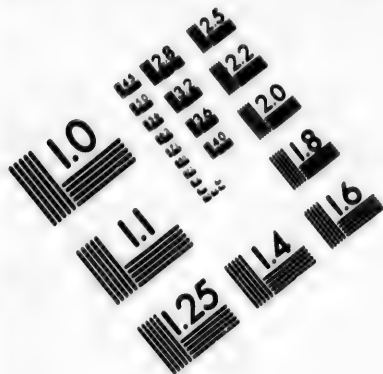
Witlock, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pignitz, with celebrated cloth manufactures, on the river Dosse, 17 m NNW Ruppın.

Wittenberg, a strong town of Germany, capital of Saxony Proper, with a famous university, and a castle. It is the place where the general assemblies of the circle of Upper Saxony are held. Martin Luther began the reformation here, in 1517, and is buried in a chapel belonging to the castle. Wittenberg has suffered greatly by wars, particularly in the siege by the Austrians in 1760. It is seated on the Elbe, over which is a bridge, 65 m NW Dresden. Lon. 12 45 E, lat. 51 54 N.

Wittenburg, a town of Brandenburg, in the mark of Pignitz, seated on the Elbe, 7 m NW Perleberg.

Wittenburg, a town of Lower Sax-







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ony, in Mecklenburg, 15 m wsw Schwerin.

Wittenhall, a large village in Staffordshire, 3 m E Wolverhampton, partaking in the trade of that town.

Wittenstein, a town of Russia, in the government of Livonia, 40 m SE Revel.

Wittlefeymere, a lake in the NE part of Huntingdonshire, 6 m long and 3 broad. It is 4 m S Peterborough.

Witzenhausen, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, seated on the Werra, 18 m E by N Cassel.

Wiveliscomb, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday, and a manufacture of blanketing, kerseys, and other coarse cloths. It stands on the Thone, 20 m N Exeter, and 153 w by S London.

Wivenhoe, a village in Essex, seated on the Coln, 3 m SE Colchester, of which it is the port, and has a custom-house. The Colchester oysters are chiefly barrelled at this place.

Wladikawkas, a town and fortress of Russia, in the province of Caucasia, which may be considered as the key to the military road through the Caucasus into Georgia. It is situate at the E extremity of the valley of the Terek, on the right bank of the river, 30 m W by S Kizlar, and 90 E Catharinograd.

Wladyslaw, a town of Poland, capital of a palatinate of its name, and of the province of Cujavia, with a fort. It is the residence of the bishop of Cujavia, and stands on the Vistula, 98 m WNW Warsaw. Lon. 18 50 E, lat. 52 54 N.

Wlodzimierz, a town of Little Poland, in Volhinia, with a castle; seated on the Bug, 46 m W Lucko.

Wotbo, a town of Westphalia, in the county of Ravensberg, seated on the Weser, 7 m SW Minden.

Wuahoo, one of the Sandwich islands, seven leagues NW of Morotoi. From the appearance of the NE and NW parts, it is the finest island of the group. A bay is formed by the N and W extremities, into which a fine river flows, through a deep valley; but the water is brackish for 200 yards from the entrance. It is supposed to contain 60,000 inhabitants. Lieut. Hergist, who had been sent from England, in 1791, with a supply of provisions for captain Vancouver, then on a voyage of discovery, was here surprised and murdered by the natives, together with Mr. Gooch, the astronomer. Lon. 157 51 W, lat. 21 43 N.

Woburn, a town in Bedfordshire, with a market on Friday. It had an ancient

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abbey, on the site of which the present magnificent building called Woburn Abbey was built by the late duke of Bedford. The town was burnt down in 1724, but has been neatly rebuilt. Near it is found great plenty of fullers earth. It is 12 m S Bedford, and 42 NNW London.

Wodnian, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, seated on the Bianitz, 12 m S Piseck.

Woerden, a town of S Holland, seated on the Rhine, 10 m W Utrecht.

Wokey, or *Okey*, a village in Somersetshire, on the S side of the Mendip hills, 2 m W Wells. Here is a famous cavern, called Wokey Hole, the mouth of which is only six feet high; but it soon expands into a spacious vault, 80 feet in height; the roof composed of pendant rocks, whence a clear water, of a petrifying quality, continually drops. From this grotto a narrow passage descends to another of less height; and beyond a second narrow passage is a third grotto. The extremity is above 200 yards from the entrance.

Woking, a village in Surrey, on the river Wey, 5 m NNE Guildford. In the manor-house here died Margaret countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VIII. The shell of the guard room is still remaining.

Wokingham or *Oakingham*, a corporate town in Berkshire, with a market on Tuesday, noted for a great supply of poultry. Here all the courts for Windsor forest are held. Four m to the SSE are vestiges of some Roman entrenchments called Cesar's Camp. It is 7 m ESE Reading, and 31 W by S London.

Wolau, a strong town of Silesia, capital of a principality of the same name, with a fine castle, many handsome buildings, and a great woollen manufacture. It is seated near the Oder, surrounded by a morass, 20 m NW Breslau. Lon. 16 45 E, lat. 51 18 N.

Wolbeck, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Munster, 7 m SSE Munster.

Woldeck, a town of Lower Saxony, in Mecklenburg, 21 m ENE Strelitz.

Wolfach, a town of Suabia, in the principality of Furstenberg, on a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Kintzig, 19 m NE Friburg.

Wolfenbuttle, a principality of Lower Saxony, which constitutes a part of the duchy of Brunswick. It is divided into two parts by the principalities of Hildesheim and Halberstadt; the northern borders on the duchies of Luneburg

and Magdeburg, between the principality of the abbey of Cisterciens, and Wernigerode.

abundance of silk, and various fruit. The soil is arable land, but iron, and fine porcelain, and salt. The principal religion is the Lutheran.

Wolfenbuttle, Saxony, capital of the same name, time the residence which is an cabinet of curiosities. The and is called In the principal place of the mirable piece of bottle is seated Ocker, 7 m SW Halberstadt, 10 N.

Wolferdike, in Zealand, Beveland.

Wolfsberg, Carinthia, w Levant, at the ENE Clagenfurt.

Wolgast, rania, with the Baltic. The castle is seated on the P Oder, 54 m lat. 54 4 N.

Wolkenstein, in the circle on a rock, Chemnitz.

Wolkomy, the palatinate on the Ros

Wollin, Pomerania, the same name branches of the Diwens Stettin.

Wolmir, ny, in the river Ohr

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and Magdeburg; the southern lies between the principality of Hildesheim, the abbey of Corvey, and the county of Wernigerode. The *n* part produces abundance of grain, grain, flax, hemp, silk, and various kinds of pulse and fruit. The *s* part is hilly and has little arable land, but yields plenty of timber and iron, and has manufactures of glass and fine porcelain, with a very rich mine and salt works in the Hartz forest. The principal rivers are the Weser, Leine, and Ocker. The established religion is the Lutheran.

Wolfenbüttele, a strong city of Lower Saxony, capital of the principality of the same name. It has a castle, a long time the residence of the dukes, in which is an excellent library, with a cabinet of curiosities relating to natural history. The academy is very famous, and is called the Ducal great school. In the principal church is the burial-place of the princes, which is an admirable piece of architecture. Wolfenbüttele is seated in a marshy soil, on the Ocker, 7 m *s* by w Brunswick, and 30 w Halberstadt. Lon. 10 45 *E*, lat. 52 10 *N*.

Wolferfsdike, a small island of Holland, in Zealand, between *N* Beveland and *S* Beveland.

Wolfsberg, a town of Germany, in Carinthia, with a castle; seated on the Levant, at the foot of a mountain, 26 m *ENE* Clagenfurt.

Wolgast, a seaport of Hither Pomerania, with one of the best harbours on the Baltic. Only the tower of its ancient castle is now standing. It is seated on the Peene, or *w* channel of the Oder, 54 m *NW* Stettin. Lon. 13 52 *E*, lat. 54 4 *N*.

Wolkenstein, a town of Lower Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg, with a castle on a rock, near the Zichopa, 15 m *SE* Chemnitz.

Wolkomysh, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck, seated on the Ros, 23 m *SE* Grodno.

Wollin, a fortified town of Hither Pomerania, capital of a fertile island of the same name, between the two eastern branches of the Oder. It is seated on the Diwenow, 12 m *SW* Camin, and 30 m *Stettin*. Lon. 14 40 *E*, lat. 53 50 *N*.

Wolmirstadt, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Magdeburg, on the river Ohra, 10 m *N* Magdeburg.

Woloczok, a town of Russia, in the government of Novogorod. Here is a canal which unites the Tiverza with the Afta, and the carrying trade upon it is

W O O

considerable. It is 100 m *SE* Novogorod. Lon. 34 20 *E*, lat. 57 30 *N*.

Woltingham, a town in the county of Durham, with a market on Tuesday, situate on the Wear, amid mines of lead and coal, 16 m *w* Durham, and 257 *NNW* London.

Wolverhampton, a town in Staffordshire, with a market on Wednesday. It has a collegiate church, annexed to the deanery of Windfor, and a handsome chapel. The number of inhabitants was 12,565 in 1801, and 14,836 in 1811. Here is a great iron manufacture, consisting of locks, hinges, buckles, corkscrews, and japanned ware. It is seated on a hill, nearly encompassed by canals, 16 m *s* Stafford, and 122 *NW* London.

Wolvey, a village in Warwickshire, 5 m *SE* Nuneaton. Here Edward IV was surprised and taken prisoner by Richard Nevil earl of Warwick.

Womeldorf, a town of Pennsylvania, in Berks county, 68 m *NW* Philadelphia.

Woodbridge, a town in Suffolk, with a market on Wednesday, seated on the *E* side of a sandy hill, by the river Deben, 8 m from the sea. It has docks for building ships, convenient wharfs, and a great corn trade. It is 7 m *ENE* Ipswich, and 77 *NE* London.

Woodbridge, a town of New Jersey, in Middlesex county, 3 m *N* by *w* Amboy, and 70 *NE* Philadelphia.

Woodbury, a town of New Jersey, chief of Gloucester county. It is situate near the Delaware, 9 m *s* Philadelphia.

Woodchester, a village in Gloucestershire, 2 m *s* Stroud. It has a broadcloth and a silk manufacture. A great tessellated pavement and other splendid Roman antiquities have been discovered here.

Woods, Lake of the, a lake of *N* America, 90 m long and 30 where broadest, but very irregular in its shape. It lies between the Winnepeg and Lake Superior, chiefly in the territory of the United States, but the *N* part is in Upper Canada. It contains several islands; and the lands on its banks are covered with oaks, pines, firs, &c.

Woodstock, a borough in Oxfordshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Tuesday. It is chiefly noted for Blenheim house, built at the expense of the nation for the duke of Marlborough, in memory of his signal victory over the French and Bavarians, in 1704. In Blenheim park originally stood a royal pa-

W O O

lace, the favorite retreat of several kings of England, till the reign of Charles I, when it was almost wholly in ruins. After the building of Blenheim, every trace of this edifice was removed, and two elms were planted on its site. King Ethelred held a parliament at Woodstock palace; and here Alfred the great translated Boetius de Consolatione Philosophiae. Henry I beautified the palace; and here resided Rosamond, mistress of Henry II. Edmund, second son of Edward I, was born at this palace; also Edward, eldest son of Edward III; and here the princess Elizabeth was confined by her sister Mary. Woodstock has a manufacture of gloves, and of steel watch chains. The poet Chaucer was born, lived, and died here. It is 8 m NW Oxford, and 62 m NW London.

Woodstock, a town of Virginia, chief of Shenandoah county. It stands on a branch of Shenandoah river, 24 m SSW Winchester and 80 m NW Alexandria.

Woodstown, a town of New Jersey, in Salem county, 12 m N by E Salem, and 26 SSW Philadelphia.

Wooler, a town in Northumberland, with a market on Thursday. Near this town the Scots were defeated on Holyrood day 1402; and the battle was so bloody, that it gave the name of Redriggs to the place where it was fought. Wooler is seated on the river Till, near the Cheviot hills, 14 m S Berwick, and 317 N by W London.

Woolpit, a village in Suffolk, 8 m E by S Bury St. Edmund, noted for making white bricks.

Woolwich, a town in Kent, with a market on Friday. It is of great note for being the most ancient military and naval arsenal in England, and for its royal dock-yard, where men of war have been built as early as the reign of Henry VIII. At the eastern part of the town is the royal arsenal, in which are vast magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, balls, powder, and other warlike stores; a foundery for casting ordnance; and a laboratory, where fireworks and cartridges are made, and bombs, carcasses, grenades, &c. charged for public service. Here are also extensive artillery barracks, for the accommodation of the officers and privates; and a royal military academy, where cadets are instructed in the artillery and engineer service. Woolwich is seated on the Thames, which is here so deep that large ships may at all times ride with safety. The number of inhabitants

W O R

was 9826 in 1801, and 17,054 in 1811. It is 8 m E London.

Worcester, a town of Massachusetts, capital of Worcester county, and the largest inland town in New England. It has manufactures of pot and pearl-ash, cotton and linen goods, and some other articles. It is situate in a healthy vale, 45 m W by S Boston. Lon. 71 55 W, lat. 42 20 N.

Worcester, the capital of Worcester-shire, and a bishop's see, with a market on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It contains nine churches, beside the cathedral, and two more without the walls of the city; also meeting-houses for various sectaries as well as Roman catholics. Edgar's Tower, a strong portal, is part of its ancient castle; here are also three grammar-schools, seven hospitals, a public infirmary, and a well-contrived quay. It is governed by a mayor, carries on a considerable trade in carpets and gloves, and has a royal manufacture of elegant china-ware. The number of inhabitants was 13,671 in 1801, and 13,814 in 1811. Here Cromwell, in 1651, obtained a victory over the Scotch army, which had marched into England to reinstate Charles II, who, after this defeat, escaped with great difficulty into France. Worcester is seated on the Severn, 36 m NNE Bristol, and 111 m NW London. Lon. 2 0 W, lat. 52 9 N.

Worcestershire, a county of England, bounded on the N by Shropshire and Staffordshire, E by Warwickshire, SE and S by Gloucestershire, and W by Herefordshire. It is 30 m long and 20 broad, containing 431,360 acres; is divided into five-hundreds, and 171 parishes; has one city and 11 market-towns; and sends nine members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 139,333 in 1801, and 160,546 in 1811. The soil in the vales and meadows is very rich, particularly the vale of Evesham, which is styled the granary of these parts. The hills have generally an easy ascent, except the Malvern hills in the SW part of the county, and feed large flocks of sheep. The other hills are the Licky, near Broomsgrove, toward the N; and the Bredon hills, toward the SE. This county had formerly two large forests, but the iron and salt-works have in a manner destroyed them. Here is plenty of fruit of most sorts, especially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges. The chief commodities are coal, corn, hops, cloth, cheese, cider, perry,

and salt. The Severn, Teme or Worcester, a town on the S side of the influx of the Huesden.

Worcum, a town in the duchy of Cornwall, seated near the mouth of the Taw, 10 m NW Lewarden.

Worden, a town in the duchy of Cornwall, seated near the mouth of the Taw, 10 m NW Lewarden.

Worden, a town in Saxony, in the duchy of Saxony, in the NW Stade.

Wordinborg, a town on the S coast of the island of Zealand, from which the passage to the island of Hven is made. It is 46 m N, lat. 55 11 58 N.

Workington, a town in Cumberland, at the mouth of the coast of the Cumbria, admits vessels of all burr is commodious landing-place when the war was in England. In 1651, a large iron foundry, numerous collieries, and manufactures are the coal trade, the number of inhabitants was 5807 in 1801, and 5807 in 1811. Cockermouth, Lon. 3 27 W, lat. 54 27 N.

Workop, a town in the county of Northampton, was once an important town, and remains; and lofty towers at the side of the town, was the site of the licorice are grown in the town is the county of Norfolk, which was destroyed in 1604, and 2 m to the S of the town, seat of the county, canal from the town passes near the town, Newark, and

Worms, a town in the department of the Moselle, imperial city, seat of a prince-bishop. It is 1521, in which year the cathedral principal altar, and in 1689, it was almost reduced

WOR

and salt. The principal rivers are the Severn, Teme or Tend, and Avon.

Worcum, a town of S Holland, seated on the s side of the Meuse, just below the influx of the Wual, 8 m ssw Huefden.

Worcum, a town of Holland, in Friesland, seated near the Zuider zee, 18 m sw Lewarden.

Worden, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Holstein, situate on the Elbe, 10 m nw Gluckstadt.

Worden, Großen, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Bremen, 10 m nnw Stade.

Wordinborg, a seaport of Denmark, on the s coast of the island of Zealand, from which there is a much frequented passage to the islands of Falster and Laland. It is 46 m ssw Copenhagen. Lon. 11 58 E, lat. 55 3 N.

Workington, a seaport in Cumberland, at the mouth of the Derwent, on the coast of the Irish sea. The river admits vessels of 400 tons, and the harbour is commodious. This was the landing-place of Mary queen of Scots, when she was driven to take refuge in England. In the neighbourhood is a large iron foundery, some salt-works, and numerous collieries. The principal manufactures are canvas and cordage, but the coal trade is its chief support. The number of inhabitants was 5766 in 1801, and 5807 in 1811. It is 8 m w by s Cockermouth, and 302 nnw London. Lon. 3 27 w, lat. 54 31 N.

Workop, a town in Nottinghamshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here was once an abbey, the gate of which remains; and also its church, with two lofty towers at the w end. On the w side of the town is a circular hill, which was the site of a castle. Quantities of licorice are grown in the vicinity. Near the town is the noble seat of the duke of Norfolk, the ancient structure of which was destroyed by fire in 1764; and 2 m to the se Clumber Park, the seat of the duke of Newcastle. The canal from Chesterfield to the Trent passes near this town. It is 22 m nw Newark, and 146 n by w London.

Worms, a town of France, in the department of Mont Tonnerre, lately an imperial city of Germany, and the capital of a princely bishopric of the same name. It is famous for a diet held in 1521, in which Luther assisted in person. The cathedral is magnificent, and the principal Lutheran church has a beautiful altar, and fine paintings. In the war of 1689, it was taken by the French, who almost reduced it to ashes. In 1743,

WRI

a treaty was concluded here between Great Britain, Hungary, and Sardinia. In 1792, Worms surrendered to the French, who were obliged to evacuate it the next year, after the loss of Mentz; but it was again taken by them in 1794. It is seated on the Rhine, 27 m ssw Mentz. Lon. 8 28 E, lat. 49 36 N.

Worsley, a town in Lancashire, noted for its immense coal-works, &c. The inhabitants were 5062 in 1801, and 6151 in 1811. It stands on the duke of Bridgewater's canal, 7 m nnw Manchester.

Worstead, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday. This place is noted for the introduction of that sort of twisted yarn called *worsted*; and has now a manufacture of stockings and stuffs. It is 12 m n Norwich, and 121 ne London.

Worthington, a town of Massachusetts, in Hampshire county, 19 m w by n Northampton.

Wotton Bassett, a borough in Wiltshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. It is a mean town, 30 m n Salisbury, and 88 w London.

Wotton under Edge, a town in Gloucestershire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of cloth. It is seated under a fertile eminence, 20 m ne Bristol, and 109 nnw London.

Wragby, a town in Lincolnshire, with a market on Thursday, 11 m ene Lincoln, and 143 n London.

Wrath, Cape, a rugged and lofty promontory of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire, which is the nw point of Great Britain. Lon. 4 47 w, lat. 58 34 N.

Wrekin, a noted hill or mountain in Shropshire, 8 m ese of Shrewsbury. It was a famous station of the Romans, and its height is 1320 feet above the level of the sea.

Wrentham, a town of Massachusetts, in Norfolk county, 27 m ssw Boston.

Wrexham, a town of Wales, in Denbighshire, with a market on Monday and Thursday. It is the largest town in North Wales, and a great mart for flannel. The number of inhabitants was 4039 in 1801, and 4524 in 1811. It has the language and appearance of an English town, and a large church with a lofty steeple. In the vicinity is a foundery for cannon and other articles; and the adjacent country affords plenty of lead. It is seated on a river, which flows into the Dee, 13 m w by s Chester, and 176 nnw London. Lon. 3 10 w, lat. 53 2 N.

Wriezen, or *Brietzen*, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, situate

WUR

on a lake formed by the inundations of the Oder, 37 m **NNE** Berlin.

Wington, a town in Somersetshire, with a market on Tuesday. Much tansie is grown here, and sold to the cloth manufacturers. It is the birth-place of the celebrated John Locke, and seated near the source of the Ye, 10 m **SW** Bristol, and 125 **W** London.

Wrotham, a town in Kent, with a market on Tuesday. It has a large church, in which are 16 stalls; and the archbishops of Canterbury formerly had a palace here. It is 11 m **WNW** Maidstone, and 24 **SE** London.

Wroxeter, a village in Shropshire, near the Severn, 5 m **SE** Shrewsbury. It is said to have been a city built by the Britons, 3 m in circuit, environed by a thick wall and a deep trench, which may be traced in several places; and over the river are the traces of a bridge, discernible at low water.

Wunnenberg, a town of Westphalia, in the principality of Paderborn, which received its name from a victory gained by Charlemagne over the Saxons in 974. It is 14 m **S** Paderborn.

Wunschelburg, a town of Silesia, in the county of Glatz, with a good trade in yarn, 10 m **WNW** Glatz.

Wunsdorf, a town of Lower Saxony, in the principality of Calenberg, 10 m **WNW** Hanover.

Wunsiedel, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bayreuth. Near it are mines of copper and iron, and quarries of marble. It is seated on the Rosslau, 12 m **W** Egra, and 34 **E** Bayreuth.

Wurtemberg; see *Wirtemberg*.

Wurtzburg, a duchy of Germany, comprehending a great part of Franconia. It is 65 m long and 50 broad; bounded on the **N** by Henneberg, **E** by Bamberg, **S** by Anspach, Hohenlohe, and Mergentheim, and **W** by Wertheim, Mentz, and Fulda. The soil is very fertile, and produces more corn and wine than the inhabitants consume. This territory was lately a bishopric, and its sovereign one of the greatest ecclesiastical princes of the empire; but it was given as a principality to the elector of Bavaria, in 1803; and by the treaty of Pressburg, in 1805, it was ceded to the archduke Ferdinand, in the place of Salzburg.

Wurtzburg, a fortified city of Franconia, capital of a duchy of the same name, with a magnificent palace, a university, an arsenal, and a handsome hospital. The fortress stands on an eminence, and communicates with the city by a stone bridge; it includes the late

WYE

episcopal palace, and a church, supposed to be the oldest in Franconia. Beside the cathedral, there are several collegiate and parish churches, colleges, abbeys, and convents. Here is a cannon and bell foundry; also cloth and stuff manufactures established in the house of correction. Wurtzburg was taken, in 1796, by the French, who were defeated here soon after, and the city retaken; but they became masters of it again in 1800. It is seated on the Maine, 40 m **WNW** Bamberg, and 65 **ENE** Frankfurt. Lon. 10 14 **E**, lat. 49 46 **N**.

Wurzach, a town of Suabia, in the county of Waldburg, with a castle; situate on the Altrach, 17 m **N** Wangen, and 28 **S** by **W** Ulm.

Wurzen, or *Wurtzen*, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, with a castle. It was formerly a bishop's see; and has a cathedral and two churches. Here are fine bleaching grounds for linen; but the principal trade is in beer, of which great quantities are exported. It is situate on the Muldau, 15 m **E** Leipzig, and 44 **WNW** Dresden.

Wusterhausen, a town of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, seated on the Spree, 15 m **SSE** Berlin.—Another, seated on the Dosse, 17 m **ENE** Havelberg, and 44 **NW** Berlin.

Wustrau, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Luneburg, seated on the Dumme, at its conflux with the Jetze, 14 m **S** Danneberg.

Wycomb, or *High Wycomb*, a borough in Buckinghamshire, governed by a mayor, with a market on Friday. In 1744 a Roman tessellated pavement was discovered in an adjacent meadow; and near it are many corn and paper-mills. It is seated on the Wyck, 12 m **SSE** Aylesbury, and 31 **WNW** London.

Wye, a town in Kent, whose market is now disused; seated on the Stour, 10 m **SSW** Canterbury, and 55 **SE** London.

Wye, or *Ye*, a river of Holland, which enters the Zuider zee, 5 m **E** Amsterdam, and forms the boundary between **N** and **S** Holland. It is rather an arm or bay of the Zuider zee, and vessels go out of it into the lake of Haerlem, by the river Spar.

Wye, a river that issues from Plym-limmon hill, in the **S** part of Montgomeryshire, very near the source of the Severn. It crosses the **NE** corner of Radnorshire, giving name to the town of Rhyadergowy [Fall of the Wye] where it is precipitated in a cataract. Then flowing between this county and Brecknockshire, it enters Herefordshire, passing by Hay to Hereford,

a few miles below Lug; it then flows into the mouth, and separates Monmouth and Severn, below which is navigable almost to the Severn from the Severn from the cester.

Wyl; see *W*.

Wymondham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday. It has a large church, in which is the tomb of a king, and an abbey, and on the river, the rebel, vi. Here is a queen Elizabeth's school, and 1000.

Wyre, a river of Lancashire, rises 6 m **SE** of the town of Poulton.

Xabea, a fortress, near the coast, 44 m **NE** Ali, 38 48 **N**.

Xacca, or *Sacca*, a town in Val di Ma. Here are large quantities of corn, and beautiful vases. The soil is very fertile, and produces sulphur, and celebrated honey. It is seated on the coast, at the mouth of the river, 12 m **SE** Mazarin, 13 12 **N**.

Xagua, a town in the island of Cuba, 15 m in circuit, and is in the mountains. It is in the **W** end of the island, 80 45 **W**, lat. 20 45 **N**.

Xalapa, a town in the province of Vera Cruz, The richest and most fertile of the province, and has houses of a cool retreat, uninhabitable in the summer. It stands at the foot of the mountains, in a very fertile soil, 19 20 **N**.

Xalisco, a town in the province of Guadalupe, 10000, the capital of the province, and is in the mountains, 19 20 **N**.

Xativa, a town in the province of Valencia, 10000, the capital of the province, and is in the mountains, 19 20 **N**.

X A T

a few miles below which it receives the Lug; it then flows by Ross and Monmouth, and separating the counties of Monmouth and Gloucester, enters the Severn, below Chepstow. This river is navigable almost to Hay, and a canal forms a communication between it and the Severn from Hereford to Gloucester.

Wyl; see Weil.

Wymondham, a town in Norfolk, with a market on Friday, and a manufacture of small wooden ware. The church is the eastern part of an ancient abbey, and on its lofty steeple was hung Ket, the rebel, in the reign of Edward VI. Here is a free-school founded by queen Elizabeth. It is 9 m WSW Norwich, and 100 NNE London.

Wyre, a river in Lancashire, which rises 6 m SE Lancaster, passes by Garstang, and enters the Irish sea, below Poulton.

X.

Xabea, a seaport of Spain, in Valencia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, 44 m NE Alicant. Lon. 0 3 E, lat. 38 48 N.

Xacca, or *Sciacca*, a seaport of Sicily, in Val di Mazara, with an old castle. Here are large granaries for the reception of corn, and manufactures of beautiful vases. The chief exports are corn, sulphur, and barilla. In the vicinity are celebrated hot baths. It is seated on the E coast, at the foot of a mountain, 30 m SE Mazara, and 48 SSW Palermo. Lon. 13 12 E, lat. 37 35 N.

Xagua, a seaport on the S coast of the island of Cuba, seated on a bay that is 15 m in circuit, and surrounded by mountains. It is one of the finest ports in the W Indies, 84 m SE Havana. Lon. 80 45 W, lat. 22 10 N.

Xalapa, a city of New Spain, in the province of Tlascala, and a bishop's see. The richest merchants of Vera Cruz have houses here, in which they enjoy a cool retreat, while the coast is almost uninhabitable from the great heats. The inhabitants are estimated at 13,000. It stands at the foot of a basaltic mountain, in a very romantic situation, 50 m WSW Vera Cruz. Lon. 96 55 W, lat. 19 20 N.

Xalisco, a town of New Spain, which gives name to a district, in the province of Guadalupe. It is 14 m NW Compostella, the capital of the district.

Xativa, or *St. Philip*, a town of

X I C

Spain, in Valencia, with a handsome church and several fine fountains. Having taken the part of Charles III, in 1707, Philip V ordered it to be demolished, and a new town to be built called St. Philip. It is seated on the side of a hill, by the river Xucar, 32 m SW Valencia, and 50 NW Alicant. Lon. 0 14 W, lat. 39 4 N.

Xavier, or *Sabi*, the capital of the kingdom of Whidah, in Guinea. It is populous, and a great market is held every Wednesday and Saturday, at the distance of a mile from the town, where slaves of both sexes are sold, as well as oxen, sheep, dogs, hogs, fish, and birds; also the various commodities of Whidah manufacture, and every thing of European, Asiatic, or African production. Xavier is seated near the river Euphrates, about 7 m from the sea. Lon. 2 30 E, lat. 6 40 N.

Xavier, a town of Spain, in Navarre, the birthplace of the celebrated Romish saint and missionary of that name. It is 35 m SE Pamplona.

Xavier, *St.* a town of Paraguay, in the province of La Plata, 200 m W Rio Janeiro. Lon. 50 6 W, lat. 24 0 S.

Xauco, a town of Peru, noted for its silver mines; seated in a fertile country, on a river of the same name, 100 m E Lima.

Xenil, a river of Spain, which rises in the E part of Granada, and flows by Granada, Loxa, and Ecija, into the Guadalquivir.

Xeres, a town of New Spain, in the province of Nicaragua, seated on a river that flows into Fonseca bay, 70 m NW Leon. Lon. 88 20 W, lat. 13 24 N.

Xeres de los Caballeros, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, seated near the Ardila, 38 m S Badajoz.

Xeres de la Frontera, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, famous for the wine called Sherry. It is seated on a rivulet, which soon joins the Guadalete, 38 m SSW Seville.

Xeres de la Frontera, a town of New Spain, in the S part of the province of Zacatecas, 80 m N by E Guadalupe. Lon. 102 50 W, lat. 22 22 N.

Xeres de Guadiana, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, seated on the Guadiana, 28 m N by E Ayamonte.

Xerica, a town of Spain, in Valencia, on the river Morviedo, at the foot of a mountain, on which are the remains of an ancient castle, 15 m NW Segorbe.

Xerumenha, a town of Portugal, in Alentejo, 13 m SW Badajoz, and 30 E Evora.

Xitoco, an island of Japan, between

Y A N

Nippon and Ximo, 450 m in circumference.

Ximena, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a foundry for iron cannons and balls; situate on the side of a steep rock, near the Guadaro, 18 m NNW Gibraltar.

Ximo, an island of Japan, the second in size and eminence. It is 450 m in circuit, and lies to the SW of Nippon, from which it is divided by a narrow channel.

Xixona, a town of Spain, in Valencia, seated among mountains, in a country that produces excellent wine, and the valuable drug called Kermes. It is 15 m N Alicant.

Xucar, a river of Spain, which rises in the NE part of New Castile, passes by Cuenza, and entering the province of Valencia, runs into the gulf of Valencia, at the town of Cullera.

Xudnograd, a town of Turkish Croatia, 17 m N Sebenico, and 37 E Kzara.

Y.

Yachta, a fort of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of Chinese Tartary, 48 m SSW Selenginsk.

Yadkin; see *Pedee*.

Yaik, *Yaitsk*; see *Ural*, *Ural'sk*.

Yakobsfadt, a town of Courland, situate on the Dwina, 75 m ESE Mittau.

Yakoubovo, a town of Russia, in the government of Polotsk, with a castle. Here, in July, 1812, the Russians defeated the French in a battle that continued three days. It is 26 m N by W Polotsk.

Yakutsk, or *Jakutskoi*, a town of Siberia, in the government of Irkutsk, capital of a province of the same name. It has a wooden fort, and is seated on the Lena, 960 m NE Irkutsk. Lon. 129 48 E, lat. 62 2 N.

Yale, the capital of a province of the same name, in the island of Ceylon, 56 m SE Candy.

Yamburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Petersburg, situate on the Luga, 20 m E Narva.

Yamina, a town of Negroland, in Bambara, near the river Niger, 66 m SW Sego.

Yang tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. Its district is intersected by a number of canals; and it carries on a great trade, particularly in salt, which is made on the seacoast of this jurisdiction. The city stands on the left bank of the Kian-

Y A R

ku, where the Imperial canal crosses that river, 405 m S by E Peking. Lon. 118 54 E, lat. 32 26 N.

Yao-gan, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. Its territory is intermixed with mountains, fine forests, and fruitful valleys, and produces abundance of musk. Near the city is a salt spring, from which is made very white salt. It is 100 m W by N Yun-nan. Lon. 100 45 E, lat. 25 12 N.

Yao-tchen, a city of China of the first rank, in Kiang-si, on the W side of the lake Poyang, 700 m S Peking. Lon. 116 40 E, lat. 29 8 N.

Yare, a river in Norfolk, formed by the confluence of several streams that rise in the heart of the country. It passes by Norwich, and is navigable thence to Yarmouth, where it enters the German ocean.

Yarkan, or *Irken*, a town of Tartary, in the country of Cashgur, with a large palace, where the khan of the Eluth Tartars generally resides. It has a considerable trade, and stands in a fertile country, on a river of the same name, 100 m SE Cashgur. Lon. 79 4 E, lat. 38 40 N.

Yarm, a town in N Yorkshire, with a market on Thursday, and a great trade in corn and lead; seated on the Tees, 17 m N by E Northallerton, and 239 N by W London.

Yarmouth, a seaport and borough in Norfolk, governed by a mayor, with a market on Wednesday and Saturday. It is seated at the mouth of the Yare, and has a convenient harbour, with a very extensive quay. Its foreign trade is considerable, and it also sends ships to the Greenland fishery. A great number of herrings are cured here, and under the name of red herrings, are either consumed at home, or exported to southern countries. Yarmouth is much frequented for sea-bathing. It has two churches, and a very spacious market-place; but the streets, in general, are very narrow. The number of inhabitants was 14,485 in 1801, and 17,977 in 1811. Off the mouth of the harbour is a bar, which prevents the entry of ships of large burden; and the many sandbanks off the coast form the Yarmouth Roads, so noted for frequent shipwrecks. Yarmouth is 23 m E Norwich, and 124 NE London. Lon. 1 45 E, lat. 52 38 N.

Yarmouth, a borough in Hampshire, on the NW coast of the isle of Wight, with a fortified castle, and a convenient quay. It is seated at the mouth of the Yar, 10 m W Newport.

Yarmouth, in Barnstable, the peninsula Barnstable.

Yarmouth, strict of Mul on a small bay, 14 m N.

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Yarmouth, a seaport of Massachusetts, in Barnstable county, on the N side of the peninsula of Cape Cod, 3 m NNW Barnstable. Lon. 70 12 W, lat. 41 53 N.

Yarmouth, North, a town of the district of Maine, in Cumberland county, on a small river that flows into Casco bay, 14 m N by E Portland.

Yaruqui, a village of the kingdom of Quito, near a plain of the same name, 12 m NE Quito. This plain was chosen for the base of the operations for measuring an arch of the meridian, by Ulloa and the French mathematicians.

Yasley, a town in Huntingdonshire, with a market on Tuesday, and extensive barracks; seated on an eminence, near Witlesey-mere, 3 m S Peterborough, and 78 N London.

Yaynan-gheum, a town of Birmah, celebrated for the oil wells in its neighbourhood, which supply the whole empire, and many parts of India, with petroleum. The inhabitants are employed in making jurs to contain the oil. It stands on a creek of the Irrawaddy, 28 m S by E Sillab-mew.

Ydied; see *Yiad*.

Ye; see *Wye*.

Yea, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, with a trade in glass, wine, brandy, &c. It is seated in a valley, watered by a river, 50 m SSE Pisco, and 170 SSE Lima.

Yell, one of the Shetland islands, to the N of that called Mainland. It is 20 m long and 8 broad, and has several good harbours. The only arable land is on the coast, the interior affording coarse pasturage for sheep and bees.

Yellow River; see *Hoan-ho*.

Yellow Sea, or *Leao-tong*, a gulf of China, between the provinces of Petcheli and Chan-tong on the W, and the peninsula of Corea on the E.

Yellowstone River; see *Rochejaune*.

Yemen, a province of Arabia Felix, comprehending the finest and most fertile part of Arabia, and lying on the coast of the Red sea and Indian ocean. Millet is the grain chiefly grown; but the principal object of cultivation is coffee, which is all carried to Beit el Faki. Nearly the whole commerce of the country is carried on by Mocha, but Sana is the capital.

Yenikale, a town and fortress of Crimea, on the strait of Taman. The fortress stands on some high cliffs E of the town, and commands the passage between the Black sea and the sea of Azoph. The vicinity abounds in antiquities. It is 56 m E by N Caffa. Lon. 36 22 E, lat. 45 12 N.

YEZ

Yenisei, or *Jenisi*, a large river of Siberia, which runs from S to N, and enters the Frozen ocean, to the S of the bay of Ob.

Yenisei, or *Jenishol*, a town of Siberia, in the province of Tomsk, on the river Yenisei, 310 m ENE Tomsk. Lon. 92 35 E, lat. 58 6 N.

Yenne, a town of Savoy, near the Rhone, 13 m NW Chambéry.

Yen-nga, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chen-shi, on the river Yen, 390 m SW Peking. Lon. 108 50 E, lat. 36 44 N.

Yen-ping, a city of China, of the first rank, in Fokien; seated on the brow of a mountain, by the river Minio, 820 m S Peking. Lon. 116 54 E, lat. 26 40 N.

Yen-tehou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Chan-tong. Its district, which is enclosed between two considerable rivers, is well cultivated, and the mountains covered with woods. It is 270 m S Peking. Lon. 116 36 E, lat. 39 44 N.

Yen-tehou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang. In the neighbourhood are mines of copper, and trees that yield an excellent varnish, which, when once dry, never melts again, and will bear boiling water. The paper made here is in high esteem. It is 630 m SSE Peking. Lon. 119 14 E, lat. 29 30 N.

Yen-tching, a town of China, in Chan-tong, where a kind of glass is made, so delicate, that it will not endure the inclemencies of the air. It is 45 m SE Tli-nan.

Yeovil, a corporate town in Somersetshire, with a market on Friday. Here are manufactures of cloth and leather gloves; and the trade in hemp and flax is considerable. It is seated on the Yeov or Ivel, 20 m S Wells, and 122 W by S London.

Yezdikhast, a town of Persia, in Farsistan, on the confines of Irac-Agemi; seated on a rocky eminence, 75 m SSE Isfahan, and 130 N by W Shiraz.

Yetholm, a town of Scotland, in Roxburghshire, on the rivulet Bowmont, and borders of Northumberland, 9 m SE Kelso.

Yezd, a city of Persia, in Irak, on the borders of Kerman. It has manufactures of silk and cotton stuffs, fine porcelain, and carpets; and is a place of considerable trade. The inhabitants are estimated at above 90,000, of whom 15,000 are Guebres, or worshippers of fire. The city is destitute of a wall, and the fort has a mean appearance.

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Cattle are scarce here, and the greatest part of its corn is obtained from the vicinity of Ispahan. It is situate in a sandy desert, contiguous to a high range of mountains, 200 m E by S Ispahan. Lon. 36 10 E, lat. 31 30 N.

Ylo, a seaport of Peru, in the province of Charcas, 70 m NNE Arica. Lon. 71 13 W, lat. 17 36 S.

Yonkers, a town of New York, in West Chester county, on the river Hudson, 17 m NNE New York.

Yonne, a department of France, containing part of the late province of Burgundy. It is so called from a river, which rises in the department of Nièvre, flows by Chateau-Chinon, Clamecy, Auxerre, Joigny, and Sens, and joins the Seine at Montereau. Auxerre is the capital.

York, a city, the capital of Yorkshire, and an archbishop's see, with a market on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is the Eboracum of the Romans, and many of their coffins, urns, coins, &c. have been found here. It has always been considered as the capital of the North, and, in point of rank, as the second city in the kingdom. Though now surpassed in wealth and populousness by many of the more modern trading towns, it still supports a considerable degree of consequence, and is the residence of many genteel families. The number of inhabitants was 16,145 in 1801, and 19,099 in 1811. The cathedral of St. Peter, generally called the Minster, is reckoned the largest and most magnificent Gothic structure in the world: the E window is said hardly to have its equal for tracery, painting, and preservation, and was the work of John Thornton, a glazier of Coventry, in 1405. Beside the cathedral, York contains 17 churches in use; though in the reign of Henry V there were 44 parish-churches, 17 chapels, and nine religious houses. It is divided by the Ouse into two parts, which are united by a stone bridge of five arches, the centre one 81 feet wide; and the river is navigable to the bridge for vessels of 70 tons, although it is 60 m from the sea. York is surrounded by walls, in which are four gates and five posterns. It has a castle, which was formerly a place of great strength, but is now a county prison for debtors and felons. Near it, on an artificial mount, is Clifford's Tower, a round shell, said by some to have been raised by William I, but others deem it a Roman work. It was used as a garrison in the civil wars, and till the year 1683, when the magazine

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blowing up, reduced it to its present form. Without Bootham bar stood the magnificent abbey of St. Mary, some ruins of which remain, and on the site of part of it is the manor or royal palace, built by Henry VIII, where several of the kings have lodged, though it is now neglected. York is a county of itself, governed by a lord-mayor; the prefix of lord being given by Richard II; and its county includes Ainsty Liberty, in which are 35 villages and hamlets. The guild-hall, built in 1446, is a grand structure supported by two rows of oak pillars, each pillar a single tree. The corporation built a mansion-house, in 1728, for the lord-mayor; and among the other modern buildings are a noble assembly-house, designed by the earl of Burlington; an elegant court-house, on the right of the castle; a theatre-royal, a county hospital, and an asylum for lunatics. York is 190 m SSE Edinburgh, and 195 N by W London. Lon. 1 7 W, lat. 53 59 N.

York, a city of Upper Canada, and the seat of government of that province. It is situate on the NW side of Lake Ontario, with an excellent harbour, formed by a long peninsula, which embraces a basin of water sufficiently large to contain a considerable fleet. On the extremity of the peninsula, called Gibraltar Point, are stores and blockhouses, which command the entrance of the harbour; and on the mainland, opposite this point, is the garrison. The government house is about 2 m above the garrison, near the head of the harbour, on a spot well suited for gardens and a park. The front of the city, as now laid out, is a mile and a half in length: several handsome squares are projected, particularly one open to the harbour; and the buildings are increasing rapidly. The river Don enters the harbour a little above the town, running through a marsh, which, when drained, will afford excellent pasture. York was taken by the Americans in 1813, and while in their possession they destroyed all the public edifices. It is 45 m NNW Fort Niagara, and 140 W by S Kingston. Lon. 79 36 W, lat. 43 35 N.

York, a town of Pennsylvania, capital of a county of the same name. It has six edifices for public worship, and stands on the Codorus creek, which flows into the Susquehanna, 88 m W Philadelphia. Lon. 76 48 W, lat. 39 55 N.

York, a seaport of the district of Maine, capital of a county of the same name. The river of its name enters

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York harbour below the town. It is 75 m NNE Bolton. Lon. 70 45 W. lat. 43 7 N.

York, New, one of the United States of America, 400 m long and 300 broad; bounded on the NW and N by Upper Canada, S by Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, S by the Atlantic ocean, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and W by the state of Ohio. It is divided into 21 counties; namely, New York, Richmond, Suffolk, West Chester, Queen, King, Orange, Ulster, Dutchess, Columbia, Rensselaer, Washington, Clinton, Saratoga, Albany, Montgomery, Herkemer, Otsego, Ontario, and Tioga. New York, in general, is intersected by ridges of mountains running in a NE and SW direction. Beyond the Alleghany mountains, however, the country is quite level, of a fine rich soil, covered in its natural state with various kinds of trees. East of these mountains it is broken into hills and valleys: the hills are thickly clothed with timber, and, when cleared, afford fine pasture; and the valleys produce hemp, flax, peas, grass, oats, maize, and wheat; and of the last immense quantities are exported. This state abounds with several fine lakes; and the chief rivers are the Hudson and Mohawk. In 1810 it contained 959,220 inhabitants.

York, New, a city of the United States, capital of the state of its name. It stands on the SW point of an island, called Manhattan, at the conflux of Hudson and East rivers, and is 5 m in circuit. Surrounded on all sides by water, it is refreshed by cool breezes in summer, and the air in winter is more temperate than in other places under the same parallel. The island is 15 m long, but not two where broadest; and at the N end it is joined to the mainland, on the W, by a bridge called Kings Bridge. There is no basin for the reception of ships; but the road where they lie, in East river, is defended from the violence of the sea by some islands which interlock with each other. The number of inhabitants was 23,814 in 1786, and 83,530 in 1807. Here are 16 churches, as many meeting-houses, and a noble seminary of education, called Columbia College; but the most magnificent edifice is Federal Hall, in the front of which is a gallery 12 feet deep, where the illustrious Washington took his oath of office, at the commencement of the federal constitution, in 1789. Here are also a large state prison, numerous commercial and chari-

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table institutions, literary establishments, &c. The markets are well regulated, and abundantly supplied with every thing in its season, that land and water affords. This city, in time of peace, has more commercial business than any other town in the United States; but in time of war is insecure, without a maritime force. It is 97 m NE Philadelphia. Lon. 74 11 W, lat. 40 40 N.

York Fort, a settlement of the Hudson Bay Company, on the W side of Hudson bay, at the mouth of Nelson or York river. Lon. 88 44 W, lat. 57 15 N.

York River, a river of Virginia, formed by the conflux of the Pamunky and Mattapony, 30 m above York Town, below which place it enters Chesapeake bay.

York Town, a seaport of Virginia, capital of York county, with the best harbour in the state for vessels of the largest size. Here, in 1781, the British army were captured by the combined force of the United States and France. It is seated on York river, near its entrance into Chesapeake bay, 13 m N Williamsburg. Lon. 76 54 W, lat. 37 18 N.

Yorkshire, the largest county in England, bounded on the N by Westmorland and the bishopric of Durham, S by the German ocean, S by Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, SW by Cheshire, W by Lancashire, and NW by Westmorland. It extends 90 m from N to S, and 115 from E to W, and contains 3,848,320 acres. From its great extent it has been divided into three ridings, called the North, East, and West; is subdivided into 26 wapentakes, and 634 parishes; has one city and 60 market-towns; and sends 30 members to parliament. The number of inhabitants was 858,892 in 1801, and 973,113 in 1811. The air and soil of this extensive county vary extremely. The N riding is less healthy than the others; but this inconvenience decreases in proportion as the country recedes from the sea. On the hilly parts of this riding, especially in what is called the York Wolds, the soil is generally barren, dry, and sandy; but great numbers of lean sheep are sold hence, and sent into other parts to be fattened. The W riding, which is much the largest, enjoys a sharp but healthy air, and the land on the western side is hilly, stony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate valleys consist of much good arable ground, and pasture for the largest cattle. It also produces iron, coal, lime, jet, alum,

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horses, and goats. Here the clothing manufactures principally flourish. The *W. riding*, in general, exceeds the other two in the salubrity of the air. The worst parts breed lean cattle; but, on the sides of the hills, in the valleys and plains, it produces good corn, and rich pasture for large cattle. *Richmondshire*, in the *sw* part of this riding, was formerly a county of itself; here many lead mines are worked to great advantage. In *Yorkshire* likewise are the districts of *Holderness*, on the borders of the *Humber*; *Cleveland* on the confines of *Durham*; and *Craven*, on the borders of *Westmorland* and *Lancashire*. In this last district are three high mountains, named *Wharfedale*, *Ingleborough*, and *Pennygant*; they form a sort of triangle from their tops, at the distances of about 5, 6, and 8 m, while their monstrous bases nearly unite. The principal rivers are the *Ouse*, *Don*, *Derwent*, *Calder*, *Aire*, *Warf*, *Nidd*, *Ure*, and *Hull*, and they all terminate in the *Humber*, which enters the *German ocean*, between *Yorkshire* and *Lincolnshire*.

Yo-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in *Hou-quang*. It is seated on the river *Kian-ku*, and on the lake *Tong-tung*, which is more than 200 m in circuit. The great number of barks and merchandise that are brought hither, render it one of the richest cities of the empire; and the country round it is full of different kinds of orange and lemon trees. It is 700 m *s* by *w* *Peking*. Lon. 112 35 E, lat. 39 23 N.

Youghall, a borough and seaport of Ireland, in the county of *Cork*. It is surrounded by walls, has a collegiate church, a commodious harbour with a well-defended quay, and a manufacture of earthen ware. It sends a member to parliament, and is situate on the river *Blackwater*, near the entrance of a bay to which it gives name, 28 m *s* by *N* *Cork*. Lon. 8 10 W, lat. 51 49 N.

Ypres, a fortified city of the Netherlands, in *Flanders*, and a bishop's see. It has considerable manufactures of cloth and serges, which are the principal articles of trade; and the canal of *Boslingen*, and the *New Cut*, greatly expedite the conveyance of goods to *Nieuport*, *Ostend*, and *Bruges*. It was one of the barrier towns belonging to the Dutch, till 1781, when emperor *Joseph II* obliged them to withdraw their garrison. It has been often taken and retaken; the last time by the French in 1794. It is seated on the *Yperlee*, 15 m *w* *Courtray*. Lon. 2 48 E, lat. 50 51 N.

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Yrieux, St. a town of France, in the department of *Upper Vienne*, on the river *Ille*, 20 m *s* by *w* *Limoges*.

Ysendyk, a strong town of the Netherlands, in the *isle of Caland*, seated on a branch of the *Scheldt*, called the *Blie*, 8 m *s* *Sluys*, and 18 *sw* *Ghent*.

Yssel, or *Issel*, a river of Holland, which branches off from the *Rhine*, below *Heuffen*, and flowing by *Doefburg*, *Zutphen*, *Deventer*, and *Campen*, enters the *Zuider zee* by two channels.

Yssel, or *Little Issel*, a river of Holland, which flows by *Ysselstein*, *Montford*, *Oudewater*, and *Gouda*, and enters the *Merwe*, above *Rotterdam*.

Yssel, or *Old Issel*, a river that rises in *Westphalia*, in the duchy of *Cleve*, flows by *Ysselburg* into the county of *Zutphen*, and enters the *Yssel*, at *Doefburg*.

Ysselburg, a town of *Westphalia*, in the duchy of *Cleve*, on the river *Yssel*, 14 m *w* *Wesel*.

Ysselmond, an island of 8 Holland, situate between the *Merwe* on the *n*, and another branch of the *Meuse* on the *s*. It has a town of the same name, nearly 3 m *w* *Rotterdam*.

Ysselstein, a town of 8 Holland, with a castle, on the river *Yssel*, 5 m *ssw* *Utrecht*.

Ystad, or *Ystled*, a seaport of Sweden, in *Schonen*, on a bay of the *Baltic*, 26 m *se* *Lund*. Lon. 13 44 E, lat. 55 22 N.

Ythan, a river of Scotland, in *Aberdeenshire*, which crosses the county in a *se* direction, and enters the *German ocean*, at the village of *Newburg*, 15 m *nne* *Aberdeen*.

Yucatan; see *Jucatan*.

Yuen-kiang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of *Yun-nan*. It stands on the *Ho-ti*, 145 m *ssw* *Yun-nan*. Lon. 101 44 E, lat. 23 37 N.

Yuen-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in *Kiang-si*, 750 m *s* *Peking*. Lon. 113 58 E, lat. 27 50 N.

Yuen-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in *Hou-quang*. It is situate on the river *Han*, 515 m *ssw* *Peking*. Lon. 100 30 E, lat. 52 50 N.

Yverdun, a strong town of Switzerland, in *Pays de Vaud*, capital of a bailiwick of the same name, with a castle, a college, and an hospital. Near the town is a sulphurous spring, with a commodious bathing-house. The principal trade is in wine, and merchandise passing between Germany, Italy, and France. It has some remains of Roman antiquities, and stands on the lake of *Neuchatel*, at the influx of the *Orbe*

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Yvetot, a town of France, in the department of Lower Seine, 7 m NNW Caudebec.

Yuma, or *Long Island*, one of the Bahama Islands, in the W Indies, lying at the N extremity of the Great Bahama bank. It is 70 m long and 8 broad; and is inhabited. Beside other produce, much salt is exported, chiefly from Great Harbour, on the E side of the island. Lon. 74 45 W, lat. 23 15 N.

Yumetos, a cluster of small islands, among the Bahama islands, lying to the sw of Yuma.

Yuna, a river of St. Domingo, which meanders navigable through the rich plains of Vega and Cotuy, and enters the head of Samana bay.

Yung-ning, a city of China, of the first rank, at the N extremity of the province of Yun-nan, on the borders of Tibet. It is 230 m NNW Yun-nan. Lon. 100 24 E, lat. 27 50 N.

Yung-pi, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, 170 m NW Yun-nan. Lon. 100 34 E lat. 26 44 N.

Yung-ping, a city of China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li, on a river that enters the gulf of Leao-tong. Near it stands the fort Chun-hai, which is the key of the province of Leao-tong. This fort is near the beginning of the great wall, which is built for a league together, in a boggy marsh, from the bulwark to the sea. Yung-ping is 115 m E Peking. Lon. 108 34 E, lat. 39 35 N.

Yung-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. It stands amid high mountains, on the borders of the province, in the neighbourhood of a savage people, whose manners the inhabitants of this country partake of. The country produces gold, honey, wax, amber, and a vast quantity of fine silk. It is 210 m W Yun-nan. Lon. 99 2 E, lat. 25 5 N.

Yung-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, 885 m ssw Peking. Lon. 111 15 E, lat. 26 10 N.

Yun-hing, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan, 430 m E Peking. Lon. 113 52 E, lat. 33 0 N.

Yun-nan, a province of China, at the sw extremity, 300 m long and 250 broad; bounded on the N by Tibet and Se-tcheun, E by Koei-tcheou and Quang-si, S by the kingdoms of Tonquin and Lao, and W by those of Pegu and Birmah. Its gold, copper, and tin mines; its amber, rubies, sapphires, agates, pearls, marble, musk, silk, ele-

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phants, horses, gums, medicinal plants, and linen, have procured it the highest reputation. Its commerce and riches are immense; and it is deemed also one of the most fertile provinces in the empire.

Yun-nan, a city of China, capital of the province of Yun-nan. It was once celebrated for magnificent buildings, vast gardens, tombs, triumphal arches, and elegant squares; all of which have been destroyed by the Tartars, in their different invasions; and the city at present contains nothing remarkable. It stands at the N extremity of a lake, 1260 m ssw Peking. Lon. 102 30 E, lat. 25 6 N.

Zurep, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in Caramania, seated on the Kizil-e-muk, 125 m NE Cogul. Lon. 34 30 E, lat. 39 40 N.

Zury, a town of France, in the department of Eure, on the river Eure, 16 m E Evreux.

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Zaab, a district of Algiers, in the desert, behind Mount Atlas, belonging to the province of Constantina. The people of Zaab are free, and pay no tribute: they are poor and indigent, as it may be expected of the inhabitants of so barren a soil. Dates are their principal article of food; and they have extensive plantations of palm trees. They carry on some commerce in Negroes and ostriches feathers. Small troops of the poorest of them every year wander forth to the larger cities of the kingdom, where they get employed in various services; and having, in the course of two or three years, accumulated from six to ten zechins, return home, and are reckoned among the wealthy of the land. In the capital, they are known by the name of Biscaris, and constitute, under a common head, a kind of distinct corporation: they have even a common treasury for the purpose of mutually relieving each other. They are the only class of free servants, and are frequently employed in the houses of the Europeans, being very useful to them; as, beside the language of the country, they speak the Lingua Franca. All the inhabitants of Zaab are dog-eaters; and, in general, neither scrupulous nor squeamish with regard to their food. The villages which the Biscaris inhabit in their native country are small, all similar to one another,

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and remarkable only for dirtiness and poverty. The chief place of the district is Biscara.

Zaara, or the *Desert*, a vast country of Africa, 1500 m in length by 800 in breadth; bounded on the N by Barbary, E by Fezzan and Cassina, S by Negroland and Foul, and W by the Atlantic ocean. The air is very hot, but wholesome to the natives. The soil is generally sandy and barren; but there are verdant valleys in which water either springs or stagnates, and it is here and there interspersed with spots of astonishing fertility, which are crowded with inhabitants. These fertile spots in the desert are called oases, or islands, bearing some resemblance to islands in the sea; and they abound most in the northern and eastern parts: but the smaller ones are not always permanent; for a furious wind from the desert, bringing along with it an immense quantity of sand, sometimes overwhelms an oasis, and reduces it to barrenness. These oases are formed into a number of states, governed by petty princes; and those of which some intelligence has been obtained, are noticed in this work in their proper places. The inhabitants, consisting of various tribes, are wild and ignorant; and the Mohammedan religion is professed throughout the country, unless where they approach the country of the Negroes. They maintain toward each other the maxims of apparent hospitality, but a Christian is every where odious. Their language is chiefly a dialect of the Arabic; and their only intercourse with other nations is carried on by the caravans which periodically traverse these immense deserts. The Zaara abounds in antelopes, wild boars, leopards, apes, ostriches, and serpents. There are few horses and bees; but many sheep, goats, and camels. Much salt is produced in the desert, which the Arabs carry into Negroland, and bring back provisions, blue cotton cloth, and slaves.

Zabin; see *Zembia*.

Zabola, a town of Transylvania, on the confines of Moldavia, 5 m SW Neumark.

Zacatecas, a province of New Spain, in the audience of Guadalaxara; bounded on the N by New Biscay, E by Panuco and Mechoacan, and SW by Guadalaxara. It is a mountainous and arid country, but abounds with large villages, and its mines are deemed among the richest in America.

Zacatecas, a city of New Spain, capital of the province of the same name,

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and a bishop's see. The population is upward of 33,000. It is surrounded by rich silver mines, and 160 m NNE Guadalaxara. Lon. 101 35 W, lat. 22 56 N.

Zacatula, a seaport of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, on a river of the same name, near the Pacific ocean, 230 m WSW Mexico. Lon. 102 45 W, lat. 18 0 N.

Zachan, a town of Further Pomerania, 13 m E New Stargard.

Zadonetz, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronetz, with a fort; seated on a hill, on the left bank of the Don, 50 m N Voronetz.

Zafra, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, with a castle; seated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Guadaxiera, 20 m SW Medina.

Zagara, a mountain of European Turkey, in Livadia, one of the tops of mount Parnassus. It was the ancient Helicon, from which issued the fountain Hippocrene, and was sacred to the Muses, who had here a temple.

Zaghara, a town of Negroland, in Bornou, on the river Pittree, 170 m SE Bornou.

Zagoria; see *Develto*.

Zagrab; see *Agram*.

Zahara, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, with a citadel; seated on a craggy rock, 42 m SE Seville.

Zahna, a town of the duchy of Saxony, 6 m NE Wittenberg.

Zaina, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, supposed, from some considerable ruins, to have been the ancient city of Zama. It is 28 m SE Setceef, and 46 SW Constantina.

Zaine, a river of Barbary, which separates the kingdoms of Algiers and Tunis, and enters the Mediterranean at the island of Tabarca.

Zaire, a river of Congo, which rises in the kingdom of Matamba, flows N to the extreme borders of Congo, where it turns to the W, then separates the kingdoms of Loango and Congo Proper, and enters the Atlantic ocean below Sogno.

Zaldmea, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, 12 m N Niebla, and 38 WNW Seville.

Zalamea, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, anciently called Ilapa. It has many vestiges of its former splendour, and is 38 m SE Merida.

Zamora, a city of Spain, in Leon, and a bishop's see. In the environs fine turcois stones are found. It is seated on a hill, by the river Douro, over which is a bridge, 32 m N by W Salamanca, and 146 NW Madrid. Lon. 5 56 W, lat. 41 50 N.

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Zamora, a town of the kingdom of Quito. In the neighbourhood are rich mines of gold. It is seated near the Andes, 230 m s Quito. Lon. 78 20 W, lat. 4 6 S.

Zamora, a town of New Spain, in Mechoacan, 60 m NW Mechoacan.

Zamora, a town of Algiers, in the province of Constantina, 250 m W Hamamet. Lon. 6 25 E, lat. 36 20 N.

Zamoski, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Beltz, with a citadel, a cathedral, and several other churches. It is 37 m SSW Chelm, and 44 WNW Beltz.

Zampago, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, seated on a small lake, 30 m N Mexico.

Zanfara, a kingdom of Negroland, to the S of Zegzeg, between Cassina and Bornou. The inhabitants are tall in stature, of a very black complexion, with broad faces, and savage dispositions. The capital, of the same name, stands on a river that forms a lake N of Ghana, and then flows through that city into the Niger. It is 230 m NE Ghana, and 450 WSW Bornou. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 18 30 N.

Zanguebar, a country on the E coast of Africa, between 3 N and 9 S lat. It includes several petty kingdoms, in which the Portuguese have settlements. The inhabitants are all blacks, with curled woolly hair; and, except those converted by the Portuguese, are either Mohamedans or pagans, the latter much the more numerous. The principal territories are Jubo, Melinda, Mombaza, and Quiola. The Portuguese trade for slaves, ivory, gold, ostriches feathers, wax, and drugs. The inland country is represented as lying low, and intersected with woods, forests, marshes, lakes, and rivers, the latter, for the most part, covered with weeds and thickets; all which so infect the air, that the products of the earth are corrupted, and the inhabitants sickly and indolent. But here are rich mines of gold, easily got; by the help of which grain, roots, fruits, &c. are purchased from other parts.

Zante, an island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Morea, 17 m S of the island of Cephalonia. It is 14 m long and 8 broad, and forms part of the republic of Seven Islands. The principal riches consist in currants, which rival those of Corinth; and it has springs of petroleum that have been celebrated for ages. Here are also the finest peaches in the world, with other choice fruits, and excellent wine and oil. The na-

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tives speak both Greek and Italian, though there are very few Roman catholics among them; but they have a bishop as well as the Greeks. Here are about 50 villages, but no other town than Zante, which is fortified, and has a good harbour on the E side of the island. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 37 43 N.

Zanzibar, an island in the Indian sea, on the coast of Zanguebar, between the islands of Pemba and Monfia, tributary to Portugal. It abounds in sugar-canes and citrons. The inhabitants are Mohamedans. Lon. 41 0 E, lat. 6 0 S.

Zara, a seaport of Dalmatia, capital of a county of the same name, and an archbishop's see, with a citadel. The harbour, which lies to the N, is capacious, safe, and well guarded; and the citadel is divided from the town by a deep ditch, hewn out of a rock. Near the church are two fluted columns of the Corinthian order, supposed to have been part of the temple of Juno. Zara is seated on a small peninsula, in the gulf of Venice, 70 m NW Spalatro, and 150 SE Venice. Lon. 16 6 E, lat. 44 30 N.

Zanang, or *Dooshak*, a city of Persia, capital of Segistan. The modern city, called Dooshak, is small and compact, but the ruins cover a vast extent of ground. It stands in an open country, about 8 m from the river Hermund, which flows into the lake Zerch. The vicinity affords good pasturage, and wheat and barley in sufficient quantities to be sent to Herat. It is 140 m S by E Herat, and 500 E Ipahan. Lon. 61 20 E, lat. 32 15 N.

Zarik, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, 22 m E Mifitra.

Zarko, a town of European Turkey, in Theffaly, seated in a fine plain, 22 m WSW Larissa.

Zarnata, a town of European Turkey, in Morea, seated on an eminence, 20 m WSW Mifitra.

Zarnaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomir, 32 m N Sandomir.

Zarnowitz, a town of Prussia, in Pomerelia, on a bay of the Baltic, 38 m NW Dantzic.

Zaslav, a town of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Horin, 30 m NNW Constantinow.

Zatmar, a strong town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on a small lake formed by the river Samos, 50 m E by S Tockay, and 130 E Buda. Lon. 22 34 E, lat. 47 50 N.

Zator, a town of Poland, in the

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palatinate of Cracow, with a castle; seated on an eminence, near the river Vistula, 20 m SW Cracow, and 30 m Ratibor.

Zaaveh, a town of Persia, in the province of Khorasan, situate on the Tedjen, 20 m from the Caspian sea, and 80 m Meshed.

Zawila; see *Zuecla*.

Zharas, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia, 28 m E Zborow, and 63 N by W Kaminielck.

Zborow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg. Here, in 1649, John Sobieski, king of Poland, with 20,000 men, was attacked by 110,000 Cossacks and Tartars, for three days successively, but defended himself so bravely, that the latter consented to terms of accommodation. Zborow is 52 m E by S Lemberg. Lon. 25 46 E, lat. 49 46 N.

Zea, or *Zeia*; see *Zia*.

Zealand, or *Zeeland*, an island of Denmark, of a triangular form, 230 m in circuit. It is the largest of the isles of the Baltic sea, and lies at its entrance, having the Categat on the N, the Sound on the E, and the Great Belt on the W. The coast is much intersected by large bays; and within the country are several lakes, which, as well as the rivers, abound in fish. It is exceedingly fertile; producing grain of all sorts, with excellent pasture, and in most parts plenty of wood. It is particularly famous for its breed of horses. Copenhagen is the capital of this island, and of the whole kingdom.

Zealand, a province of Holland, bounded on the N by the isles of Holland, E by Dutch Brabant, S by Flanders, and W by the German ocean. It is composed of several islands, the principal of which are Walcheren, Schowen, N and S Beveland, Tolen, Duyveland, and Wolferfsdike. The inhabitants are at a great expence to defend themselves from encroachments of the sea, in keeping up their dikes. The river Scheldt forms the most of these islands, and the soil of them is fruitful. The principal towns are Middleburg and Flushing.

Zealand, New, an island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Tasman, in 1642. He traversed the E coast from lat. 34 to 43 S, and entered a strait; but being attacked by the natives, soon after he came to an anchor, in the place to which he gave the name of Murderers-bay, he did not go on shore. He called the country Staten Land, though it has been generally distinguished in our maps by the name of New Zealand. From

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the time of Tasman, the whole country, except that part of the coast seen by him, remained altogether unknown, and was by many supposed to make part of a southern continent, till 1770, when it was circumnavigated by Cook, who found it to consist of two large islands, separated by a strait four or five leagues broad, to which he gave his own name. On the W side of this strait is Queen Charlotte Sound, which was a place of rendezvous in his subsequent voyages. The coasts are indented by deep bays, and there are also several rivers, capable of receiving large vessels. The southernmost island is for the most part mountainous and barren, as far inland as the eye can reach; but the land bordering on the seacoast is clothed thick with wood. The northernmost island has a much better appearance; for the hills and mountains are covered with wood, and every valley has a rivulet of excellent water. The soil of these valleys, and the plains, of which there are many overgrown with wood, is in general light, but fertile. The winters are milder than in England, and the summers not hotter, though more equally warm. There are forests of vast extent, full of the straightest and largest timber, fit for buildings of any kind. Wild celery, and a kind of cresses, grow plentifully in almost every cove. Yams, sweet potatoes, and cocoas, are raised by cultivation. Cook, in 1773, planted several spots of ground with European garden seeds; and, in 1777, in several of these spots, although totally neglected and overrun by weeds, were found cabbages, onions, leeks, purslain, radishes, mustard, &c. and a few fine potatoes, greatly improved by change of soil. In other places every thing had been rooted out to make room for temporary villages. The only quadrupeds are dogs and rats: the former are domestic, and for food; and the latter, though not numerous, seem also to be eaten. The birds, like the vegetable productions, are almost entirely peculiar to the country. Cook introduced European poultry, and, on his last visit, had the satisfaction to find them increased, both in a wild and domestic state, beyond all danger of being ever exterminated. The men are stout, well made, and fleshy; but none of them corpulent, like the inhabitants of Otaheite; and they are exceedingly vigorous and active. The women possess peculiar graces of form and person. The bodies of both sexes are marked with black stains, called amoco, which

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is the same as tattooing at Otaheite. Their dress consists of an oblong garment, about five feet long and four broad: they bring two corners of it over their shoulders, and fasten it on the breast with the other part, which covers the body; and about the belly it is again tied with a girdle of mat. They ornament their heads with feathers, pearl-shells, bones, &c. The women sometimes wear necklaces of sharks teeth, or bunches of long beads made of bones or shells. Their houses are miserable lodging places; and their only furniture is a few small baskets, in which they put their fishing-hooks and other trifles. Their food consists chiefly of fish; and instead of bread, they eat the root of a kind of fern, which they scorch over the fire, and then beat with a stick till the dry outside falls off. Beside their dogs they also contrive to kill birds. Their cookery consists wholly in roasting and baking, which latter is performed in the same manner as at Otaheite. The women eat in common with the men, and their method of feeding corresponds with the nastiness of their persons. From Cape Kidnappers, in lat. 39 43, for upward of 80 leagues, to the northward, the people acknowledge one sovereign, called Teratu, and under him several subordinate chiefs, to whom great respect is paid; but whether his authority be hereditary or delegated is uncertain. This part of the coast is much the most populous; tillage, weaving, and the other arts of peace, being best known, and most practised. The canoes are more decorated, the plantations more numerous, and the clothes and carving finer, than any where else. In other parts, they are scattered along the coast, in single families, or in larger tribes, and each in a state of perpetual hostility. For such continual wars, and the inhuman banquet that is the consequence of victory, among a people in other respects mild and gentle, perhaps no better reason can be assigned, than what at first originated in necessity, has been perpetuated by habit, and exasperated by revenge. Upon the whole, there is little room to doubt that these people are cannibals. These two islands lie between lat. 34 and 48 s, and lon. 166 and 180 E.

Zebid, a city of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. It was once very considerable, but the walls are demolished, and the present buildings scarcely occupy the half of its ancient extent. It is seated on a river, 10 m from the Red

sea, and 140 N Mocha. Lon. 44 28 E, lat. 15 10 N.

Zebu, or *Sebu*, one of the Philippine islands, between those of Leyta and Negros. It is 140 m long and 30 broad, and has a town of the same name, on the E coast. Lon. 122 30 E, lat. 10 36 N.

Zedie, a town of Barbary, in the country of Tripoli, seated on a bay of the Mediterranean, 120 m SE Tripoli.

Zegedin, or *Szeged*, a strong town of Hungary, with a trade in salt, tobacco, wool, and corn. It is situate on the Theisse, opposite the influx of the Maros, 65 m NW Temeswar, and 98 SE Pest. Lon. 20 25 E, lat. 46 20 N.

Zegzeg, a kingdom of Negroland, to the N of Zanfara, between Cassina and Bornou. It consists partly of plains and partly of mountains; the former abound with water, and are exceedingly fruitful. The capital is of the same name, 380 m NE Cassina. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 20 45 N.

Zehdenick, a town of Brandenburg, in the Ucker mark. Here is a foundery for mortars, bombs, and cannon-balls, which are sent to distant provinces. The Havel becomes navigable at this place. It is 30 m N Berlin.

Zeila, a seaport of the kingdom of Adel, and a place of considerable trade. It stands on the strait of Babelmandel, 170 m NNE Aucagurel. Lon. 44 55 E, lat. 11 15 N.

Zeil, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, seated on the Maine, 10 m NW Bamberg.

Zeil, a town and castle of Suabia, seated on the Aitrach, 4 m N Leutkirch.

Zeila, a seaport of the kingdom of Adel, on a bay of the Arabian sea. Lon. 44 22 E, lat. 11 9 N.

Zeiton, a town of European Turkey, in Thessaly, and an archbishop's see, with a castle; seated on a gulf of the same name, near the river Eayladz, 50 m SSE Larissa, and 62 N Corinth.

Zeitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in the duchy of Naumburg, with a castle, and a collegiate church. It has cloth and stuff manufactures, and is seated on the Elster, 23 m ssw Leipzig.

Zell, a town of Lower Saxony, capital of a duchy of the same name, in the principality of Lüneburg. It is surrounded by ditches and ramparts, on which are planted chestnut and lime trees; and has manufactures of snuff, wax, and hats. The high courts of appeal for all the territories of the electoral house of Brunswick-Lüneburg were held

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here; and also the diets for the principality. The castle, surrounded by a moat, was formerly the residence of the dukes of Zell; and was repaired by George III of England, for the residence of his unfortunate sister, the queen of Denmark, who died here in 1775. Zell is seated on the Aller, at the influx of the Fufe, 28 m ENE Hannover, and 40 ssw Luneburg. Lon. 10 14 E, lat. 52 42 N.

Zell, a town of Suabia, lately imperial, seated in the vale of Hammerf-bach, on the river Kintzig, 18 m ss Straßburg.

Zell, a town of France, in the department of Rhine and Moselle, lately of Germany, in the electorate of Treves; seated on the Moselle, 5 m nnn Trarbach.

Zell in the Pinzgau, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, seated on a lake, 30 m w Radstadt, and 34 ssw Salzburg.

Zell in Zillerthal, a town of Bavaria, in the duchy of Salzburg, seated on the Ziller, 24 m E Inspruck, and 52 sw Salzburg.

Zellerfeld, a town of Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick, with a mine-office, and a mint in which 200,000 dollars are annually coined. It stands in the Hartz forest, 9 m ssw Goslar.

Zelua, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek, 50 m wsw Novogrodek.

Zembin, or Zabin, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk. Here, on Nov. 28, 1812, the remnant of Bonaparte's army that had crossed the Beresina from Vaselevo, was attacked by the Russians (from Borisow) and pursued nearly to Molodegno. Zembin is 14 m nw Borisow, and 36 NE Minsk.

Zemtin, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, seated on the Bodrog, 25 m SE Cassovia, and 27 NE Tockay.

Zengan, a large town of Persia, in Irak. It is the capital of a rich district, which pays no revenue, but furnishes the king with 5000 horsemen, who are paid, fed, and clothed from its own produce. It is 160 m wnw Teheran. Lon. 48 15 E, lat. 36 26 N.

Zenguid, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pachalik of Aleppo, situate on the Euphrates, 55 m nNE Aleppo.

Zenta, a town of Hungary, memorable for a signal victory gained, in 1697, by prince Eugene over the Turks, commanded by emperor Mustapha II. It is seated on the Theysse, 52 m N Belgrade, and 52 w Temeswar.

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Zerbst, a town of Upper Saxony, in the principality of Anhalt, with a fine castle. It is famous for good beer, and has manufactures of gold and silver. This town is the largest and finest in the principality, and 10 m nNW Dessau. Lon. 12 20 E, lat. 52 2 N.

Zerec, a town and fortress of Persia, in the province of Farfistan, 18 m nNE Shiras.

Zereb, or Zerreb, a lake of Persia, extending on the borders of Segistan and Chorasan 100 m in length and 20 in breadth. It is principally formed by the rivers Hermund and Ferah, and in the dry season resembles more a marsh than a lake, being covered with rushes and reeds. It abounds with fish and wild fowl; and in the centre is an island, on which is a town, called Kook-hozerd.

Zetland Islands; see Shetland.

Zeulen, a town of Franconia, in the principality of Bamberg, on the river Rotach, 21 m NE Bamberg.

Zeulenroda, a town of Upper Saxony, in Voigtland, with manufactures of stuffs and stockings, 14 m NW Plauen.

Zeybo; see Seibo.

Zia, or Zea, the ancient Ceos, an island of the Archipelago, to the S of Negropont, 15 m long and 8 broad. It belongs to the Turks, but most of the inhabitants are Greeks, and have a bishop. It abounds in barley, wine, and silk; also a sort of oak, called velani, whose acorns are the best trading commodity of the island, being used by dyers and tanners. The principal town, of the same name, is seated on an eminence, and has a good harbour, on the W coast. Lon. 34 24 E, lat. 37 48 N.

Ziegenhals, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, with several founderies, and a manufacture of excellent glass. It is seated on the Biela, 10 m S Neisse.

Ziegenhayn, a fortified town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, with a fine castle belonging to the prince of Hesse-Cassel, and an arsenal. The suburb called Weinhausen is a handsome place, and more extensive than the town. In 1757 it was taken by the French; and in 1761 it was ineffectually besieged by the allies, who reduced two thirds of the town to ashes by their cannonade. It stands in a morass, surrounded by the river Schwalm, 28 m SSE Cassel.

Ziegenruck, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, on the river Saal, 10 m S Neustadt.

Ziegefer, or Ziesar, a town and castle of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark,

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38 m wsw Brandenburg, and 22 ENE Magdeburg.

Zielenzig, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark, belonging to the knights of Malta. It has manufactures of cloth, and is 20 m ESE Custrin.

Zierenberg, a town of Germany, in Lower Hesse, situate on a hill, by the river Warne, 8 m WNW Cassel.

Ziget, a town of Hungary, on the river Teisse, near its source, 42 m E by N Nagybanja.

Zigeth, a strong town of Hungary, which has been several times besieged and taken by the Turks and Austrians. It stands on the Alma, by which it is surrounded, 48 m SE Canischa. Lon. 18 16 E, lat. 46 8 N.

Ziriozee, a strong town of Holland, in Zealand, and capital of the isle of Schowen. It was the ancient residence of the counts of Zealand, and then a place of much more consequence, the port having been since filled with sand. It is 12 m NE Middleburg, and 18 SW Briel. Lon. 4 10 E, lat. 51 36 N.

Zittau, a fortified town of Lusatia, which has four large and six small gates. It has an extensive trade in linen, white damask, woollen cloth, and blue paper. The cathedral has three organs; and near it is a college, where the languages, drawing, and other arts, are taught gratis. Joining to the cloisters is a library, the finest in all Lusatia; and at a small distance from it is an orphan-house. Zittau being occupied by the Prussians, in 1757, was taken by the Austrians, who almost entirely destroyed it by the bombs and cannonade. It is seated on the Neisse, 17 m SW Gorlitz, and 25 SE Dresden. Lon. 15 1 E, lat. 50 54 N.

Znaim, a strong town of Moravia, capital of a circle of the same name, with a castle, in which are a great many pagan antiquities. The vicinity yields excellent wine. It is seated on the Teya, 35 m SW Brinn, and 42 NNW Vienna. Lon. 16 0 E, lat. 48 48 N.

Zoara, a fortified town of Barbary, in the country of Tripoli, with a good harbour, on the Mediterranean, 60 m W Tripoli. Lon. 11 53 E, lat. 32 45 N.

Zoblitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Minia. The inhabitants subsist principally by working serpent-stone, found in the neighbourhood, into pitchers, bowls, tea and coffee cups, &c. The red species of this stone, which is considered as the finest, belongs solely to the sovereign. It is 17 m S Freyberg.

Zobten, a town of Silesia, in the prin-

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cipality of Schweidnitz, 9 m ENE Schweidnitz.

Zoffingen, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Bern, with an elegant church, and a public library, containing several curious manuscripts. Near it is a forest, which contains the best pine-trees in all Switzerland. It is seated on the Wigger, 19 m NNW Lucern.

Zolnock, a town of Hungary, capital of a county of the same name. It is seated on the Teyffe, at the influx of the Sagelia, 62 m NE Colocza, and 62 E Buda. Lon. 20 50 E, lat. 47 10 N.

Zombor, a town of Hungary, near the river Moszlóna, 50 m NW Neufatz.

Zons, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the archbishopric of Cologne, with a castle; seated on the Rhine, 13 m NNW Cologne.

Zorbig, a town of Upper Saxony, in the circle of Leipzig, with a citadel, 24 m NNW Leipzig.

Zorndorf, a village in Brandenburg, one mile N Custrin. Here, in 1758, the king of Prussia, after a dreadful conflict, totally defeated the Russians.

Zossen, a town and castle of Brandenburg, in the Middle mark, situate on the Notte, 19 m S Berlin.

Zouf; see *Gaur*.

Zorwan, a town of the kingdom of Tunis, famous for the dying of scarlet caps and the bleaching of linen, 36 m S Tunis.

Zuckmantel, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, and a bishop's see. It has mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron, and is 15 m S Neisse.

Zuecla, a town of the kingdom of Fezzan, situate in a district of remarkable fertility. The remnants of ancient buildings, the number and size of the cisterns, and the construction of the vaulted caves, intended perhaps as repositories for corn, exhibit wonderful vestiges of its ancient splendour. It is 60 m ENE Mourzook. Lon. 16 34 E, lat. 27 59 N.

Zwenigorod, a town of Russia, in the government of Moscow, situate on the Moskva, 28 m W Moscow.

Zug, a small canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E and N by Zurich, W by Lucern, and S by Schweitz. It is rich in pasture; has plenty of various kinds of stone fruit, as well as walnuts and chestnuts; and its wine is of a very acid flavour. The inhabitants are Roman catholics.

ZUR

Zug, a town of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. Here are several handsome churches, and a good townhouse. It is seated on a lake of its name, 12 m NW Schweitz. Lon. 8 24 E, lat. 47 4 N.

Zuider Zee, a great bay of the German ocean, which extends from N to S in Holland, between the provinces of Friesland, Overijssel, Gelderland, and N Holland.

Zulau, or **Sulau**, a town of Silesia, in a lordship of the same name, 3 m SW Militsch.

Zuleb, a town of France, in the department of Roer, lately of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers; seated on the Nessel, 12 m S Juliers.

Zulichau, a town of Brandenburg, in the New mark. The castle stands without the walls of the town, and has a rampart and ditches. The suburbs contain more houses than the town itself, and among them is a large orphan-house, to which is annexed a school, an academy, &c. Here are good cloth manufactures, and the vicinity produces much corn and wine. In 1759, a battle was fought near this town between the Prussians and Russians, in which the former were defeated. It is situated in a plain, near the Oder, 24 m E by N Crossen. Lon. 15 52 E, lat. 52 9 N.

Zulpha, or **Julfa**, a town of Persia, almost close to Ispahan, to which it is a sort of suburb, and separated from it by the river Sanderon. It was peopled by a colony of Armenians, brought hither by Shah Abbas, and contains several churches and monasteries.

Zulz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, 14 m E by S Neisse, and 26 SW Oppeln.

Zulz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, on the river Inn, 26 m SE Coire.

Zumampa, a town of Tucuman, on the river Dolce, 110 m SSE St. Jago del Estero.

Zumaya, a town of Spain, in Biscay, near the coast, 15 m W by S St. Sebastian.

Zumpango, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mexico, 100 m N by E Acapulco, and 105 S Mexico.

Zurich, a canton of Switzerland, 50 m long and 30 broad; bounded on the N by Schaffhausen, E by Thurgau and the county of Tockenbourg, S by Glaris, Schweitz, and Zug, and W by Lucern and the county of Baden. Zurich was admitted a member of the Helvetic confederacy in 1351, and obtained the

ZUR

privilege of being the first canton in rank; it is also the most considerable in extent, both of territory and power, next to that of Bern. It abounds in wine and excellent pasture; but as there is not a sufficient supply of corn, for interior consumption, the deficiency is chiefly supplied from Suabia. The inhabitants are all Calvinists.

Zurich, a city of Switzerland, capital of a canton of the same name. It stands at the N end of the lake Zurich, where the river Limmat issues from the lake, and divides the town into two unequal parts, which communicate by three bridges. It was formerly an imperial city, and is one of the best built in this country, but the streets are narrow. The cathedral was founded by Charlemagne, and is adorned with a statue of that emperor. The two divisions of Zurich are called the old town and the suburbs; the former is surrounded by the same battlements and towers that existed in the 13th century; the latter is strengthened by fortifications in the modern style. The arsenal is well supplied with cannon, ammunition, and musquets. Among the charitable foundations are an orphan house; an hospital for the sick of all nations, which usually contains above 600 patients; and the Almshouse, or foundation for the poor, which puts out children as apprentices, and distributes money, clothes, and books of devotion, to poor persons, not of the town only, but of the canton, to the amount of upward of 5000 l. a year. Here are several manufactures; particularly muslins, cottons, linens, and silk handkerchiefs. Zurich was taken by the French in 1798, and retaken by the Austrians the year following; but the latter were soon obliged to evacuate it, on the French gaining a decisive victory over the Austro-Russian army near this city. It is 35 m SW Constance, and 55 NE Bern. Lon. 8 35 E, lat. 74 12 N.

Zurich, a lake of Switzerland, 24 m long and 4 broad. The borders are studded with villages and towns, and the S part appears bounded by the stupendous high mountains of Schweitz and Glaris. The river Limmat runs through its whole length to the city of Zurich.

Zurita, a town of Spain, in New Castile, with a castle, seated on the Tajo, 38 N. E Madrid.

Zurz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Grisons, seated on the Inn, 20 m NNW Bormio.

Zurzach, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Rhine, just above 9 m N Baden.

Zurzonza, a town of the province of Milan, on an island in a lake.

Zutphen, a town of the Netherlands, in Gelderland, capital of its county of its name, 1672, by the French fortifications in 1674. The place since repaired flux of the B. by a Deventer dam. Lon. 52 45 N.

Zuyt, a village of the Netherlands, in Utrecht. It is a shady walk, spacious building, dorf appropriate. Hermitages employed in the culture, and that of any. Zuyt is much mer months no country.

Zwenkau, a town of Saxony, in the N. 6 m S Leipzig.

Zwettl, a town of the Netherlands, in the flux of the 7. www.Krem.

Zwickau, a town of the Netherlands, in the flux of the 7. www.Krem.

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Zurzach, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, seated on the Rhine, just above the influx of the Aar, 9 m N Baden.

Zurzonea, a town of New Spain, in the province of Mechoacan, situate on an island in a lake, 25 m wsw Mechoacan.

Zutphen, a strong town of Holland, in Gelderland, capital of the quarter or county of its name. It was taken, in 1672, by the French, who destroyed the fortifications and abandoned the place in 1674. The fortifications have been since repaired. It is seated at the conflux of the Berkel with the Yssel, 9 m s by s Deventer, and 55 s by s Amsterdam. Lon. 6 13 E, lat. 52 10 N.

Zuyst, a village of Holland, 5 m from Utrecht. It abounds in plantations and shady walks, and is ornamented by the spacious buildings which count Zinzen-dorf appropriated to the fraternity of Hernhuthers or Moravians, who are employed in various kinds of manufacture, and their workmanship exceeds that of any other part of Holland. Zuyst is much frequented in the summer months, by merchants who have no country seats of their own.

Zwenkau, a town and castle of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, seated on the Elbe, 6 m s Leipzig.

Zwettl, a town of Austria, at the conflux of the Zwetl with the Kemp, 26 m wsw Krems.

Zwickau, a town of Upper Saxony,

Z Y T

in Misnia, on the frontiers of Voigtland, with a citadel, three churches, and a Latin school, in which is a good library. Here are manufactures of cloth and leather, and a trade in corn and beer. It is seated on the Mulda, 20 m NNE Plauen, and 21 s Altenburg. Lon. 12 28 E, lat. 50 42 N.

Zwingenberg, a town of Germany, in the principality of Hesse-Darmstadt, 10 m s Darmstadt, and 22 N Heidelberg.

Zwitau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, 40 m wsw Olmutz.

Zwoll, a fortified town of Holland, in Overijssel, with three handsome suburbs. On the adjacent mountains of St. Agnes was formerly an Augustine convent, in which Thomas Kempis lived 71 years, and died in 1471. A canal begins near this place, and extends to the river Yssel, which is defended by several forts. Zwoll is the most opulent town in the province, and stands on an eminence, by the river Aa, 14 m N Deventer, and 31 sw Coevorden. Lon. 6 3 E, lat. 52 31 N.

Zwonograd, a town of Dalmatia, 36 m s Bihacs, and 60 s Segna.

Zwonitz, a town of Upper Saxony, in Misnia, 14 m ssw Chemnitz.

Zvornick, a town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, 60 m s Seralio, and 68 sw Belgrade.

Zytomiers, a town and fortress of Poland, in Volhinia, seated on the Ciecirief, 120 m E Lucko. Lon. 25 23 E, lat. 50 35 N.

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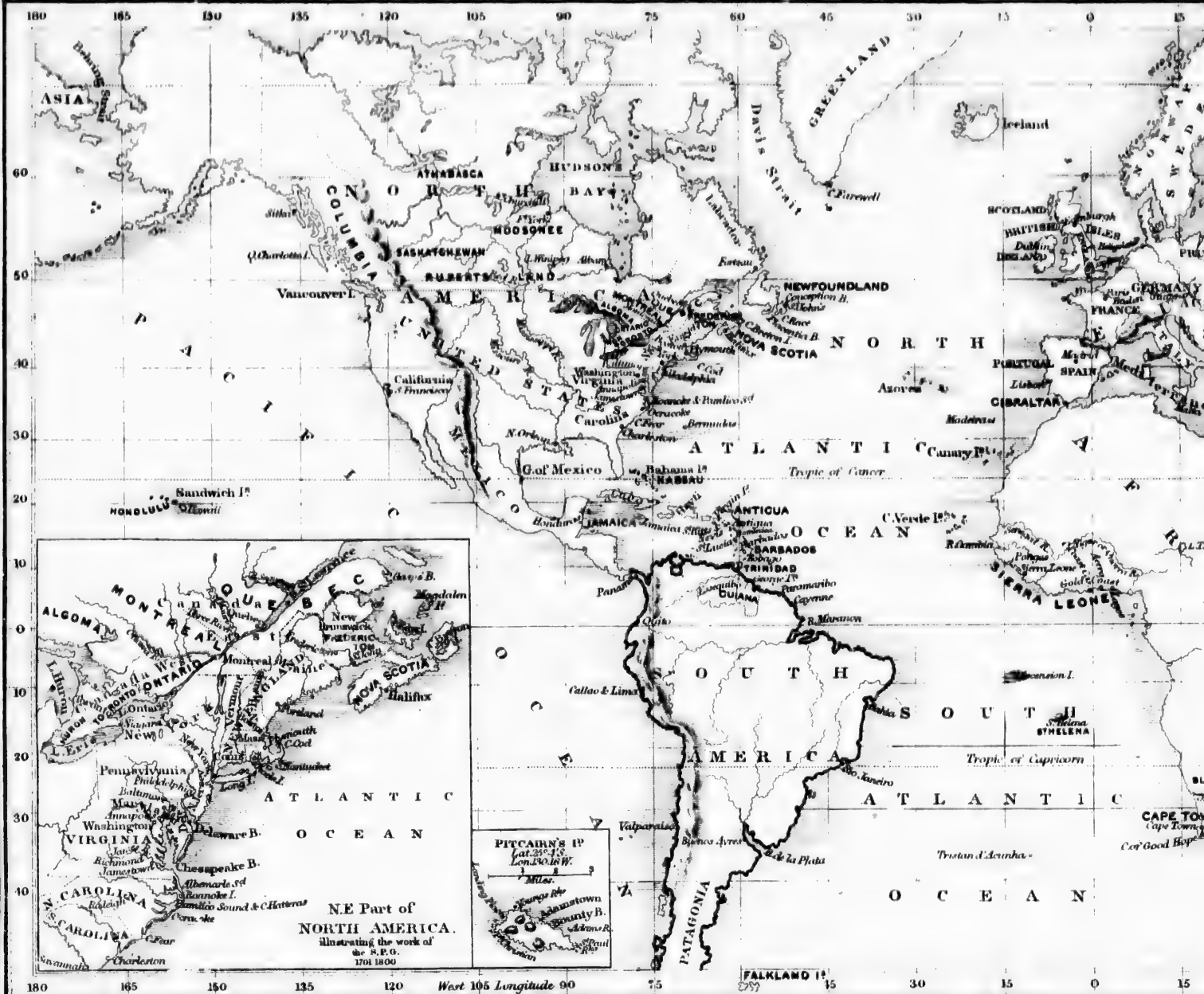
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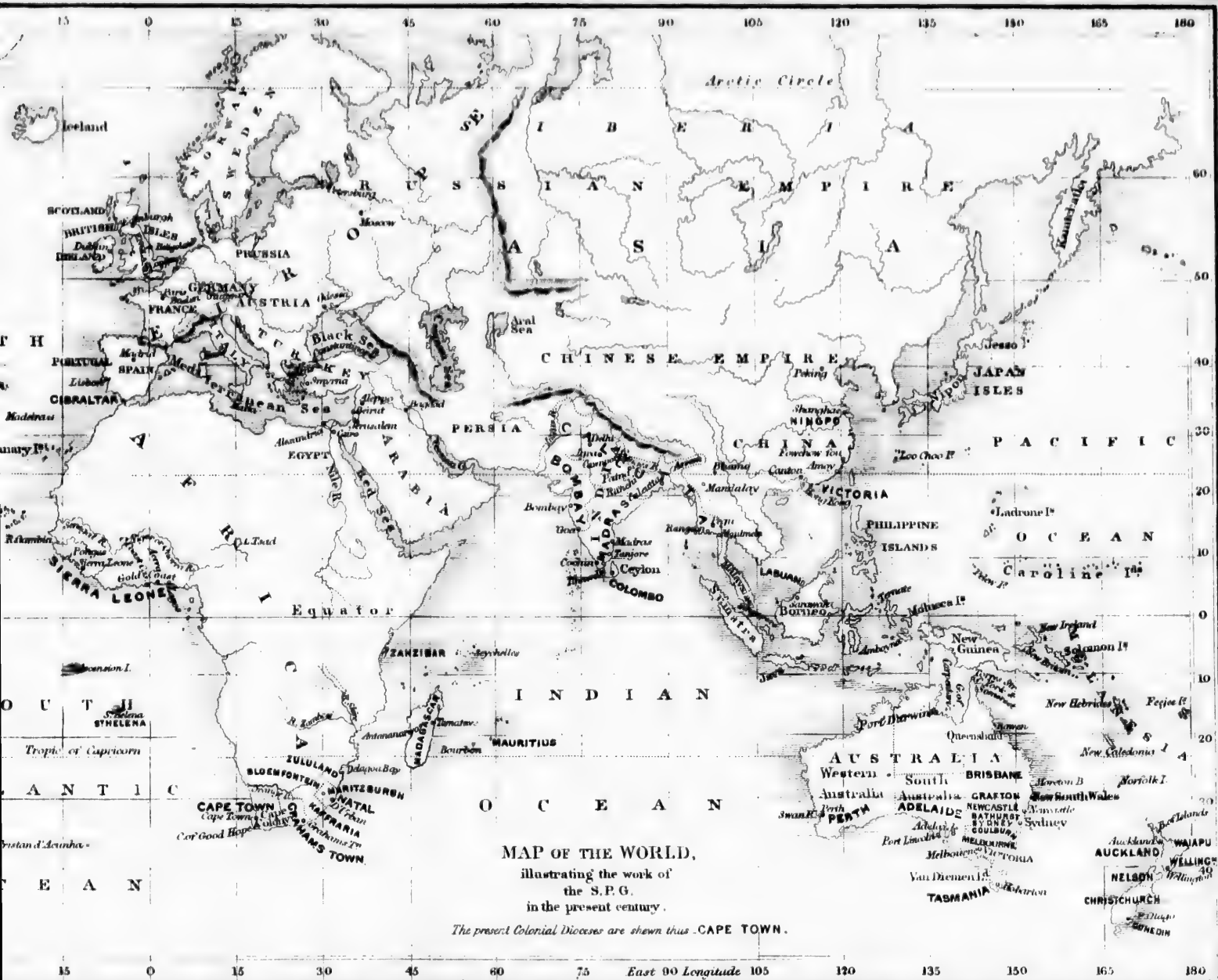


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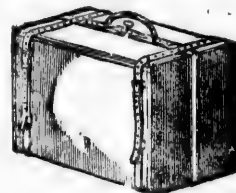
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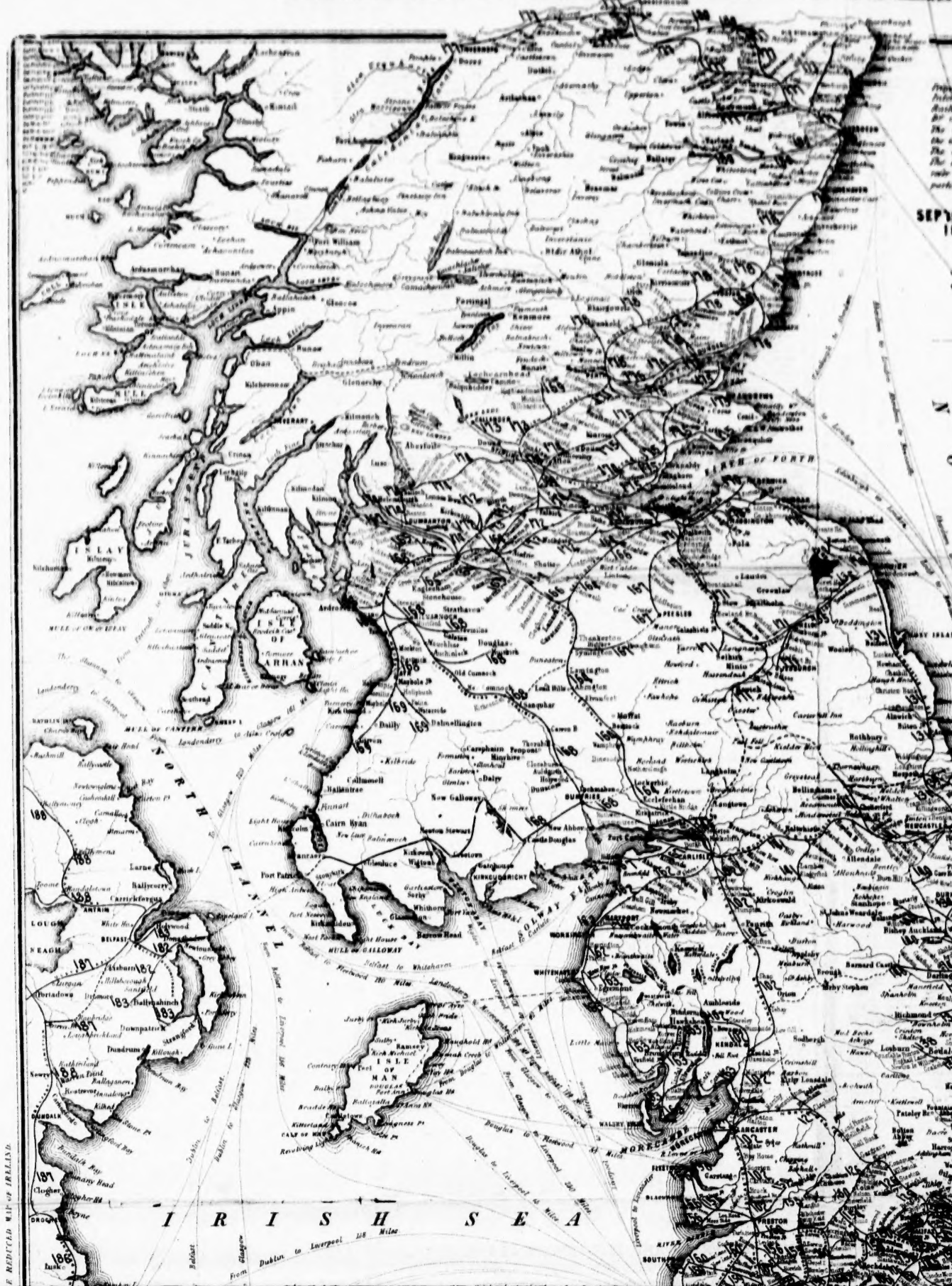
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EXPLANATION.

Geographical Distances & that thus LIVERPOOL AND BELFAST
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 The Steam Road Tracks from all the Principal Ports show
 the direct course of the Lines and the distance in Miles
 The distances are shown thus
 The figures printed thus in over the surface of the Map
 only in the page in the Guide where the Points on that
 particular line of Railway may be found.

R.R. For Telegraph Stations see Index in Guide

SEPTEMBER
 1861.



LONDON

Greater to Chertsey 210 Miles
 Hull to Copenhagen 210 Miles
 Chertsey to London 210 Miles
 London to Hamburg 210 Miles
 London to Bremen 210 Miles
 London to Rotterdam 210 Miles



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